满分聚焦系列

时代焦点 FocusEdu.cn

SSAT 官方词汇分类详解

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SSAT实战派高分名师力作

焦点满分团队　倾情奉献　科学分类　命中率极高

2000 同义词分难度记忆

10 大常考类比词汇速记

30 种常考类比关系示例

20 套SSAT词汇真题演练

去美国读高中微信公众号　出国留学微信公众号

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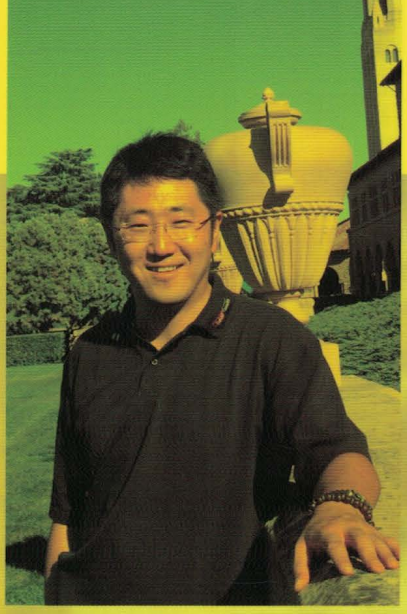

许　轶

时代焦点教育创始人，实力派考试和留学专家。斯坦福大学MBA，芝加哥大学国际关系专业硕士。GMAT和TOEFL写作满分。拥有四年投资银行工作经验，曾就职于高盛公司和瑞士信贷，负责资产管理和投资交易。

曾任新东方总裁办助理，是新东方历史上迄今唯一一名毕业于美国排名第一的商学院的老师。曾和杨澜一起接受CCTV“大洋彼岸”的采访，和小米手机创始人雷军一起参加Tedx演讲活动，并参加《鲁豫有约》等节目。

2011年创办时代焦点教育，并获得美国顶级风险投资基金DCM数百万美元投资，迅速成为北京地区TOEFL、SAT考生高分比率最高的培训机构。

著有《去美国读高中》《去美国读本科》《SAT满分作文集萃秒杀SAT作文攻略》《SAT阅读真经21篇》《ACT官方词汇完全分类》《挑战托福作文满分》《新美国研究生申请DIY全攻略　名校成功申请宝典》《GRE核心词汇分类速记》《SSAT官方词汇分类详解》《西游之路：美国百所名校本科留学权威指南 独家走访美国TOP70名综合性大学和TOP30名文理学院》及《斯坦福日记》等多本畅销书籍。

满分聚焦系列

SSAT 官方词汇分类详解

主编◎许　轶　编著◎董玉秀

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本书严格遵照美国中学入学考试委员会SSATB（Secondary School Admission Test Board）2014～2015年最新版的《SSAT官方指南》及美国原版资料，进行深入分析和计算词频统计得来。

本书共分为三大部分：第一部分为同义词部分，分为基础词汇、核心词汇、进阶词汇和高难词汇，意在通过合理、科学的分类，将词汇的学习简化并使其重点突出，便于考生快速掌握SSAT考试词汇，达到有效记忆和学为所用的目的；第二部分为十大类常考类比词汇，我们为考生整理了30种常考类比关系，并将10大类常考类比词汇进行了优先汇总；第三部分为SSAT全真模拟题，我们根据《SSAT官方指南》及历年时代焦点学员对真题的回顾编出20套机经题目。

由于本书词汇分类详细，且涉及学习、生活等各个方面，因此不仅适合SSAT考生，也适合拟参加其他出国考试的考生参考学习。

本书词汇来源：《SSAT官方指南》、SSAT历年真题、《巴朗3500》及美国原版最新报纸和期刊。

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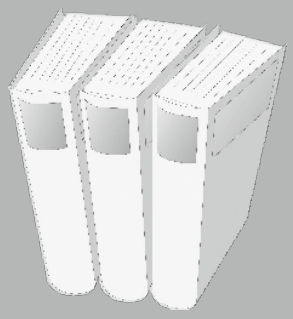


Preface 前言

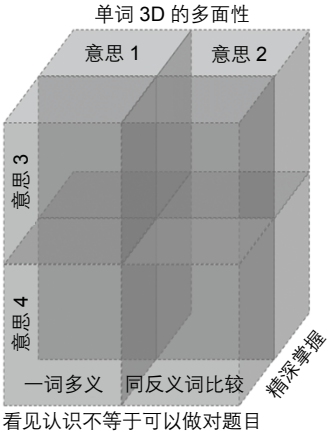
SSAT，全称为 Secondary School Admission Test，中文名称为“美国中学入学考试”，适用于美国和加拿大私立中学的入学考生，是申请者所必须参加的一项考试。词汇是 SSAT 考试中最难的部分，它使得包括美国学生在内的考生头痛不已，根本原因就在于同义词考题考查词汇量大及类比考题考查逻辑关系复杂，需要考生花大量时间背词、学习类比关系并通过大量题目练习。考生要想取得 700 分以上的高分，就需要背 6000 ～ 8000 个单词。然而，人的精力是有限的，如何才能在短期内达到目标呢?

如何立体、高效、有趣地背单词?

现在市面上大部分 SSAT 词汇书，基本上都是按照 A 开头 Z 结尾的顺序排列，每个单词列上若干个中文注释，其模式都是进行“词海”大战，一本词汇书往往包含 8000 ～ 10000 个单词，甚至更多的单词。这意味着要让学生在较短的时间内记住所有的词，并且掌握所有的意思。很多人使蛮力背单词，从 A 到 Z，没日没夜，却事倍功半。考试后，经常有人抱怨，这个单词我认识，怎么题还做错了?

英文单词超过 75 万个，幸运的是，美国中学入学考试委员会 SSATB（Secondary School Admission Test Board）的出题者往往是从一个相对小的单词群里出题。很多核心单词考查了一遍又一遍，但是有其独特的考查点和方式。

如图所示，就像一个物体有立体的 3D 一样，每一个单词的确有很多的意思和不同的考查方法。“认识”一个词是一个非常模糊的概念。“看见认识”“听到认识”“会拼写”“认识基础意思”“认识生僻意思”“认识考查意思”，考生到底需要哪种“认识”呢?



我们为什么要把 SSAT 单词分类? 很简单，因为 SSAT 考试本身就有分类，而且每一类对词汇的要求不一样。SSAT 词汇部分的同义词题型仅仅需要认识题干和选项，知道题干的同义词，不考查拼写；SSAT 词汇部分的类比题型考查的是词汇的特定意思（难点通常在于题干的

一词多义），需要通过结合题干中逻辑关系的精确理解；SSAT 阅读试题通常对词汇的理解深度不如词汇题更加全面； SSAT 写作不仅仅需要认识，还要把单词准确地拼写出来。

每个词都有自己的深度和广度（depth and breadth）。这和挖井很像：要挖多深？多宽？有的井是硬地，有的井是湿地，该如何区别操作？

更加具体地讲，写作词汇可以提前准备，阅读词汇强调广度，而同义和类比词汇则强调深度。单词精深的理解，需要掌握一词多义及生僻词义。

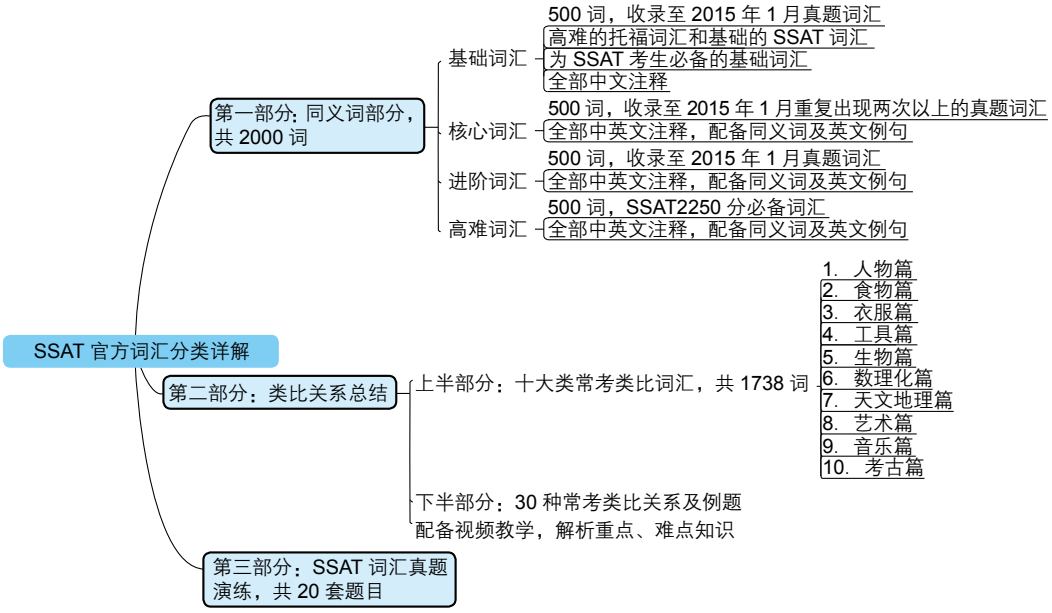
中国学生背诵单词的习惯和误区

1. 对于每个单词，不论难易，花费的时间相同。
2. 对于很多核心词、常考词，背诵的时候只满足于对中文意思的掌握，而不去深入地了解英文解释的细微差别。
3. 对于生僻词汇，也兢兢业业地把每个单词的拼写记住。
4. 费尽九牛二虎之力地按照词汇书的排序从 A 背到 Z，导致拼写相似的单词容易混淆，更易产生厌学心理。
5. 没有科学的背诵方法的检测，无法评估自己背诵单词的掌握程度。

本书如何分类

对于有志于取得 SSAT 高分的中国学生来说，如何高效地背单词，让背单词变得不再枯燥无味？如何扫除 SSAT 单词这个拦路虎？如何做到我们提倡的“立体”地背单词？这些能从我们最新的 SSAT 词汇分类书中找到最好的解答！

我们首创性地对所有 SSAT 常考词汇进行了分类。为了更方便地让考生一目了然地了解分类的特色和细节，我们特意制作了下面的思维导图，帮助考生直观地了解词汇的分类。



如何备考词汇的同义词部分

1. 第一类是 SSAT 基础词汇。这些单词的特点是相对简单，词义不受语境影响，考生背诵起来不易混淆。其难度比普通托福词汇高，属于高难度的托福词汇和难度偏低的基础 SSAT 词汇。根据学生的反馈，加入了更多真题词汇。对于这类单词，考生需要达到“会拼写”和“认识基础意思”的程度。
2. 第二类是 SSAT 核心词汇。根据我们对往年 SSAT 考试真题的总结和未来考试题的预测，这些单词是重复频率最高、最常考的单词。学习背诵这类词汇，我们着重于“深度”。由于这类单词是 SSAT 考试中填空和阅读最常见的核心词、高频词，故本书把每个单词都配上了最为常考的同义词、精简英文解释。为了帮助考生理解，本书还为每个单词提供了例句及参考翻译。对于这类单词，考生需要做到“认识基础意思”“认识生僻意思”和“掌握同义词”。
3. 第三类是 SSAT 进阶词汇。这里的词汇与第二类最核心词汇难度类似，但是更侧重于“广度”。其中包含了很多不适合分类的抽象词汇。本书收录了截至 2015 年 1 月的最新真题词汇，请考生认真背诵。对于这类单词，考生也需要做到“认识基础意思”“认识生僻意思”“认识考查意思”和“掌握同义词”。
4. 第四类是 SSAT 高难词汇，为 SSAT2250+ 必备。部分单词意思比较生僻，我们同时还对考试可能会出现的新词作出了科学的预测。对于这类单词，我们的建议是，不需要完全记住拼写，只需要记住最常见的中文解释和同义词即可。高难词汇属于“看见认识”类，按照难度划分为两个 Level：Level I 和 Level II。同样，为了更好地帮助学生理解，本书为每个词汇提供了精确的英文解释和例句。

到目前为止，市场上所有备考 SSAT 词汇考试的书籍均为小写拼写，而真正的 SSAT 考试中，同义词部分题干为大写拼写，很多考生即使背过该单词，也识别不出其大写拼写。针对此问题，本书中同义词部分特别为考生配备了大写单词，让考生在备考过程中熟悉大写拼写，而不是到考场拿到考卷再自己把大写字母变成小写字母。这样考生就可以从容地参加考试。

如何备考词汇的类比部分

首先，本书为大家准备了十大类常考类比词汇：人物篇、动物篇、衣服篇、工具篇、动物篇、植物篇、数理化篇、天文地理篇、艺术篇、音乐篇及考古篇。对于这类单词，考生需要做到“认识基础意思”“认识生僻意思”和“认识考查意思”；不需要考生完全记住拼写。

其次，经过科学分析《SSAT 官方指南》及历年考题，本书整理出了 30 种常考类比关系，其中前 4 大类：同义关系、反义关系、种属与构成关系、特征与程度关系在

考试中占 60% 的比重，为类比题型中考查的核心内容。在此部分，本书为考生从近 5 年类比考题中提取出来的出现频率在两次以上的题干和正确选项。请大家结合 360 课堂网中 SSAT 词汇部分的“SSAT 词汇之类比关系”视频讲解（网址：http://360class.cn/），举一反三、活学活用。

最后，本书为考生准备了 20 套词汇全真模拟题，供大家练习。目前官方资料除了《SSAT 官方指南》外，没有出版 SSAT 真题。针对备考资料少的问题，时代焦点 SSAT 教研组为考生搜集了近 5 年来 SSAT 考生回顾的机经真题，使大家具备更多的备考资料，帮助考生理清考试出题方向。

本书特色

1. 科学分类，逐个击破，分类背诵。从 A 背诵到 Z 的学习方法，经过中国上亿英语学习者几十年的反复检验，已被证实是极其低效的。本书引入了分类背诵，把枯燥的单词分成若干个独立模块，各自成一体系，却又有机地形成一个整体的词汇群。把同义词部分和类比部分常考的词汇按照难度和相关性进行分类，方便考生词以类记，掌握这两部分不同的考查重点。
2. 同义词部分配备大写单词拼写。在以往的教学过程中，考生们反馈在 SSAT 考场上见到同义词部分的题干大写单词，基本上都需要在现场转化为小写单词，这样才能认识自己曾背过的单词。但是，考试时间有限，不容考生有太多时间转化单词拼写。因此，本书的同义词部分加入大写拼写，让考生在备考时熟悉大写单词，使得大家在考场上游刃有余地发挥。
3. 系统、完整地解析常考词类比关系。经过调研，到目前为止，市场上的 SSAT 词汇书基本都是收录词汇或者只有模拟题，只有个别书籍介绍一点点类比关系。当然，对于考试来说，这点内容不足以让考生彻底掌握常考词类比关系，获得词汇高分。因此，本书根据《SSAT 官方指南》及时代焦点内部学员针对考试题目的回忆，整理出了 30 种常考类比关系及常考题干和正确选项。

本书结合培训所创造出的高分学员

回顾时代焦点教育所培养出的 SSAT 高分学生的成长足迹，正是我们的培训课程与独家研发本图书的学习方法相结合，加之学生们不断努力的结果，最终造就了高分，并获得了名校的 offer。

√ Shin

就读学校：	北京 80 中学（现 Fay School 就读 8 年级）
SSAT：	2241 分
录取院校：	Phillips Exeter Academy

Phillips Exeter Academy

Office of Admissions

Dear Shin:

April 15, 2013

On behalf of the Admissions Committee, the Principal, and the faculty of Phillips Exceter Academy. I am most pleased to offer you admission as a boarding student for September 2013. Congratulations and welcome to the class of 2013.

This year, we admitted only a fraction of particularly interesting students from a large and extremely talented pool of candidates-you should be proud of your selection. The admissions Committee was impressed by your courage, compassion and love of learning, along with the strength of your recommendations and your academic record at Fay School.

Exeter's classes next fall will include many outstanding young people from more than 22 countries and nearly all of the 50 states. Your accomplishments are extraordinary, and you and your classmates will go on to do even more: this is one reason why we want you at Exeter. Your class will be composed of people like you who can and will change the world, who will come to Exeter because they believe in our mission to combine knowledge and goodness, and who know that education must be about the heart as well as the head, about the shaping of ideals and the sharing of ideas.

What will you do? Who will you become? These are choices you will make slowly, over many years. We want you to make good choices, choices you can be proud of, choices that will give you personal satisfaction, choices that will allow you to realize your dreams. At Exeter, you will find opportunities to explore the possibilities that might help you uncover your hidden talents and hopes, bone your skills, and nourish your confidence and your exceptional mind. We are confident that Exeter will be an adventure for you, from your first day here to your last.

You and your family have some important decisions to make in the next few days. To help you do so, we have enclosed our course catalog and other information. If you need additional information from us, or if you feel that you need to visit, talk to a graduate, an Exeter family, or a current, please call so that we can make the arrangements.

We've enclosed a reply form for you to use to inform us of your decision. So that we may begin the registration process for our new students, please return this form to us as soon as you make your decision. The reply form must be received in the Exeter Admissions Office on or before May 15, 2013. While completing the reply form, please take a moment to give us your feedback by answering the questions on the bottom half of the form.

When we consider applications at Exeter, we look for exceptional students of good character who show intellectual curiosity and tenacity, young people who welcome the challenges and opportunities provided by a rigorous academic program and a diverse community. We want in our student body people who thrive on challenge and who are open minded and flexible. We also want people with special personal qualities, people generous in their impulses toward others and who reveal that they care about others. We are especially concerned to bring into our community people who are mature and disciplined. We believe you possess all these qualities and more. Shin, what you showed us in your application, your essays and your interview, and what teachers and others have told us about you, all suggest that you and Exeter are an excellent match. We hope you think so too, because we look forward to seeing you on our campus in September.

Congratulations,

Michael Gary
Director of Admissions

√ Sabrina

年龄：	15（年级：九年级）
SSAT：	2214 分
录取院校：	St. Mark's School

Your Scores

Upper Level Score Range: 500-800

	SSAT Scaled Score	Personal Score Range	SSAT Percentile
Verbal	752	731 - 773	87
Math	785	764 - 800	93
Reading	677	656 - 698	53
Total	2214		87

时代焦点教育

January 18,2015

Dear Mr. and Mrs.

Congratulations! Based on the recommendation of the Admissions Committee, we are pleased to offer your child, Sabrina, a seat in the Class of 2019 at St. Mary's.

We look forward to sharing a vibrant educational experience with Sabrina and we are holding a seat for her in our newest class at St. Mary's. Offers of admission to St. Mary's are, of course, contingent upon satisfactory completion of your child's current academic semester and a valid student F-1 Visa, enabling an I-20 registration.

As a St. Mary's student, your child is expected to participate fully in our academic and co-curricular activities. Students must also successfully complete EduBoston's mandatory orientation program.

To accept this offer of admission and enroll your child in the Class of 2019, we ask that you notify EduBoston of your decision and submit a non-refundable deposit of $2,000 to EduBoston.

Welcome to the beginning of what will be an exciting chapter in your life! The faculty and staff of St. Mary's look forward to working with you and your child.

Sincerely,

Mark DiFabio

Mark DiFabio, Ed D.
Assistant Head of School and Principal.

√ 钱同学

就读学校：	江苏省某实验中学（年级：七年级）
SSAT：	2220 分
录取院校：	Fay School

Your Scores　　Upper Level Score Range: 500-800

	SSAT Scaled Score	Personal Score Range	SSAT Percentile
Verbal	791	770 - 800	98
Math	749	728 - 770	83
Reading	680	659 - 701	67
Total	2220		91

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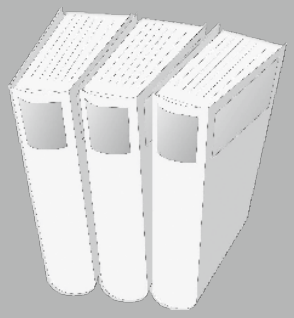

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UNIT 1 同义词部分

基础词汇

本单元针对 SSAT 词汇中同义词部分编写。其中大部分单词在近几年的词汇考试部分反复出现，意思不复杂，背诵起来不易混淆，我们希望考生完全熟练地掌握这类单词。这部分词汇属于难度偏低的 SSAT 词汇。对于这类单词，掌握的火候需要达到“会拼写”和“认识基础意思”的程度。让我们从现在开始，记忆本单元的 500 个词汇，为 SSAT 词汇打下坚实的基础。

0001 **abase** **ABASE** /ə'beɪs/ □□□
vt. 降低，侮辱

0002 **abate** **ABATE** /ə'beɪt/ □□□
vt. 减退

0003 **abbreviate** **ABBREVIATE** /ə'brɪvɪ'et/ □□□
vt. 缩写

0004 **abdicate** **ABDICATE** /'æbdɪket/ □□□
v. 让位，辞职，放弃

0005 **abide** **ABIDE** /ə'baɪd/ □□□
vt. 容忍

0006 **abnormal** **ABNORMAL** /æb'nɔ:rml/ □□□
adj. 反常的

0007 **abolish** **ABOLISH** /ə'bɑ:lɪʃ/ □□□
vt. 彻底废除，废止

0008 **abominate** **ABOMINATE** /ə'bɒmɪneɪt/ □□□
vt. 憎恶

0009 **abominable** □□□
ABOMINABLE /ə'bɑ:mɪnəbl/
adj. 令人憎恶的

0010 **abort** **ABORT** /ə'bɔ:rt/ □□□
v. 取消，流产

0011 **absent** **ABSENT** /'æbsənt/ □□□
adj. 缺席的，不存在的，心不在焉的

0012 **absolute** **ABSOLUTE** /'æbsəlʊt/ □□□
adj. 十足的，绝对的，不受任何限制的

0013 **absorb** **ABSORB** /əb'sɔ:b/ □□□
vt. 吸收，吸引注意，把……并入

0014 **abstain** **ABSTAIN** /əb'steɪn/ □□□
vi. 弃权，（from）戒除

0015 **absurd** **ABSURD** /əb'sə:d/ □□□
adj. 荒谬的，荒唐的

0016 **abundant** **ABUNDANT** /ə'bʌndənt/ □□□
adj. 大量（充足）的，(in) 丰富（富裕）的

0017 **abet** **ABET** /ə'bet/ □□□
vt. 唆使，煽动，怂恿；支持

0018 **abhor** **ABHOR** /əb'hɔ:r/ □□□
vt. 憎恶

0019 **abuse** **ABUSE** /ə'bju:z/ □□□
n. / vt. 滥用，虐待；毁谤，伤害

0020 **accede** **ACCEDE** /æk'sɪd/ □□□
vt. 同意

0021 **accelerate** **ACCELERATE** /ək'seləreɪt/ □□□
v.（使）加快，（使）增速

0022 **accentuate** □□□
ACCENTUATE /ək'sentʃʊeɪt/
vt. 强调

0023 **access** **ACCESS** /'ækses/ □□□
n. / vt. 通道，入口；接近，进入

0024 **acclaim** **ACCLAIM** /ə'kleɪm/ □□□
n. / vt. 称赞，欢迎；向……欢呼

0025 **accord** **ACCORD** /ə'kɔ:d/ □□□
n. / v. 一致，协议；(with) 相一致，授予

0026 **accountable** □□□
ACCOUNTABLE /ə'kaʊntəbəl/
adj. 负有责任的

0027 **accumulate** □□□
ACCUMULATE /ə'kju:mjəleɪt/
v. 堆积，积累

0028 **accuse** **ACCUSE** /ə'kju:z/ □□□
vt. 指控，控告，指责

0029 **ache** **ACHE** /eɪk/ □□□
vi. / n. 疼痛，渴望

0030 **achieve** **ACHIEVE** /ə'tʃi:v/ □□□
v. 完成，达到，成功

0031 **acute** **ACUTE** /ə'kju:t/ □□□
adj. 严重的，激烈的，敏锐的

0032 **adept** **ADEPT** /ə'dept/ □□□
adj. 熟练的

0033 **adequate** **ADEQUATE** /'ædɪkwɪt/ □□□
adj. 足够的，适当的，胜任的

0034 **adjacent** **ADJACENT** /ə'dʒesənt/ □□□
adj. 临近的，接近的

0035 **administer** **ADMINISTER** /əd'mɪnɪstə/ □□□
vt. 掌管，施行，给予

0036 **admit** ADMIT /æd'mɪt/ □□□
v. 承（供）认，准许……进（加）入

0037 **adorable** ADORABLE /ə'dɔːrəbl/ □□□
adj. 迷人的，可爱的

0038 **adore** ADORE /ə'dɔː/ □□□
vt. 崇拜，敬慕，非常喜欢

0039 **advance** ADVANCE /əd'vɑːns/ □□□
v. / n. 预先发放，提前，进展

0040 **adverse** ADVERSE /'ædvəːs/ □□□
adj. 不利的，有害的

0041 **advise** ADVISE /æd'vaɪz/ □□□
v. 劝（忠）告，建议，通知

0042 **advocate** ADVOCATE /'ædvəkeɪt/ □□□
v. / n. 拥护，提倡；拥护者，辩护者

0043 **affluent** AFFLUENT /'æfluənt/ □□□
adj. 富裕的

0044 **agenda** AGENDA /eɪ'dʒendə/ □□□
n. 议事日程

0045 **agent** AGENT /'eɪdʒənt/ □□□
n. 代理人（商），经纪人，特工，原因

0046 **aggrandize** □□□
AGGRANDIZE /ə'grændaɪz/
vt. 增大

0047 **aggregate** AGGREGATE /'ægrɪgət/ □□□
vt. / n. / adj. 合计；合计的

0048 **aggravate** AGGRAVATE /'ægrəveɪt/ □□□
vt. 加重（剧），使恶化，激怒，使恼火

0049 **aggression** AGGRESSION /ə'greʃn/ □□□
n. 进攻，侵略

0050 **agitate** AGITATE /'ædʒɪteɪt/ □□□
v. （for, against）煽动，鼓动

0051 **agony** AGONY /'ægənɪ/ □□□
n. （极度的）痛苦，创痛

0052 **alert** ALERT /ə'ləːt/ □□□
adj. / vt. / n. 警觉的；戒备；警报

0053 **alien** ALIEN /'eɪlɪən/ □□□
adj. / n. 外国（人）的；陌生的

0054 **allege** ALLEGE /ə'ledʒ/ □□□
vt. 断言，宣称，硬说

0055 **allocate** ALLOCATE /'æləkeɪt/ □□□
vt. 分配，把……拨给

0056 **allure** ALLURE /ə'lʊr/ □□□
n. / vt. 诱惑力；诱惑，吸引

0057 **aloof** ALOOF /ə'luːf/ □□□
adj. 冷漠的

0058 **alter** ALTER /'ɔːltə/ □□□
v. 改变，变更

0059 **alternative** □□□
ALTERNATIVE /ɔːl'tənətɪv/
adj. / v. 两者择一的，另类的；取舍，选择余地

0060 **amateur** AMATEUR /'æmətər/ □□□
n. / adj. 业余爱好者；外行（的）

0061 **ambitious** AMBITIOUS /æm'bɪʃəs/ □□□
adj. 有抱负的，雄心勃勃的，有野心的

0062 **amend** AMEND /ə'mend/ □□□
vt. 修改，修订

0063 **amiable** AMIABLE /'eɪmɪəbl/ □□□
adj. 和蔼可亲的，友好的

0064 **ample** AMPLE /'æmpl/ □□□
adj. 足够的，宽敞的

0065 **amplify** AMPLIFY /'æmplɪfaɪ/ □□□
vt. 放大（声音等），增强

0066 **analogy** ANALOGY /ə'nælədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 比拟，类比，类推

0067 **approach** APPROACH /ə'prəʊtʃ/ □□□
v. / n. 靠近；途径，方式

0068 **animated** ANIMATED /'ænəmetɪd/ □□□
adj. 栩栩如生的，活跃的

0069 **animate** ANIMATE /'ænɪmeɪt/ □□□
vt. 使生气

0070 **animosity** ANIMOSITY /ænɪ'mɒsətɪ/ □□□
n. 憎恶，仇恨

0071 **announce** ANNOUNCE /ə'naʊns/ □□□
vt. 宣布，叙说，预告（示）

0072 **annual** ANNUAL /'ænjʊəl/ □□□
adj. / n. 年度的；年鉴，年报，一年生植物

0073 **anonymous** □□□
ANONYMOUS /ə'nɒnɪməs/
adj. 匿名的，无特色的

0074 **anthology** □□□
ANTHOLOGY /æn'θɑːlədʒɪ/
n. 诗集，文选

0075 **anthropology** □□□
ANTHROPOLOGY /ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪ/
n. 人类学

0076 **anxiety** ANXIETY /æŋ'zaɪətɪ/ □□□
n. 焦虑，渴望

0077 **apart** APART /ə'pɑːt/ □□□
adj. / adv. 分离（隔）的；相间隔

0078 **appeal** APPEAL /ə'pɪl/ □□□
n. / v. 感染力；呼吁，上诉

0079 **applaud** APPLAUD /ə'plɔːd/ □□□
v. 喝彩，向……鼓掌

0080 **applause** APPLAUSE /ə'plɔːz/ □□□
n. 鼓掌，掌声

0081 **appreciation** □□□
APPRECIATION /əpriːʃɪ'eɪʃn/
n. 评价，感激

0082 **apprehensive** □□□
APPREHENSIVE /ˌæprɪ'hensɪv/
adj. 忧虑的

0083 **appropriate** □□□
APPROPRIATE /ə'prəʊprɪət/
adj. （适）恰当的

0084 **approximate** APPROXIMATE /ə'prɒksɪmət/
adj. / v. 大概的；近似于

0085 **approve** APPROVE /ə'pruːv/
v. 批准，认可，赞成

0086 **arbitrary** ARBITRARY /'ɑːrbətrerɪ/
adj. 任意的，武断的

0087 **ardent** ARDENT /'ɑːdnt/
adj. 热心的，热情的，热烈的

0088 **ardor** ARDOR /'ɑːdə/
n. 热情，狂热

0089 **aristocrat** ARISTOCRAT /'ærɪstəkræt/
n. 贵族

0090 **arise** ARISE /ə'raɪz/
vi. 产生，出现，起源于，起身（床）

0091 **arithmetic** ARITHMETIC /ə'rɪθmɪtɪk/
n. 算术

0092 **aroma** AROMA /ə'rəʊmə/
n. 芳香

0093 **arouse** AROUSE /ə'raʊz/
vt. 引起，唤起

0094 **arrest** ARREST /ə'rest/
vt. / n. 逮捕，拘留，阻止，吸引

0095 **articulate** ARTICULATE /ɑː'tɪkjʊlɪt/
adj. / v. 善于表达的；明确有力地表达

0096 **ascertain** ASCERTAIN /ˌæsə'teɪn/
vt. 弄清，确定

0097 **ascribe** ASCRIBE /ə'skraɪb/
vt. （to）把……归因于

0098 **ashamed** ASHAMED /ə'ʃeɪmd/
adj. 羞耻的，害臊的

0099 **assail** ASSAIL /ə'seɪl/
vt. 攻击

0100 **assemble** ASSEMBLE /ə'sembl/
v. 集合，装配

0101 **assembly** ASSEMBLY /ə'semblɪ/
n. 议会；集会，组装

0102 **assert** ASSERT /ə'sə:t/
vt. 断言，维护，坚持

0103 **assess** ASSESS /ə'ses/
vt. 对……进行估价，评论

0104 **asset** ASSET /'æset/
n. 有价值的人（或物），优点，财产

0105 **assimilate** ASSIMILATE /ə'sɪmɪleɪt/
v. 使同化，被吸收

0106 **assign** ASSIGN /ə'saɪn/
vt. 指定，分配，布置

0107 **artificial** ARTIFICIAL /ˌɑːtɪ'fɪʃl/
adj. 人工的，假的，模拟的

0108 **astrology** ASTROLOGY /ə'strɒlədʒɪ/
n. 占星学

0109 **astronomy** ASTRONOMY /ə'strɒnəmɪ/
n. 天文学

0110 **atom** ATOM /'ætəm/
n. 原子，微粒，微量

0111 **atomic** ATOMIC /ə'tɒmɪk/
adj. （关于）原子的，原子能（武器）的

0112 **attain** ATTAIN /ə'teɪn/
vt. 达到，获得

0113 **attention** ATTENTION /ə'tenʃən/
n. 注意，留心，立正姿势

0114 **attitude** ATTITUDE /'ætɪtjʊd/
n. 态度，看法，姿势

0115 **attribute** ATTRIBUTE /'ətrɪbjʊt/
vt. / n. 把……归因于；属性，特性

0116 **audible** AUDIBLE /'ɒdɪbəl/
adj. 可听见的

0117 **audience** AUDIENCE /'ɒdɪəns/
n. 听众，观众，读者

0118 **audit** AUDIT /'ɔːdɪt/
vt. 审计，检查（账目）

0119 **audition** AUDITION /ɒ'dɪʃən/
n. （演员等）试唱

0120 **auditory** AUDITORY /'ɔːdtərɪ/
adj. 听觉的，听觉器官的

0121 **authentic** AUTHENTIC /ɒ'θentɪk/
adj. 真正的，可靠的，可信的

0122 **authoritative** AUTHORITATIVE /ɔː'θɔrətetɪv/
adj. 权威性的，专断的

0123 **autocrat** AUTOCRAT /'ɒtəkræt/
n. 独裁者

0124 **ban** BAN /bæn/
vt. / n. 取缔，查禁，（from）禁止；禁令

0125 **banal** BANAL /bə'nɑːl/
adj. 陈腐的

0126 **banish** BANISH /'bænɪʃ/
vt. 驱逐；消除

0127 **bare** BARE /beə/
adj. / vt. 赤裸的；露出

0128 **bargain** BARGAIN /'bɑːrgən/
n. / vi. 特价商品；协议，交易

0129 **basement** BASEMENT /'beɪsmənt/
n. 地下室

0130 **belated** BELATED /bɪ'leɪtɪd/
adj. 迟到的

0131 **bellicose** BELLICOSE /'belɪkoʊs/
adj. 好战的

0132 **belt** BELT /belt/
n. 腰带，地带，地区

0133 **bend** BEND /bend/
v. / n. 俯身，使弯曲；弯曲（处）

0134 **beneath** BENEATH /bɪˈniːθ/ □□□
adv. / prep. 在下方在……下；（地位等）低于

0135 **benefactor** □□□
BENEFACTOR /ˈbenɪfæktə/
n. 恩人

0136 **bewilder** BEWILDER /bɪˈwɪldə/ □□□
vt. 使迷惑，使难住

0137 **bias** BIAS /ˈbaɪəs/ □□□
n. / vt. 偏见，偏心；使倾向于，使有偏见

0138 **bide** BIDE /baɪd/ □□□
vt. 忍耐，等候，居住

0139 **bind** BIND /baɪnd/ □□□
vt. 捆绑（扎），使结（粘）合

0140 **bitter** BITTER /ˈbɪtə/ □□□
adj. 充满仇恨的，令人不快的，有苦味的

0141 **bite** BITE /bəɪt/ □□□
v. / n. 咬，叮；咬的伤口，一口食物

0142 **bizarre** BIZARRE /bɪˈzɑr/ □□□
adj. 奇形怪状的，怪诞的

0143 **blackmail** BLACKMAIL /ˈblækmeɪl/ □□□
vt. / n. 敲诈，勒索，要挟

0144 **blade** BLADE /bleɪd/ □□□
n. 刀刃，刀片

0145 **bleak** BLEAK /bliːk/ □□□
adj. 荒凉的，寒冷刺骨的

0146 **blend** BLEND /blend/
v. / n. （使）混杂；混合物，混和

0147 **bliss** BLISS /blɪs/ □□□
n. 欣喜若狂，狂喜，福气

0148 **blizzard** BLIZZARD /ˈblɪzəd/ □□□
n. 暴风雪

0149 **block** BLOCK /blɒk/ □□□
n. / vt. 大楼，街区；障碍（物）堵塞，妨碍

0150 **bloom** BLOOM /bluːm/ □□□
n. / vi. 花，开花（期）；青春焕发（的时期）

0151 **blossom** BLOSSOM /ˈblɒsəm/ □□□
n. / v. 花；（植物）开花，长成

0152 **blueprint** BLUEPRINT /ˈbluːprɪnt/ □□□
n. 蓝图，设计图；计划大纲

0153 **bough** BOUGH /baʊ/ □□□
n. 树枝

0154 **boundary** BOUNDARY /ˈbaʊndrɪ/ □□□
n. 分界线，界限

0155 **bow** BOW /bəʊ/ □□□
n. / v. 鞠躬，弓；低头，压弯

0156 **bowl** BOWL /bəʊl/ □□□
n. 碗，钵

0157 **brag** BRAG /bræg/ □□□
v. 自夸，吹嘘

0158 **brass** BRASS /brɑːs/ □□□
n. 黄铜器，铜管乐器

0159 **bravery** BRAVERY /ˈbreɪvərɪ/ □□□
n. 勇敢，大胆，刚毅

0160 **breach** BREACH /briːtʃ/ □□□
n. / v. 破坏，不和；缺口

0161 **breathe** BREATHE /briːð/ □□□
v. 呼吸，（低声地）说出

0162 **breezy** BREEZY /ˈbriːzɪ/ □□□
adj. 微风的，轻松的

0163 **browse** BROWSE /braʊz/ □□□
vi. 随意翻阅，浏览，（牛、羊等）吃草

0164 **brutal** BRUTAL /ˈbruːtl/ □□□
adj. 残忍的，冷酷的

0165 **bubble** BUBBLE /ˈbʌbl/ □□□
n. / v. 泡，冒泡；使冒泡

0166 **bug** BUG /bʌg/ □□□
n. / vt. 虫子，故障，窃听器；纠缠

0167 **bunch** BUNCH /bʌntʃ/ □□□
n. / v. 集中，使成一束（或一群等）

0168 **bunny** BUNNY /ˈbʌnɪ/ □□□
n. 小兔子

0169 **bundle** BUNDLE /ˈbʌndl/ □□□
n. / vt. 捆，包，束；收集，归拢，把……塞入

0170 **burnish** BURNISH /ˈbəːnɪʃ/ □□□
v. 擦亮，磨光

0171 **burst** BURST /bəːst/ □□□
n. / v. 爆炸；使爆裂，挤满

0172 **cable** CABLE /ˈkeɪbl/ □□□
n. / vt. 缆绳，电缆；给……发电报

0173 **callow** CALLOW /ˈkæləʊ/ □□□
adj. （鸟）未生羽毛的，（人）未成熟的

0174 **candid** CANDID /ˈkændɪd/ □□□
adj. 真正的

0175 **candor** CANDOR /ˈkændə/ □□□
n. 公正

0176 **capture** CAPTURE /ˈkæptʃə/ □□□
vt. / n. 捕获，占领；俘获

0177 **carve** CARVE /kɑːv/ □□□
vt. 切，雕，刻

0178 **canvas** CANVAS /ˈkænvəs/ □□□
n. 帆布画布，（帆布）油画

0179 **canyon** CANYON /ˈkænjən/ □□□
n. 峡谷

0180 **cap** CAP /kæp/ □□□
n. / vt. 帽子，盖；覆盖，胜过

0181 **capable** CAPABLE /ˈkeɪpəbl/ □□□
adj. 有能力的，有技能的

0182 **cape** CAPE /keɪp/ □□□
n. 斗篷，海角，岬

0183 **captivate** CAPTIVATE /ˈkæptɪveɪt/ □□□
vt. 迷住

0184 **captious** CAPTIOUS /ˈkæpʃəs/ □□□
adj. 吹毛求疵的

0185 **castigate** CASTIGATE /ˈkæstɪgeɪt/ □□□
vt. 斥责

0186 **cataract** CATARACT /ˈkætərækt/ □□□
n. 大瀑布

0187 **captive** CAPTIVE /ˈkæptɪv/ □□□
adj. / n. 被俘虏的；俘虏

0188 **carbon** CARBON /ˈkɑːbən/ □□□
n. 碳

0189 **category** CATEGORY /ˈkætəgərɪ/ □□□
n. 种类，类别

0190 **cater** CATER /ˈkeɪtə/ □□□
vi. 迎合，提供饮食及服务

0191 **cavity** CAVITY /ˈkævətɪ/ □□□
n. 洞，穴，凹处

0192 **celebrity** CELEBRITY /səˈlebrətɪ/ □□□
n. 名流，著名，名望

0193 **celerity** CELERITY /sɪˈlerɪtɪ/ □□□
n. 快速

0194 **cease** CEASE /siːs/ □□□
v. / n. 停止；终止

0195 **celestial** CELESTIAL /səˈkstɪəl/ □□□
adj. 天上的

0196 **cellar** CELLAR /ˈselə/ □□□
n. 地窖，地下室，酒窖

0197 **cent** CENT /sɛnt/ □□□
n. 分币

0198 **censure** CENSURE /ˈsenʃə/ □□□
n. 指责，谴责，责备

0199 **charter** CHARTER /ˈtʃɑːtə/ □□□
n. / vt. 宪章，许可证 / 发给……许可证

0200 **chase** CHASE /tʃes/ □□□
vt. / n. 追捕，追求

0201 **chatty** CHATTY /ˈtʃætɪ/ □□□
adj. 爱闲聊的，亲切的，（谈话等）非正式的

0202 **chef** CHEF /ʃef/ □□□
n. （餐馆等的）厨师长，厨师

0203 **chemical** CHEMICAL /ˈkemɪkl/ □□□
adj. / n. 化学的；化学制品

0204 **chest** CHEST /tʃest/ □□□
n. 胸腔，柜子

0205 **chicanery** CHICANERY /ʃˈɪkeɪnərɪ/ □□□
n. 欺诈

0206 **chip** CHIP /tʃɪp/ □□□
n. 碎片，炸土豆条，集成块

0207 **choke** CHOKE /tʃəʊk/ □□□
v. （使）窒息，呛，塞满

0208 **chorus** CHORUS /ˈkɔːrəs/ □□□
n. / vt. 合唱队，副歌；齐声说，随声附和

0209 **chronic** CHRONIC /ˈkrɒnɪk/ □□□
adj. 慢性（病）的，长久的

0210 **chubby** CHUBBY /ˈtʃʌbɪ/ □□□
adj. 丰满的

0211 **chuckle** CHUCKLE /ˈtʃʌkəl/ □□□
vi. / n. 轻声笑，咯咯笑；轻笑声

0212 **circuit** CIRCUIT /ˈsəːkɪt/ □□□
n. 线路，环行

0213 **deprive** DEPRIVE /dɪˈpraɪv/ □□□
vt. 剥夺，使丧失

0214 **clarity** CLARITY /ˈklærətɪ/ □□□
n. 清楚，明晰

0215 **classic** CLASSIC /ˈklæsɪk/ □□□
adj. / n. 最优秀的，标准的；杰作

0216 **classification** CLASSIFICATION /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ □□□
n. 分类，级别

0217 **clot** CLOT /klɒt/ □□□
vt. 凝块

0218 **coast** COAST /kəʊst/ □□□
n. 海岸，海滨

0219 **coax** COAX /kəʊks/ □□□
v. 劝诱，哄

0220 **coerce** COERCE /kəʊˈəːs/ □□□
vt. 强制

0221 **code** CODE /kəʊd/ □□□
n. / vt. 准则，密码；编码

0222 **cogitate** COGITATE /ˈkɒdʒɪteɪt/ □□□
vi. 深思熟虑

0223 **coincide** COINCIDE /ˌkəʊɪnˈsaɪd/ □□□
vi. 同时发生，相符，重叠

0224 **collapse** COLLAPSE /kəˈlæps/ □□□
vi. / n. 倒坍，崩溃

0225 **colleague** COLLEAGUE /ˈkɒliːg/ □□□
n. 同事

0226 **collide** COLLIDE /kəˈlaɪd/ □□□
vi. 碰撞，冲突，抵触

0227 **collusion** COLLUSION /kəˈluːʒən/ □□□
n. 勾结，串通

0228 **combat** COMBAT /ˈkɒmbæt/ □□□
n. / v. 斗争；与……战斗

0229 **comestible** COMESTIBLE /kəˈmestɪbl/ □□□
adj. 可以吃的

0230 **commemorate** COMMEMORATE /kəˈmeməreɪt/ □□□
vt. 纪念，庆祝

0231 **commend** COMMEND /kəˈmend/ □□□
vt. 表扬，推荐

0232 **commendable** COMMENDABLE /kəˈmendəbl/ □□□
adj. 值得赞扬的

0233 **commodity** COMMODITY /kəˈmɒdətɪ/ □□□
n. 商品，货物

0234 **communicate** COMMUNICATE /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ □□□
v. 交流，通讯，连接，传播

0235 **commute** COMMUTE /kə'mjuːt/ □□□
vi. / n. 乘车上下班；减（刑），折合

0236 **companion** □□□
COMPANION /kəm'pænɪən/
n. 同伴

0237 **compassion** □□□
COMPASSION /kəm'pæʃn/
n. 同情，怜悯

0238 **complaisance** □□□
COMPLAISANCE /kəm'pleɪzəns/
n. 迁就，奉承

0239 **compensate** □□□
COMPENSATE /'kɒmpenseɪt/
v. 补偿，抵消

0240 **compel** COMPEL /kəm'pel/ □□□
vt. 强迫

0241 **competent** □□□
COMPETENT /'kɒmpɪtənt/
adj. 有能力的，能胜任的

0242 **complaint** COMPLAINT /kəm'pleɪnt/ □□□
n. 抱怨，控告

0243 **complement** □□□
COMPLEMENT /'kɒmplɪment/
n. / vt. 补充

0244 **completion** □□□
COMPLETION /kəm'pliʃn/
n. 完成

0245 **compliance** □□□
COMPLIANCE /kəm'plaɪəns/
n. 服从

0246 **complicate** □□□
COMPLICATE /'kɒmplɪkeɪt/
vt. 使复杂，使难懂

0247 **comply** COMPLY /kəm'plaɪ/ □□□
vi. （with）遵从

0248 **compliment** □□□
COMPLIMENT /'kɒmplɪmənt/
n. 赞美（话），问候

0249 **composer** □□□
COMPOSER /kəm'pəʊzə/
n. 作曲家，创作者

0250 **composition** □□□
COMPOSITION /ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃn/
n. 成分，结构，作文，作品，创作

0251 **comprehensive** □□□
COMPREHENSIVE /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv/
adj. 广泛的，综合的

0252 **compress** COMPRESS /kəm'pres/ □□□
vt. 压紧，压缩

0253 **conceal** CONCEAL /kən'siːl/ □□□
vt. 隐藏

0254 **concede** CONCEDE /kən'siːd/ □□□
v. （不情愿地）承认，认输

0255 **concession** □□□
CONCESSION /kən'seʃn/
n. 妥协，特许（权），承认，认可

0256 **conceive** CONCEIVE /kən'siːv/ □□□
v. 设想，怀孕

0257 **concentrate** □□□
CONCENTRATE /'kɒnsntreɪt/
v. / n. 全神贯注

0258 **conception** □□□
CONCEPTION /kən'sepʃn/
n. 思想，概念，设想，怀孕

0259 **concise** CONCISE /kən'saɪs/ □□□
adj. 简明的，简要的

0260 **concord** CONCORD /'kɒŋkɔːd/ □□□
n. 协调

0261 **concur** CONCUR /kən'kəː/ □□□
vi. 同意，同时发生

0262 **condemn** CONDEMN /kən'dem/ □□□
vt. 谴责，判……刑，宣告……有罪

0263 **confess** CONFESS /kən'fes/ □□□
v. 坦白，承认

0264 **confide** CONFIDE /kən'faɪd/ □□□
vt. 吐露（秘密等）

0265 **conformity** □□□
CONFORMITY /kən'fɔːmətɪ/
n. 依照，适合，一致（点）

0266 **confront** CONFRONT /kən'frʌnt/ □□□
vt. 遭遇，勇敢地面对，使对质

0267 **congest** CONGEST /kən'dʒest/ □□□
v. 充血，使拥挤

0268 **congregate** □□□
CONGREGATE /'kɒŋgrɪgeɪt/
v. （使）集合，聚集

0269 **consequent** □□□
CONSEQUENT /'kɒnsɪkwənt/
adj. 作为结果（或后果）的，随之发生的

0270 **consolation** □□□
CONSOLATION /ˌkɒnsə'leɪʃn/
n. 安慰

0271 **consist** CONSIST /kən'sɪst/ □□□
vi. （of）组成，在于

0272 **console** CONSOLE /kən'səʊl/ □□□
vt. / n. 慰问；控制台

0273 **consolidate** □□□
CONSOLIDATE /kən'sɒlɪdeɪt/
v. 巩固，加强，合并

0274 **constellation** □□□
CONSTELLATION /ˌkɒnstə'leɪʃn/
n. 星座，星群

0275 **constitute** □□□
CONSTITUTE /'kɒnstɪtjuːt/
vt. 形成，设立，任命

0276 **consult** CONSULT /kən'sʌlt/ □□□
v. 请教，查看，交换意见

0277 **contact** CONTACT /ˈkɒntækt/ □□□
n. / vt. 社会关系，联系；使接触，与……联系

0278 **contaminate** □□□
CONTAMINATE /kənˈtæmɪneɪt/
vt. 弄脏，污染

0279 **contemplate** □□□
CONTEMPLATE /ˈkɒntəmpleɪt/
vt. 计议，周密考虑，凝视

0280 **contemporary** □□□
CONTEMPORARY /kənˈtemprərɪ/
adj. / n. 当代的，同时代的；同代人，当代人

0281 **contemptuous** □□□
CONTEMPTUOUS /kənˈtemptʃʊəs/
adj. 轻视的

0282 **contempt** CONTEMPT /kənˈtempt/ □□□
n. 轻视，轻蔑

0283 **contort** CONTORT /kənˈtɔːt/ □□□
vt. 扭曲

0284 **contract** CONTRACT /ˈkɒntrækt/ □□□
n. / vi. 合同；缩小

0285 **contradict** □□□
CONTRADICT /ˌkɒntrəˈdɪkt/
vt. 反驳，否认……的真实性，与……发生矛盾

0286 **convert** CONVERT /kənˈvəːt/ □□□
v. （使）转变（化），（使）改变信仰等

0287 **controversy** □□□
CONTROVERSY /ˈkɒntrəvəːsɪ/
n. 争论，辩论

0288 **convene** CONVENE /kənˈviːn/ □□□
v. 开会，集合

0289 **conventional** □□□
CONVENTIONAL /kənˈvenʃənl/
adj. 普通的，符合习俗的

0290 **converse** CONVERSE /kənˈvəːs/ □□□
vi. / n. 交谈

0291 **convict** CONVICT /kənˈvɪkt/ □□□
vt. / n. 证明……有罪；囚犯

0292 **coordinate** □□□
COORDINATE /kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪt/
vt. / n. / adj. 调节；座标；同等的，并列的

0293 **cooperate** COOPERATE /kəʊˈɒpəreɪt/ □□□
vi. 协作，配合

0294 **correlate** CORRELATE /ˈkɒrəleɪt/ □□□
v. 使相互关联

0295 **corridor** CORRIDOR /ˈkɒrɪdɔː/ □□□
n. 走廊，通道

0296 **corroboration** □□□
CORROBORATION /kəˌrɒbəˈreɪʃn/
n. 证实，支持，证据

0297 **counsel** COUNSEL /ˈkaʊnsl/ □□□
n. / vt. 律师，法律顾问；提议

0298 **coward** COWARD /kaʊəd/ □□□
n. 胆小鬼

0299 **crafty** CRAFTY /ˈkrɑːftɪ/ □□□
adj. 诡诈的

0300 **crawl** CRAWL /krɔːl/ □□□
vi. / n. 爬行

0301 **credible** CREDIBLE /ˈkredəbl/ □□□
adj. 可信的

0302 **credulity** CREDULITY /krɪˈdjuːlətɪ/ □□□
n. 轻信

0303 **credulous** CREDULOUS /ˈkredʒələs/ □□□
adj. 轻信的

0304 **criterion** CRITERION /kraɪˈtɪrɪən/ □□□
n. （批评、判断等的）标准

0305 **critic** CRITIC /ˈkrɪtɪk/ □□□
n. 批评家

0306 **crush** CRUSH /krʌʃ/ □□□
vt. 压碎，弄皱，镇压，压垮

0307 **crystal** CRYSTAL /ˈkrɪstl/ □□□
n. / adj. 水晶；清澈透明的

0308 **cunning** CUNNING /ˈkʌnɪŋ/ □□□
n. 狡猾（的），诡诈（的）

0309 **curb** CURB /kəːb/ □□□
vt. / n. 约束，控制；路缘

0310 **curl** CURL /kəːl/ □□□
n. / v. （一绺）鬈发；缭绕

0311 **currency** CURRENCY /ˈkʌrənsɪ/ □□□
n. 货币，通行

0312 **current** CURRENT /ˈkʌrənt/ □□□
adj. / n. 当前的，流行的；趋势

0313 **curse** CURSE /kəːs/ □□□
v. / n. 咒骂；祸害

0314 **cursory** CURSORY /ˈkəːsərɪ/ □□□
adj. 匆促的

0315 **curve** CURVE /kəːv/ □□□
n. / v. 曲线；（使）弯曲

0316 **damp** DAMP /dæmp/ □□□
adj. / n. / vt. 潮湿的；潮湿，消沉；减弱，抑制

0317 **dangle** DANGLE /ˈdæŋgl/ □□□
vi. 摇晃

0318 **dawdle** DAWDLE /ˈdɔːdl/ □□□
v. 闲荡，虚度

0319 **dawn** DAWN /dɔːn/ □□□
n. / vi. 黎明；开端，出现

0320 **dearth** DEARTH /dəːθ/ □□□
n. 缺乏

0321 **decay** DECAY /dɪˈkeɪ/ □□□
vi. / n. 衰落；腐烂

0322 **deceive** DECEIVE /dɪˈsiːv/ □□□
vt. 欺骗，蒙蔽

0323 **daunt** DAUNT /dɔːnt/ □□□
vt. 使胆怯，使气馁

0324 **debris** DEBRIS /deˈbriː/ □□□
n. 瓦砾堆

0325 **decoration** □□□
DECORATION /ˌdekəˈreɪʃn/
n. 装饰（品），装璜

0326 **decree** DECREE /dɪˈkriː/ □□□
n. / vt. 法令，政令；判决，命令

0327 **dedicate** DEDICATE /ˈdedɪkeɪtl/ □□□
vt. 题词，（to）把（一生等）献给（用于）

0328 **deduct** DEDUCT /dɪˈdʌkt/ □□□
vt. 扣除

0329 **defame** DEFAME /dɪˈfeɪm/ □□□
vt. 诽谤

0330 **defect** DEFECT /ˈdɪfekt/ □□□
n. / vi. 缺点；变节，叛变

0331 **defendant** DEFENDANT /dɪˈfendənt/ □□□
n. 被告

0332 **defer** DEFER /dɪˈfɜː/ □□□
v. 拖延，（to）遵从

0333 **deficient** DEFICIENT /dɪˈfɪʃnt/ □□□
adj. 不足的，有缺点的

0334 **deft** DEFT /deft/ □□□
adj. 灵巧的

0335 **degrade** DEGRADE /dɪˈgreɪd/ □□□
vt. 降低身份，有辱人格，使降解（退化）

0336 **dehydrate** DEHYDRATE /ˌdiːˈhaɪdreɪt/ □□□
vi. （使）脱水

0337 **deliberate** DELIBERATE /dɪˈlɪbərət/ □□□
adj. / v. 故意的；仔细考虑

0338 **delude** DELUDE /dɪˈluːd/ □□□
vt. 欺骗

0339 **delusion** DELUSION /dɪˈluːʒn/ □□□
n. 错觉，谬见，妄想

0340 **democracy** □□□
DEMOCRACY /dɪˈmɒkrəsɪ/
n. 民主制，民主国家

0341 **demolish** DEMOLISH /dɪˈmɒlɪʃ/ □□□
vt. 毁坏，驳倒（论点等）

0342 **demon** DEMON /ˈdɪmən/ □□□
n. 魔鬼

0343 **deprive** DEPRIVE /dɪˈpraɪv/ □□□
vt. （of）剥夺，使丧失

0344 **descent** DESCENT /dɪˈsent/ □□□
n. 下降，下倾，血统，世系

0345 **deserve** DESERVE /dɪˈzɜːv/ □□□
vt. 应受，值得

0346 **despicable** □□□
DESPICABLE /dɪˈspɪkəbl/
adj. 可鄙的

0347 **detach** DETACH /dɪˈtætʃ/ □□□
vt. （from）拆卸，使分开

0348 **detain** DETAIN /dɪˈteɪn/ □□□
vt. 拘留，耽搁

0349 **detect** DETECT /dɪˈtekt/ □□□
vt. 察觉，发现，侦查出

0350 **deter** DETER /dɪˈtɜː/ □□□
vt. 阻止

0351 **devotee** DEVOTEE /ˌdevəˈtiː/ □□□
n. 献身者，热爱者

0352 **diagram** DIAGRAM /ˈdaɪəgræm/ □□□
n. 图解，简图，图表

0353 **dialogue** DIALOGUE /ˈdaɪəlɒg/ □□□
n. / v. 对话，对白

0354 **dictate** DICTATE /dɪkˈteɪt/ □□□
v. / n. 口授，规定；要求

0355 **diffident** DIFFIDENT /ˈdɪfɪdənt/ □□□
adj. 羞怯的

0356 **diffuse** DIFFUSE /dɪˈfjuːs/ □□□
v. / adj. 传播；冗长的，弥漫的

0357 **dignity** DIGNITY /ˈdɪgnətɪ/ □□□
n. 庄严，端庄，高贵

0358 **dilemma** DILEMMA /dɪˈlemə/ □□□
n. （进退两难的）窘境

0359 **diligent** DILIGENT /ˈdɪlɪdʒənt/ □□□
adj. 勤勉的

0360 **dimension** DIMENSION /daɪˈmenʃn/ □□□
n. 方面，特点，尺寸，规模，程度

0361 **dip** DIP /dɪp/ □□□
v. / n. 浸，落下

0362 **disclaim** DISCLAIM /dɪsˈkleɪm/ □□□
vt. 否认

0363 **disclose** DISCLOSE /dɪsˈkləʊz/ □□□
vt. 揭露，透露

0364 **discourse** DISCOURSE /ˈdɪskɔːs/ □□□
n. / vi. 论文，演说；谈话；讲述

0365 **discredit** DISCREDIT /dɪsˈkredɪt/ □□□
v. / n. 怀疑；丧失名誉

0366 **discreet** DISCREET /dɪˈskriːt/ □□□
adj. 谨慎的

0367 **disdain** DISDAIN /dɪsˈdeɪn/ □□□
n. / vt. 鄙视，不屑于做

0368 **disgrace** DISGRACE /dɪsˈgreɪs/ □□□
n. / vt. 耻辱

0369 **disguise** DISGUISE /dɪsˈgaɪz/ □□□
n. / vt. 伪装，掩盖

0370 **dismiss** DISMISS /dɪsˈmɪs/ □□□
vt. 不再考虑，解雇，解散，驳回

0371 **dispel** DISPEL /dɪˈspel/ □□□
vt. 驱散

0372 **dispense** DISPENSE /dɪˈspens/ □□□
vt. 分发，配（药），实施

0373 **disperse** DISPERSE /dɪˈspɜːs/ □□□
v. 使分散，使消失

0374 **distort** DISTORT /dɪˈstɔːt/ □□□
n. 歪曲，变形

0375 **dive** DIVE /daɪv/ □□□
n. / vi. 潜水，跳水

0376 **deplete** DEPLETE /dɪˈpiːt/ □□□
vt. 耗尽，使枯竭

0377 **discipline** DISCIPLINE /ˈdɪsəplɪn/ □□□
n. / vt. 纪律，训练，学科；惩罚

0378 **diverge** DIVERGE /daɪˈvəːdʒ/ □□□
vi. 分歧

0379 **divergent** DIVERGENT /daɪˈvəːdʒənt/ □□□
adj. 多种多样的

0380 **divine** DIVINE /dɪˈvaɪn/ □□□
adj. 神授的，极好的，极美的

0381 **division** DIVISION /dɪˈvɪʒn/ □□□
n. 分歧，除（法），部门

0382 **dizzy** DIZZY /ˈdɪzɪ/ □□□
adj. 眩晕的

0383 **docile** DOCILE /ˈdəʊsaɪl/ □□□
adj. 温驯的

0384 **doctrine** DOCTRINE /ˈdɒktrɪn/ □□□
n. 教条，主义

0385 **dogmatic** DOGMATIC /dɒgˈmæɪk/ □□□
adj. 武断的，教条的

0386 **downpour** DOWNPOUR /ˈdaʊnˌpɔːr/ □□□
n. 倾盆大雨

0387 **doze** DOZE /dəʊz/ □□□
n. 打瞌睡

0388 **drag** DRAG /dræg/ □□□
v. / n. 拖，拉，迫使

0389 **dreadful** DREADFUL /dredfl/ □□□
adj. 糟透了的，极端的，可怕的

0390 **dreary** DREARY /ˈdrɪərɪ/ □□□
adj. 枯燥无味的，令人沮丧的

0391 **drown** DROWN /draʊn/ □□□
v. 淹死，淹没

0392 **dubious** DUBIOUS /ˈdjuːbɪəs/ □□□
adj. 怀疑的，无把握的，有问题的

0393 **duplicate** DUPLICATE /ˈdjuːplɪkeɪt/ □□□
n. / adj. / vt. 复制品；复制的；复制，复印

0394 **edible** EDIBLE /ˈedəbl/ □□□
adj. 可以吃的

0395 **egress** EGRESS /ˈiːgres/ □□□
n. 出去，出口

0396 **elaborate** ELABORATE /ɪˈlæbərət/ □□□
adj. 详尽的，复杂的

0397 **eliminate** ELIMINATE /ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt/ □□□
vt. 消除，淘汰

0398 **elicit** ELICIT /ɪˈlɪsɪt/ □□□
vt. 诱出，探出

0399 **elocution** ELOCUTION /ˌeləˈkjuːʃn/ □□□
n. 演说术

0400 **elucidate** ELUCIDATE /ɪˈluːsɪdeɪt/ □□□
vt. 解释

0401 **embody** EMBODY /ɪmˈbɒdɪ/ □□□
vt. 使具体化，体现，包含，收入

0402 **emit** EMIT /ɪˈmɪt/ □□□
vt. 发出（光、热、声音等），射出

0403 **engrave** ENGRAVE /ɪnˈgreɪv/ □□□
vt. （在……上）雕刻，使铭记

0404 **enhance** ENHANCE /ɪnˈhɑːns/ □□□
vt. 提高，增加

0405 **enigma** ENIGMA /ɪˈnɪgmə/ □□□
n. 谜一样的人或事

0406 **enlighten** ENLIGHTEN /ɪnˈlaɪtn/ □□□
vt. 启发，开导

0407 **entity** ENTITY /ˈentətɪ/ □□□
n. 实体，独立存在体

0408 **equivalent** EQUIVALENT /ɪˈkwɪvələnt/ □□□
adj. / n. 相等的，相当的；对等物

0409 **expansive** EXPANSIVE /ɪkˈspænsɪv/ □□□
adj. 广阔的，胸襟开阔的

0410 **expire** EXPIRE /ɪkˈspaɪə/ □□□
vi. 期满，（期限）终止，断气，死亡

0411 **exquisite** EXQUISITE /ɪkˈskwɪzɪt/ □□□
adj. 精美的，敏锐的，剧烈的

0412 **extent** EXTENT /ɪkˈstent/ □□□
n. 范围，限度，广度，宽度，大小

0413 **faint** FAINT /feɪnt/ □□□
adj. / vi. / n. 模糊的，微弱的，眩晕的；昏过去；昏倒

0414 **fake** FAKE /feɪk/ □□□
n. / adj. / vt. 假货，骗子；伪造的；伪装

0415 **fishy** FISHY /ˈfɪʃɪ/ □□□
adj. 靠不住的，可疑的；呆滞的

0416 **flax** FLAX /flæks/ □□□
n. 亚麻

0417 **flex** FLEX /fleks/ □□□
v. 弯曲

0418 **foe** FOE /fəʊ/ □□□
n. 敌人

0419 **founder** FOUNDER /ˈfaʊndə/ □□□
v. （船）沉没，（计划）失败

0420 **fraction** FRACTION /ˈfrækʃn/ □□□
n. 小部分，片断，分数

0421 **fragile** FRAGILE /ˈfrædʒaɪl/ □□□
adj. 易碎的，脆的，易损坏的，虚弱的

0422 **fragrance** FRAGRANCE /ˈfreɪgrəns/ □□□
n. 芳香，香水

0423 **friction** FRICTION /ˈfrɪkʃn/ □□□
n. 不和，抵触，摩擦（力）

0424 **gasp** GASP /gɑːsp/ □□□
v. / n. 喘气，喘息

0425 **genuine** GENUINE /ˈdʒenjʊɪn/ □□□
adj. 真的，非人造的，真诚的

0426 **grind** GRIND /graɪnd/ □□□
v. / n. 磨（碎），折磨；苦差事

0427 **groan** GROAN /grəʊn/ □□□
v. / n. 发牢骚；抱怨

0428 **guardian** GUARDIAN /ˈɡɑːdɪən/ □□□
n. 监护人，守卫者，保护者

0429 **hail** HAIL /heɪl/ □□□
n. / v. 雹，一阵 / 下雹；高呼，为……喝彩

0430 **hallow** HALLOW /ˈhæləʊ/ □□□
v. 把……视为神圣，尊敬

0431 **hallowed** HALLOWED /ˈhæləʊd/ □□□
adj. 神圣的

0432 **handicap** HANDICAP /ˈhændɪkæp/ □□□
n. / vt. （身体或智力的）缺陷，障碍；妨碍，使不利

0433 **hangar** HANGAR /ˈhæŋə/ □□□
n. 飞机库

0434 **hasten** HASTEN /ˈheɪsn/ □□□
vt. 加快

0435 **hasty** HASTY /ˈheɪstɪ/ □□□
adj. 草率的，急速的

0436 **hay** HAY /heɪ/ □□□
n. 干草

0437 **hazy** HAZY /ˈheɪzɪ/ □□□
adj. 薄雾的，模糊的

0438 **heed** HEED /hiːd/ □□□
vt. 注意

0439 **heighten** HEIGHTEN /ˈhaɪtn/ □□□
v. （使）提高，加强

0440 **hemisphere** HEMISPHERE /ˈhemɪsfɪr/ □□□
n. 地球的半球，大脑半球

0441 **homemade** HOMEMADE /ˈhɒmˈmed/ □□□
adj. 自制的，本国制的

0442 **homestead** □□□
HOMESTEAD /ˈhəʊmsted/
n. 家宅，宅基

0443 **banquet** BANQUET /ˈbæŋkwɪt/ □□□
n. 盛宴

0444 **humility** HUMILITY /hjuːˈmɪlətɪ/ □□□
n. 谦逊

0445 **husk** HUSK /hʌsk/ □□□
n. 外壳，荚

0446 **hydrate** HYDRATE /ˈhaɪdreɪt/ □□□
n. 水化物

0447 **ingredient** INGREDIENT /ɪnˈɡriːdɪənt/ □□□
n. 成分，原料，要素

0448 **initiate** INITIATE /ɪˈnɪʃɪeɪt/ □□□
n. / vt. 新加入者，开始；初步了解，让……加入

0449 **insurance** INSURANCE /ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ □□□
n. 保险，保险费

0450 **intend** INTEND /ɪnˈtend/ □□□
vt. 打算，打算使（成为），想让……做

0451 **interlock** INTERLOCK /ˌɪntərˈlɒk/ □□□
v. 连锁，连串

0452 **intermediate** □□□
INTERMEDIATE /ˌɪntəˈmiːdɪət/
adj. 中间的，中级的

0453 **invade** INVADE /ɪnˈveɪd/ □□□
v. 侵略

0454 **investigate** □□□
INVESTIGATE /ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪt/
v. 调查研究

0455 **irrational** IRRATIONAL /ɪˈræʃənl/ □□□
adj. 无理性的

0456 **itinerary** ITINERARY /aɪˈtɪnərərɪ/ □□□
n. 行程表，旅行路线

0457 **jest** JEST /dʒest/ □□□
vi. 开玩笑

0458 **liable** LIABLE /ˈlaɪəbl/ □□□
adj. 大概的，有法律责任的，易于……的

0459 **lofty** LOFTY /ˈlɒfti/ □□□
adj. 高傲的，崇高的，高耸的

0460 **log** LOG /lɒɡ/ □□□
n. / v. 原木，航海（或飞行）日志；把……载入正式记录

0461 **ludicrous** LUDICROUS /ˈluːdɪkrəs/ □□□
adj. 荒谬的

0462 **malfunction** □□□
MALFUNCTION /ˌmælˈfʌŋkʃn/
n. 故障，障碍

0463 **margin** MARGIN /ˈmɑːdʒɪn/ □□□
n. 页边空白，差额，余地，边缘

0464 **marsh** MARSH /mɑːʃ/ □□□
n. 沼泽

0465 **mash** MASH /mæʃ/ □□□
vt. / n. （up）把……捣成糊状；糊状物

0466 **massive** MASSIVE /ˈmæsɪv/ □□□
adj. 大的，大而重的

0467 **mill** MILL /mɪl/ □□□
n. / vt. 磨坊，碾磨机，制造厂；研磨，粉碎

0468 **mimic** MIMIC /ˈmɪmɪk/ □□□
vt. 摹拟

0469 **moan** MOAN /məʊn/ □□□
n. / v. 呻吟声；悲叹

0470 **mock** MOCK /mɒk/ □□□
v. / adj. 嘲笑，模仿；模拟的

0471 **moist** MOIST /mɒɪst/ □□□
adj. 潮湿的

0472 **moldy** MOLDY /ˈməʊldɪ/ □□□
adj. 发霉的

0473 **motion** MOTION /ˈməʊʃn/ □□□
n. / v. （物体）运动，动作

0474 **mourn** MOURN /mɔːn/ □□□
v. 哀悼，（对……）感到痛心（或遗憾）

0475 **multiply** MULTIPLY /ˈmʌltɪplaɪ/ □□□
v. （使）增加，（使）繁殖，乘

0476 **nap** NAP /næp/ □□□
n. / vi. 打盹，绒毛；打瞌睡

0477 **notify** NOTIFY /ˈnəʊtɪfaɪ/ □□□
vt. 告知

0478 **notion** NOTION /ˈnəʊʃn/ □□□
n. 概念，意图，想法

0479 **oath** OATH /əʊθ/ □□□
n. 誓言，咒骂

0480 **oblige** OBLIGE /əˈblaɪdʒ/ □□□
vt. 迫使，施恩于，帮……的忙，使感激

0481 **ode** ODE /əʊd/ □□□
n. 长诗，颂歌

0482 **odor** ODOR /ˈəʊdə/ □□□
n. 气味

0483 **omission** OMISSION /əˈmɪʃn/ □□□
n. 遗漏，省略

0484 **opportune** OPPORTUNE /ˈɒpətjuːn/ □□□
adj. 合时宜的

0485 **oration** ORATION /ɔːreɪʃn/ □□□
n. 演说

0486 **orator** ORATOR /ˈɒrətə(r)/ □□□
n. 演说家

0487 **peddle** PEDDLE /ˈpedl/ □□□
vt. （沿街）叫卖，宣传，散播

0488 **phobia** PHOBIA /ˈfəʊbɪə/ □□□
n. 恐惧症

0489 **pirate** PIRATE /ˈpaɪrət/ □□□
n. / vt. 侵犯版权者，海盗；盗用，非法复制

0490 **rectangle** RECTANGLE /ˈrektæŋgl/ □□□
n. 长方形

0491 **stagnant** STAGNANT /ˈstægnənt/ □□□
adj. 停滞的，萧条的

0492 **sting** STING /stɪŋ/ □□□
n. / v. 蛰伤处，毒刺，剧痛；叮，螫

0493 **swing** SWING /swɪŋ/ □□□
n. / v. 摆动；秋千；（使）摇摆，（使）旋转

0494 **variance** VARIANCE /ˈveərɪəns/ □□□
n. 矛盾，不同

0495 **volume** VOLUME /ˈvɒljuːm/ □□□
n. 卷，册，体积，容量，音量，响度

0496 **wire** WIRE /ˈwaɪə/ □□□
n. / v. 金属丝，电线，电报；拍电报

0497 **withdraw** WITHDRAW /wɪðˈdrɔː/ □□□
v. 收回，撤退

0498 **witness** WITNESS /ˈwɪtnəs/ □□□
n. / vt. 目击者；目击，作证

0499 **worship** WORSHIP /ˈwəːʃɪp/ □□□
n. 崇敬，信奉

0500 **yield** YIELD /iːld/ □□□
n. / v. 产量；屈服，倒塌，产生，让出

核心词汇

本单元针对 SSAT 词汇中同义词部分编写。其中大部分单词在近几年的词汇部分重复出现两次以上，要求考生熟练地掌握这类单词及其同义词。这部分词汇属于难度中等的 SSAT 词汇。对于这类单词，掌握的火候需要达到“认识基础意思”以及“掌握同义词”的程度。为了更好地帮助考生理解，我们为每个词配备了精确的英文解释和例句。让我们从现在开始，记忆本单元词汇，征服 SSAT500 个核心词汇。

0001 **abandon** /əˈbændən/ □□□
ABANDON
v./n. to leave and never return to someone (who needs protection or help) or something; a feeling or attitude of wild or complete freedom 抛弃，停止做某事，放纵
同 **give up, unrestraint**
例 They abandoned the car on a back road.

0002 **abase** /əˈbeɪs/ □□□
ABASE
v. to lower in rank, office, prestige, or esteem 降低，羞辱
同 **cheapen, degrade, demean, lessen**
例 He refused to abase himself in the eyes of others.

0003 **abash** /əˈbæʃ/ □□□
ABASH
v. to destroy the self-possession or self-confidence of 使难堪
同 **embarrass, confound, discomfit**
例 The girl was abashed by the laughter of her classmates.

0004 **abbreviate** /əˈbriːvɪeɪt/ □□□
ABBREVIATE
v. to make (something) shorter; to reduce (a word or name) to a shorter form 缩写，压缩
同 **shorten, abridge, curtail, truncate**
例 If you must abbreviate, use standard abbreviations.

0005 **abduction** /æbˈdʌkʃn/ □□□
ABDUCTION
n. the action of abducting, the condition of being abducted 绑架
同 **hijacking, kidnapping, rape, snatch**
例 Armed robbery and abduction have been on the increase countrywide.

0006 **abet** /əˈbet/ □□□
ABET
v. to actively second and encourage (as an activity or plan); to assist or support in the achievement of a purpose 怂恿
同 **incite, instigate, provoke**
例 He abetted the thief in robbing the bank.

0007 **abhor** /æbˈhɔːr/ □□□
ABHOR
v. to regard with extreme repugnance, loathe 憎恨
同 **hate, abominate, despise, detest, loathe**
例 They abhor all forms of racial discrimination.

0008 **abnegation** /ˌæbnɪˈgeɪʃn/ □□□
ABNEGATION
n. denial, especially self-denial 放弃，自我克制
同 **renunciation, renouncement, repudiation, self-denial**
例 They discussed the abnegation of God.

0009 **abnormal** /æbˈnɔːml/ □□□
ABNORMAL
adj. different from what is normal or average, unusual especially in a way that causes problems 反常的，不正常的，异常的
同 **aberrant, anomalous, atypical, odd, peculiar**
例 This warm weather is abnormal for February.

0010 **abolish** /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ □□□
ABOLISH *v.* to end the observance or effect of, annul; to destroy 废除
同 **annul, cancel, negate, nullify**
例 Parliament voted to abolish the death penalty for murder.

0011 **abortive** /ə'bɔːrtɪv/ □□□
ABORTIVE *adj.* unsuccessful; fruitless 不成功的，失败的
同 **futile, barren, fruitless, ineffective**
例 We had to abandon our abortive attempts.

0012 **abound** /ə'baʊnd/ □□□
ABOUND *v.* to be present in large numbers or in great quantity 大量存在，丰富，充沛
同 **brim, bulge, burst, overflow**
例 Stories abound about when he was in charge.

0013 **abrasive** /ə'breɪsɪv/ □□□
ABRASIVE *adj./n.* tending to abrade; causing abrasion; tending to annoy or cause ill will, overly aggressive; any material or substance used for grinding, polishing, etc. 有研磨作用的，擦洗的，粗鲁的；磨料
同 **annoying, aggravating, bothersome, frustrating**
例 Pamela was unrepentant about her abrasive remarks.

0014 **abridge** /ə'brɪdʒ/ □□□
ABRIDGE *v.* to shorten (a book, a play, etc.) by leaving out some parts, to lessen the strength or effect of (something, such as a right) 删节，减少，缩短
同 **abbreviate, shorten, cut back, truncate**
例 He decided to abridge his stay here.

0015 **absorb** /əb'sɔːb/ □□□
ABSORB *v.* to take in (something, such as a liquid) in a natural or gradual way, to draw in (heat, light, energy, etc.) 吸收，掌握，吸引，吞并
同 **drink, soak, suck (up)**
例 The material can absorb radiation.

0016 **abstemious** /əb'stiːmɪəs/ □□□
ABSTEMIOUS *adj.* not eating and drinking too much 有节制的，简朴的
同 **abstinent, temperate**
例 He is abstemious in eating and drinking.

0017 **abstinence** /'æbstɪnəns/ □□□
ABSTINENCE *n.* the practice of abstaining from eating or drinking 节制（饮食）+ 戒酒
同 **self-abnegation, self-denial, temperance**
例 He advocates total abstinence from strong drink.

0018 **abstract** /'æbstrækt/ □□□
ABSTRACT *adj./n.* disassociated from any specific instance 抽象的；摘要
同 **existing only in the mind, summary, outline**
例 His painting went through both representational and abstract periods.

0019 **abrogate** /ə'bɒɪʃ/ □□□
ABROGATE *v.* to cancel; to put an end to 废除
同 **annul, cancel, negate**
例 The following year Parliament voted to abrogate the death penalty for murder.

0020 **accessible** /ək'sesəbl/ □□□
ACCESSIBLE *adj.* easy to approach; obtainable 可得到的
同 **affordable, popular**
例 The legal aid system should be accessible to more people.

0021 **abstain** /əb'steɪn/ □□□
ABSTAIN *v.* 戒（无指酒），戒除

同 **refrain, withhold**
例 I abstain forom alcohol.

0022 **accommodate** /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ □□□
ACCOMMODATE *v.* to oblige or help someone; to adjust or bring into harmony; to adapt 招待，食宿，适应
同 **fit, hold, take**
例 There is usually room to accommodate up to 80 visitors.

0023 **accord** /ə'kɔːd/ □□□
ACCORD *n.* agreement 一致
同 **agree, cohere, conform, correspond**
例 With one accord they turned and walked back over the grass.

0024 **acquiesce** /ˌækwɪ'es/ □□□
ACQUIESCE *v.* to assent; to agree without protesting 默许
同 **accede, agree, assent**
例 Steve seemed to acquiesce in the decision.

0025 **acquittal** /ə'kwɪtl/ □□□
ACQUITTAL *n.* a judgment of not guilty 无罪开释
同 **clearing, exculpation, exoneration, vindication**
例 The jury voted 8-to-4 in favor of acquittal.

0026 **adroit** /ə'drɒɪt/ □□□
ADROIT *adj.* skillful 熟练的，有技巧的
同 **skillful, artful, deft, delicate, dexterous, expert, masterful**
例 Jamie was adroit at flattering others.

0027 **acrophobia** /ˌækrə'fəʊbɪə/ □□□
ACROPHOBIA *n.* fear of heights 恐高症
同 **fear**
例 She has acrophobia and always becomes dizzy in a high-rise elevator.

0028 **adamant** /'ædəmənt/ □□□
ADAMANT *adj.* hard; inflexible 坚硬的，不动摇的
同 **obstinate, dogged, headstrong, immovable**
例 We are adamant on the building of a well-off society.

0029 **adulterate** /ə'dʌltəreɪt/ □□□
ADULTERATE *v.* to make impure by adding inferior or tainted substances 掺杂，通奸
同 **corrupt, dilute, weaken**
例 True love can't adulterate others.

0030 **adversary** /'ædvərsərɪ/ □□□
ADVERSARY *n.* opponent 对手
同 **enemy, antagonist, foe, hostile**
例 He saw her as his main adversary within the company.

0031 **affable** /'æfəbl/ □□□
AFFABLE *adj.* easily approachable; warmly friendly 友善的，和蔼的，平易近人的
同 **amiable, congenial, cordial**
例 She is affable to everyone.

0032 **affluence** /'æflʊəns/ □□□
AFFLUENCE *n.* abundance; wealth 富足，财富
同 **influx, inflow, inpouring**
例 For them, affluence was bought at the price of less freedom in their work environment.

0033 **aftermath** /'ɑːftərmæθ/ □□□
AFTERMATH *n.* consequences; outcome; upshot 后果，结果
同 **effect, consequence, corollary**
例 In the aftermath of the hurricane, many people's homes were destroyed.

0034 **agility** /ə'dʒɪərɪtɪ/ □□□
AGILITY *n.* moving quickly and easily; nimbleness 敏捷
同 **dexterity, deftness, nimbleness**
例 His intellect and mental agility have never been in doubt.

0035 **alacrity** /ə'lækərɪtɪ/ □□□
ALACRITY *n.* cheerful promptness 敏捷，轻快，欢快的情绪
同 **amenability, gameness, goodwill, willingness**
例 They accepted the offer with alacrity.

0036 **aloof** /ə'luːf/ □□□
ALOOF *adj.* apart, reserved, shy by nature 疏远的，冷淡的，分离的，保留的
同 **cool, cold, detached, distant**
例 He seemed aloof and detached.

0037 **altruistic** /ˌæltrʊ'ɪstɪk/ □□□
ALTRUISTIC *adj.* unselfishly generous; concerned for others 无私的，关心他人的
同 **generous**
例 Nations are governed by self-interest, but they prefer to believe that their aims are altruistic.

0038 **amalgamate** /ə'mælgəmeɪt/ □□□
AMALGAMATE *v.* to combine; to unite in one body 结合，整合
同 **blend, combine, composite, concrete**
例 The unions will attempt to amalgamate their groups into one national body.

0039 **ambivalence** /æm'bɪvələns/ □□□
AMBIVALENCE *n.* the state of having contradictory or conflicting emotional attitudes 矛盾的观点或情绪
同 **ambivalency**
例 She felt a certain ambivalence towards him.

0040 **ameliorate** /ə'miːləreɪt/ □□□
AMELIORATE *v.* to improve 提高，改善，改进
同 **amend, better, enhance**
例 In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition.

0041 **amicable** /'æmɪkəbl/ □□□
AMICABLE *adj.* politely friendly; not quarrelsome 温和的，友好礼貌的
同 **agreeable, harmonious, compatible, congenial**
例 The two nations reached an amicable agreement.

0042 **amendment** /ə'mendmənt/ □□□
AMENDMENT *n.* the act of amending 修正案
同 **correction, emendation**
例 A constitutional amendment precludes any president from serving more than two terms.

0043 **animated** /'ænɪmeɪtɪd/ □□□
ANIMATED *adj.* lively; spirited 活跃的，有生气的
同 **active, animate, lively, energetic, kinetic**
例 A smile suddenly animated her face.

0044 **animate** /'ænɪmeɪt/ □□□
ANIMATE *v.* to make (someone or something) lively or excited 赋予活力或支持
同 **recreate, reanimate, revive, renovate**
例 He made no clear distinction between animate and inanimate things.

0045 **anomaly** /ə'nɒməlɪ/ □□□
ANOMALY *n.* irregularity 不正常
同 **aberration, abnormality, exception, oddity, rarity**
例 The British public's wariness of opera is an anomaly in Europe.

0046 **anonymous** /əˈnɒnɪməs/ □□□
ANONYMOUS adj. abnormal; irregular 匿名的
同 **unidentified, unnamed, unspecified**
例 She's got too much dignity to descend to writing anonymous letters.

0047 **anonymity** /ˌænəˈnɪmətɪ/ □□□
ANONYMITY n. state of being nameless 匿名
同 **obscurity, facelessness, namelessness**
例 Both mother and daughter, who have requested anonymity, are doing fine.

0048 **antagonism** /ænˈtæɡənɪzəm/ □□□
ANTAGONISM n. hostility; active resistance 反抗，敌对
同 **animosity, animus, enmity, antipathy, hostility**
例 With urbanisation the antagonism between rich and poor sharpened.

0049 **aplomb** /əˈplɒm/ □□□
APLOMB n. to poise; to assurance; confidence 沉着，自信
同 **equanimity, composure, countenance**
例 The whole cast executed the production with truly professional aplomb.

0050 **appall** /əˈpɔːl/ □□□
APPALL v. to dismay; to shock 使惊慌，震惊
同 **shock, shake up**
例 They were appalled by the reports of the nuclear war.

0051 **apparition** /ˌæpəˈrɪʃn/ □□□
APPARITION n. ghost; phantom （特异景象等的）出现，鬼，幽灵
同 **ghost, phantom**
例 He saw the apparition of his dead wife.

0052 **aquatic** /əˈkwætɪk/ □□□
AQUATIC adj. pertaining to water 与水有关系的
同 **underwater, submarine, submerged, sunken**
例 Aquatic sports include swimming and rowing.

0053 **arbitrary** /ˈaːbɪtrərɪ/ □□□
ARBITRARY adj. capricious; randomly chosen; tyrannical 随意的，反复无常的，残暴的，随机的
同 **dictatorial, high-handed, imperious, peremptory, willful**
例 A good judge does not make arbitrary decisions.

0054 **arduous** /ˈaːdjʊəs/ □□□
ARDUOUS adj. hard; strenuous 努力的；奋发的
同 **challenging, demanding, effortful, exacting, formidable**
例 The refugees made an arduous journey through the mountains.

0055 **aristocracy** /ˌærɪˈstɒkrəsɪ/ □□□
ARISTOCRACY n. hereditary nobility; privileged class 贵族，贵族统治，上层社会
同 **elite, gentility, nobility, patriciate, upper class**
例 Many members of the aristocracy were guillotined in France during the Revolution.

0056 **arousal** /əˈraʊzl/ □□□
AROUSAL n. awakening; provocation (of a response) 觉醒，激励
同 **wake, awake, rouse**
例 On the negative side, the concepts of activation and arousal are rather amorphous.

0057 **arrogance** /ˈærəɡəns/ □□□
ARROGANCE n. pride; haughtiness 傲慢，骄傲
同 **assumption, bumptiousness, consequence, haughtiness, loftiness**
例 He was a typical showman with a brashness bordering on arrogance.

0058 **articulate** /aːˈtɪkjʊleɪt/ □□□
ARTICULATE *adj.* effective; distinct 发音清晰的，有效的，独特的
同 **eloquent, fluent, well-spoken**
例 He is polished, charming, articulate and an excellent negotiator.

0059 **artifice** /ˈaːtɪfɪs/ □□□
ARTIFICE *n.* deception; trickery 技巧，欺骗
同 **trick, device, juggle, knack, scheme**
例 His remorse is just an artifice to gain sympathy.

0060 **assimilate** /əˈsɪməleɪt/ □□□
ASSIMILATE *v.* to absorb; to cause to become homogeneous 吸收，同化
同 **analogize, domesticate, absorb**
例 His family tried to assimilate into the white and Hispanic communities.

0061 **assuage** /əˈsweɪdʒ/ □□□
ASSUAGE *v.* to ease or lessen (pain); to satisfy (hunger); to soothe (anger) 减轻（痛苦），满足（饥渴），安慰
同 **alleviate, mitigate, mollify, palliate, soothe**
例 To assuage his wife's grief, he took her on a tour of Europe.

0062 **assiduous** /əˈsɪdjʊəs/ □□□
ASSIDUOUS *adj.* diligent 勤奋的
同 **employed, engaged, industrious, laborious, sedulous**
例 Podulski had been assiduous in learning his adopted language.

0063 **artistry** /ˈaːtɪstrɪ/ □□□
ARTISTRY *n.* artistic quality of effect or workmanship 艺术性，艺术效果，技能，技巧
同 **adeptness, adroitness, cleverness, cunning**
例 Tea processing requires both technique and artistry.

0064 **aspersion** /əˈspəːʃən/ □□□
ASPERSION *n.* an abusive attack on a person's character or good name 诽谤，中伤
同 **calumny, slander, defamation, denigration**
例 I don't permit to cast aspersions on my friend.

0065 **astute** /əˈstjuːt/ □□□
ASTUTE *adj.* wise; shrewd; keen 聪明的，敏锐的
同 **shrewd, acute, sharp, smart**
例 He is an extremely astute political tactician.

0066 **atrophy** /ˈætrəfɪ/ □□□
ATROPHY *n.* wasting away 萎缩，变得没用
同 **withering**
例 The cultural life of the country will sink into atrophy unless more writers and artists emerge.

0067 **augment** /ɔːgˈment/ □□□
AUGMENT *v.* to increase; to add to 增长
同 **accelerate, aggrandize, amplify, increase, enlarge, escalate, expand, multiply**
例 The government's first concern was to augment the army and auxiliary forces.

0068 **authenticate** /ɔːθentɪket/ □□□
AUTHENTICATE *v.* to prove genuine 鉴别，证明是真实的
同 **attest, certify, testify, witness**
例 Documentaries offered the chance to authenticate the accuracy of the various details in these models.

0069 **authentic** /ɔːˈθentɪk/ □□□
AUTHENTIC *adj.* not false or imitation 可信的，真实的

同 **certifiable, certified, genuine, honest, real, right, true**
例 I had obtained the authentic details about the birth of the organization.

0070 **autonomous** /ɔːˈtɒnəməs/ □□□
AUTONOMOUS *adj.* self-governing 自治的
同 **free, independent, self-governed, separate**
例 Although officially a dependent territory the island is effectively autonomous.

0071 **avarice** /ˈævərɪs/ □□□
AVARICE *n.* greediness for wealth 贪婪，贪财
同 **acquisitiveness, greed, avariciousness, avidity, avidness, covetousness, cupidity, greediness, rapaciousness, rapacity**
例 Their avarice knows no bounds; you can never satisfy them.

0072 **aversion** /əˈvəːʃn/ □□□
AVERSION *n.* firm dislike 厌恶，抵制
同 **disgust, distaste, horror, loathing, nausea, repugnance**
例 I underwent aversion therapy for my addiction to smoking.

0073 **aviary** /ˈeɪvɪerɪ/ □□□
AVIARY *n.* enclosure for birds 鸟舍
同 **bird sanctuary**
例 The owner said the bird may have escaped through a weak spot in the aviary.

0074 **avuncular** /əˈvʌŋkjələ/ □□□
AVUNCULAR *adj.* like an uncle 像伯父（叔叔）一样的，慈爱的
同 **kind, friendly**
例 He began to talk in his most gentle and avuncular manner.

0075 **beguile** /bɪˈgaɪl/ □□□
BEGUILE *v.* to mislead or delude; to pass time 欺骗，骗住，消磨时间
同 **allure, captivate, enchant, fascinate, magnetize**
例 The teacher used to beguile her pupils with fairy tales.

0076 **belated** /bɪˈleɪtɪd/ □□□
BELATED *adj.* late 推迟的，延期的
同 **behind, delinquent, overdue**
例 The belated travellers lost their way in the forest.

0077 **belittle** /bɪˈlɪtl/ □□□
BELITTLE *v.* to disparage or depreciate; to put down 蔑视，使渺小
同 **decry, denigrate, deprecate, depreciate, derogate, diminish, discount, dismiss, disparage**
例 We mustn't belittle her outstanding achievement.

0078 **belligerent** /bəˈlɪdʒərənt/ □□□
BELLIGERENT *adj.* quarrelsome 好斗的，好斗嘴的
同 **aggressive, agonistic, argumentative, bellicose, combative, confrontational, contentious, pugnacious, quarrelsome**
例 He was almost back to his belligerent mood of twelve months ago.

0079 **benefactor** /ˈbænɪfæktə/ □□□
BENEFACTOR *n.* supporter; angel; patron; contributor 捐助者，施主，恩人
同 **donator, donor, patron**
例 The chieftain of that country is disguised as a benefactor this time.

0080 **benevolent** /bəˈnevələnt/ □□□
BENEVOLENT *adj.* marked by or disposed to doing good 仁慈的，无私的，助人为乐的，慈善的
同 **generous, charitable, beneficent, humane, compassionate, good-hearted, warmhearted**
例 The company has proved to be a most benevolent employer.

0081 **benign** /bɪˈnaɪn/ □□□
BENIGN adj. kindly; favorable; not malignant 良性的，好的，和蔼可亲的
同 **innocent, innocuous, inoffensive**
例 This plunge came in a time of relatively benign economic conditions.

0082 **bequeath** /bɪˈkwiːð/ □□□
BEQUEATH v. to leave to someone by a will; to hand down 遗赠，（代代）相传
同 **leave, will**
例 She said if the world did not act conclusively now, it would only bequeath the problem to future generations.

0083 **bereavement** /bɪˈriːvmənt/ □□□
BEREAVEMENT n. state of being deprived of something valuable or beloved 丧亲
例 **She was absent because of a recent bereavement.**

0084 **blatant** /ˈbleɪtnt/ □□□
BLATANT adj. flagrant; conspicuously obvious; loudly offensive 公然的，喧闹的；俗丽的
同 **vociferous, clamant, clamorous, vociferant**
例 Outsiders will continue to suffer the most blatant discrimination.

0085 **bleak** /biːk/ □□□
BLEAK adj. cold or cheerless; unlikely to be favorable 冷淡的，凄凉的
同 **gloomy, cheerless, depressing, depressive, dismal, lugubrious, miserable, morose, sullen**
例 Her book paints a bleak picture of the problems women now face.

0086 **blighted** /bˈlaɪtɪd/ □□□
BLIGHTED adj. suffering from a disease; destroyed 毁灭的，生病的
同 **blemish, fault, flaw, imperfection, mar, mark**
例 Her life has been per-manently blighted by his heinous crime.

0087 **bolster** /ˈbəʊlstə(r)/ □□□
BOLSTER v. to support; to reinforce 支持，增援
同 **bear, support, brace, buttress, sustain**
例 The high interest rates helped to bolster up the economy.

0088 **bombastic** /bɒmˈbæstɪk/ □□□
BOMBASTIC adj. pompous; using inflated language 夸张的
同 **rhetorical, gaseous, grandiloquent, windy**
例 The candidate spoke in a bombastic way of all that he would do if elected.

0089 **boycott** /ˈbɒɪkɒt/ □□□
BOYCOTT v. to refrain from buying or using 抵制
同 **strike, ban, revolt**
例 We are asking people to boycott goods from companies that use child labour.

0090 **buoyant** /ˈbɔɪənt/ □□□
BUOYANT adj. able to float; cheerful and optimistic 可漂浮的，乐观的
同 **blithe, blithesome, bright, cheerful, gladsome, lightsome**
例 High interest rates do not point to a buoyant market this year.

0091 **cacophonous** /kəˈkɒfənəs/ □□□
CACOPHONOUS adj. discordant; inharmonious 发音不和谐的，刺耳的
同 **dissonant, discordant, inharmonious, unmelodious, unmusical**
例 They produced the most cacophonous beat of pop music.

0092 **cajole** /kəˈdʒəʊl/ □□□
CAJOLE v. to coax; to wheedle 哄骗，勾引
同 **blandish, coax, wheedle**
例 They tried to cajole their daughter out of marrying him.

0093 **callow** /ˈkæləʊ/ □□□
CALLOW adj. youthful; immature; inexperienced 不成熟的，年幼的，稚嫩的，无经验的

同 **adolescent, immature, juvenile, puerile, raw, unfledged, unripe**
例 He was a callow youth when he joined the newspaper.

0094 **candor** /ˈkændə/ □□□
CANDOR *n.* frankness; open honesty 开诚布公，坦率
同 **candidness, directness, forthrightness, frankness, honesty**
例 Sometimes his candor made the people from State squirm a little.

0095 **cantankerous** /kænˈtæŋkərəs/ □□□
CANTANKEROUS *adj.* ill humored; irritable 脾气坏的，易发怒的
同 **bilious, ill-tempered, disagreeable, surly, grumpy**
例 He was nothing but a narrow, ignorant, and cantankerous sea-faring man.

0096 **capricious** /kəˈprɪʃəs/ □□□
CAPRICIOUS *adj.* unpredictable; fickle 反复无常的
同 **changeable, changeful, fluctuating, fluid, inconsistent, inconstant, mercurial**
例 The Union accused Walesa of being capricious and undemocratic.

0097 **captivate** /ˈkæptɪveɪt/ □□□
CAPTIVATE *v.* to charm or enthrall 迷住，迷惑
同 **allure, beguile, bewitch, enchant, fascinate, magnetize**
例 Computer games captivate children easily with their visual and sound effects.

0098 **carping** /ˈkaːpɪŋ/ □□□
CARPING *adj.* finding fault 挑剔的，吹毛求疵的
同 **captious, critical, hypercritical, judgmental, overcritical**
例 She was in no mood to put up with Blanche's carping.

0099 **cataclysm** /ˈkætəklɪzəm/ □□□
CATACLYSM *n.* upheaval; deluge 巨变；剧变；灾难
同 **deluge, inundation, overflow, spate, torrent**
例 The extinct volcano's eruption would mean a cataclysm for the city.

0100 **catalyst** /ˈkætəlɪst/ □□□
CATALYST *n.* agent which brings about a chemical change while it remains unaffected and unchanged 催化剂，触发因素
同 **accelerator**
例 The workers' demand for better conditions was a catalyst for social change.

0101 **catharsis** /kəˈθaːsɪs/ □□□
CATHARSIS *n.* purging or cleansing of any passage of the body 导泻，通便，情感宣泄
同 **outlet**
例 He wrote out his rage and bewilderment, which gradually became a form of catharsis leading to understanding.

0102 **censure** /ˈsenʃə/ □□□
CENSURE *v.* to blame; to criticize 责怪；批评
同 **condemnation, denunciation, objurgation, rebuke, reprimand, reproach**
例 It is a controversial policy which has attracted international censure.

0103 **cerebral** /səˈəbrəl/ □□□
CEREBRAL *adj.* pertaining to the brain or intellect 脑的，智力的
同 **intellectual**
例 Your left cerebral hemisphere controls the right-hand side of your body.

0104 **charlatan** /ˈʃaːlətən/ □□□
CHARLATAN *n.* quack; pretender to knowledge 冒充内行者，骗子，吹牛
同 **impostor, fake, fraud, humbug, pretender, quack**
例 That charlatan! I lost thousands of dollars because I followed his advice.

0105 **chicanery** /ʃɪˈkeɪn/ □□□
CHICANERY *n.* trickery; deception 强辩，狡辩，欺骗

同 **artifice, chicane, trickery**
例 I'm too an at using chicanery to accomplish my mission.

0106 **chronicle** /ˈkrɒnɪkl/ □□□
CHRONICLE *n.* report; record (in chronological order) 编年史
同 **account, chronology, history, narration**
例 Her latest novel is a chronicle of life in a Devon village.

0107 **cipher** /ˈsaɪfə/ □□□
CIPHER *n.* secret code 零，不重要的人，密码
同 **aught, zero, nothing, zip**
例 He's a mere cipher in the company.

0108 **circumscribe** /ˈsəːkəmskraɪb/ □□□
CIRCUMSCRIBE *v.* to limit; to confine 限制，在……周围画线
同 **limit, confine, hold down, restrict**
例 The daughter under such restrictions chafes at them circumscribe her whole world.

0109 **circumspect** /ˈsəːkəmspekt/ □□□
CIRCUMSPECT *adj.* prudent; cautious 慎重的；周到的
同 **alert, cautious, careful, conservative, considerate, guarded, wary**
例 You seem to be implying, in your usual circumspect manner, that perhaps it might not be a wonderful idea.

0110 **clairvoyant** /kleəˈvɒɪənt/ □□□
CLAIRVOYANT *adj./n.* having foresight; fortuneteller 预知的；预言者
同 **prophet**
例 You did not have to be a clairvoyant to see that the war would go on.

0111 **clandestine** /klænˈdestɪn/ □□□
CLANDESTINE *adj.* secret 秘密的
同 **covert, furtive, sneaky, stealthy**
例 She is the director of clandestine operations of the CIA.

0112 **cliché** /ˈkliːʃeɪ/ □□□
CLICHÉ *n.* phrase dulled in meaning by repetition 陈词滥调
同 **banal, stale, commonplace, hackneyed**
例 The dialogue and acting in Indecent Proposal are tired, cliched and corny.

0113 **coalesce** /ˌkəʊəˈles/ □□□
COALESCE *v.* to combine; to fuse 联合，合并
同 **associate, unite, combine, connect, interfuse, join, link (up), unify**
例 Cities, if unrestricted, tend to coalesce into bigger and bigger conurbations.

0114 **cognitive** /ˈkɒgnətɪv/ □□□
COGNITIVE *adj.* having to do with knowing or perceiving; related to the mental processes 认知的
同 **mental**
例 As children grow older, their cognitive processes become sharper.

0115 **coherent** /kəʊˈhɪrənt/ □□□
COHERENT *adj.* logically or aesthetically ordered or integrated 一致的
同 **logical, consequent, rational, reasonable, sensible, sound, valid**
例 He appeared hardly capable of conducting a coherent conversation.

0116 **cohesion** /kəʊˈhiːʒn/ □□□
COHESION *n.* tendency to keep together 内聚力，黏度
同 **union, coherence, connection**
例 I had to bring some cohesion into the company.

0117 **cohesive** /kəʊˈhiːsɪv/ □□□
COHESIVE *adj.* exhibiting or producing cohesion or coherence 有结合力的，紧密结合的
同 **condensed, coherent**
例 The author skillfully fuses these fragments into a cohesive whole.

0118 **collaborate** /kə'læbəreɪt/ □□□
COLLABORATE *v.* to work together 协作，合作
同 **cooperate, concert, concur, conjoin**
例 The government is urging Japan's firms to collaborate with foreigners.

0119 **collaborative** /kə'læbəretɪv/ □□□
COLLABORATIVE *adj.* working jointly with others or together especially in an intellectual endeavor 合作的；协作的
同 **joint, concerted, connected**
例 You will be assigned to a group of three for collaborative work.

0120 **combustible** /kəm'bʌstəbl/ □□□
COMBUSTIBLE *adj.* easily burned 易燃的
同 **combustive, flammable, ignitable, inflammable**
例 We mustn't take combustible goods aboard.

0121 **commandeer** /ˌkɒmən'dɪə/ □□□
COMMANDEER *v.* to draft for military purposes; to take for public use 霸占，征用，招募
同 **hijack**
例 Accordingly, must press its final utility and value will decide commandeer is compensated.

0122 **commemorate** /kə'meməreɪt/ □□□
COMMEMORATE *v.* to honor the memory of 纪念
同 **memorialize, monumentalize**
例 A series of movies will be shown to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his death.

0123 **complacency** /kəm'pleɪsnsɪ/ □□□
COMPLACENCY *n.* self-satisfaction; smugness 自满，装模作样
同 **egotism, pomposity, pompousness**
例 Such complacency is costing the company dear.

0124 **complementary** /ˌkɒmplɪ'mentrɪ/ □□□
COMPLEMENTARY *adj.* serving to complete something 补足的，完善的
同 **correlative, reciprocal, supplemental, supplementary**
例 Two complementary exhibitions are on show at the Africa Centre.

0125 **compliant** /kəm'plaɪənt/ □□□
COMPLIANT *adj.* yielding 顺从的
同 **amenable, obedient, conformable, docile, submissive, tractable**
例 By then, Henry seemed less compliant with his wife's wishes than he had six months before.

0126 **complicity** /kəm'plɪsətɪ/ □□□
COMPLICITY *n.* participation; involvement 共谋，连累，共犯
同 **collusion, connivance, conspiracy**
例 She did not suspect him of complicity with the authorities.

0127 **comprehensive** /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv/ □□□
COMPREHENSIVE *adj.* thorough; inclusive 全面的
同 **compendious, complete, exhaustive, inclusive, universal**
例 There are much brighter prospects for a comprehensive settlement than before.

0128 **compromise** /'kɒmprəmaɪz/ □□□
COMPROMISE *v.* to adjust or settle by making mutual concessions; to endanger the interests or reputation of 危害，妥协
同 **accommodation, concession**
例 Mr Clarke has shown himself to be resolutely opposed to compromise.

0129 **compunction** /kəm'pʌŋkʃn/ □□□
COMPUNCTION *n.* remorse 良心的责备，后悔
同 **qualm, misgiving, scruple**
例 He has no compunction about relating how he killed his father.

0130 **commonplace** /ˈkɒmənpleɪs/ □□□
COMMONPLACE *adj.* an obvious or trite comment 平淡的，乏味的
同 **banality, bromide, cliché, homily, platitude**
例 It's commonplace to see people collapsing from hunger in the streets.

0131 **conceal** /kənˈsiːl/ □□□
CONCEAL *v.* to prevent disclosure or recognition of 隐藏，隐瞒
同 **bury, cache, hide, secrete**
例 He made no attempt to conceal his dislike of me.

0132 **concord** /ˈkɒŋkɔd/ □□□
CONCORD *n.* a state of agreement 协调，和谐
同 **chime, compatibility, harmony, peace**
例 These states had lived in concord for centuries.

0133 **condone** /kənˈdəʊn/ □□□
CONDONE *v.* to regard or treat (something bad or blameworthy) as acceptable, forgivable, or harmless 宽恕，赦免
同 **blink (at), excuse, disregard, forgive**
例 I don't condone violence in any shape or form.

0134 **conform** /kənˈfɔːm/ □□□
CONFORM *v.* to be similar or identical also; to be in agreement or harmony 一致，符合
同 **accord, agree, chord, cohere, coincide, consist, correspond**
例 Taxis must conform to the rigorous standards laid down by the police.

0135 **conjecture** /kənˈdʒektʃə/ □□□
CONJECTURE *n.* inference from defective or presumptive evidence 推测，猜想
同 **guess, supposition, surmise**
例 That was a conjecture, not a fact.

0136 **consensus** /kənˈsensəs/ □□□
CONSENSUS *n.* general agreement 一致，共识
同 **accord, concurrence, concurrency, agreement, unanimity**
例 I realize there's no consensus on what are male or female values.

0137 **contentious** /kənˈtenʃəs/ □□□
CONTENTIOUS *adj.* likely to cause contention 好争辩的
同 **aggressive, bellicose, combative, belligerent, disputatious**
例 Do avoid potentially contentious subjects such as religion, sex or politics.

0138 **contour** /ˈkɒntʊə/ □□□
CONTOUR *n./v.* an outline especially of a curving or irregular figure 外形，轮廓；画轮廓，画等高线
同 **outline, figure**
例 The contour of the Atlantic coast of America is very irregular.

0139 **controvert** /kɒntrəˈvəːt/ □□□
CONTROVERT *v.* to oppose with arguments; to attempt to refute; to contradict 辩论，反驳
同 **altercate, argue, dispute, fight**
例 The statement of the last witness controvert the evidence of the first two.

0140 **controversial** /ˌkɒntrəˈvəːl/ □□□
CONTROVERSIAL *adj.* of, relating to, or arousing controversy 有争议的，有争论的
同 **argumentative, contentious, disputatious, polemical**
例 It is a controversial policy which has attracted international censure.

0141 **converge** /kənˈvəːdʒ/ □□□
CONVERGE *v.* to approach; to tend to meet; to come together 聚合，接近
同 **collect, concentrate, conglomerate, congregate, assemble**
例 Hundreds of coaches will converge on the capital.

0142 **convivial** /kənˈvɪvɪəl/ □□□
CONVIVIAL adj. festive; gay; characterized by joviality 欢乐的，高兴的
同 **boon, clubby, companionable, extroverted**
例 Fahmy was at once transparent and subtle, convivial and abrasive, suave and prickly.

0143 **convoluted** /ˈkɒnvəluːtɪd/ □□□
CONVOLUTED adj. coiled around; involved; intricate 围绕的，卷绕的；费解的
同 **byzantine, complicate, complex, elaborate, intricate**
例 Despite its length and convoluted plot, “Asta’s Book” is a rich and rewarding read.

0144 **cordial** /ˈkɔːdɪəl/ □□□
CORDIAL adj. gracious; heartfelt 热忱的，诚恳的，亲切的，衷心的
同 **amiable, chummy, collegial, companionable, comradely, friendly, genial**
例 The conversation was carried on in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

0145 **counterfeit** /ˈkaʊntəfɪt/ □□□
COUNTERFEIT adj. made in imitation of something else with intent to deceive 伪造的，仿造的
同 **bogus, fake, queer, snide, spurious, unauthentic**
例 All the bills had the same serial number. The cash was counterfeit.

0146 **covet** /ˈkʌvət/ □□□
COVET v. to wish for earnestly 垂涎；贪图
同 **ache (for), desire, crave**
例 We do not covet anything from any nation.

0147 **coward** /ˈkaʊəd/ □□□
COWARD n. one who shows disgraceful fear or timidity 胆小鬼，懦夫
同 **craven, dastard, funk**
例 He’s a coward and a bully who confuses physical strength with manhood.

0148 **cryptic** /ˈkrɪptɪk/ □□□
CRYPTIC adj. having or seeming to have a hidden or ambiguous meaning 隐秘的，神秘的；隐晦的
同 **arcane, mysterious, enigmatic, impenetrable, inscrutable**
例 He has issued a short, cryptic statement denying the spying charges.

0149 **culpable** /ˈkʌlpəbl/ □□□
CULPABLE adj. meriting condemnation or blame especially as wrong or harmful 该责备的；有罪的
同 **blamable, censurable, blameworthy, reprehensible, reproachable**
例 Their decision to do nothing makes them culpable.

0150 **corroborate** /kəˈrɒbəreɪt/ □□□
CORROBORATE v. to confirm; to support 确认，支持
同 **argue, attest, authenticate, certify, confirm, substantiate, support, validate, verify, vindicate**
例 It appeared that what he said went to corroborate my account.

0151 **daunt** /dɔːnt/ □□□
DAUNT v. to intimidate; to frighten 惊吓，胁迫
同 **discourage, demoralize, dishearten, dismay, dispirit, frustrate**
例 Even a greater natural calamity cannot daunt us.

0152 **daunting** /dɔːntɪŋ/ □□□
DAUNTING adj. tending to overwhelm or intimidate 令人畏惧的
同 **intimidating**
例 They were faced with the daunting task of restoring the house.

0153 **dearth** /dəːθ/ □□□
DEARTH n. scarcity 稀缺，缺乏
同 **deficiency, deficit, inadequacy, insufficiency, lack, paucity, scarceness, scarcity, shortage**
例 There was a dearth of reliable information on the subject.

0154 **decorum** /dɪˈkɔːrəm/ □□□
DECORUM *n.* propriety; orderliness and good taste in manners 礼貌，温文尔雅
同 **decency, form, propriety**
例 The new King seemed to be carrying out his duties with grace and due decorum.

0155 **defer** /dɪˈfəː/ □□□
DEFER *v.* to give in respectfully; to submit 听从，使推迟，使延期
同 **submit, postpone**
例 We wish to defer our decision until next week.

0156 **deferential** /ˌdefəˈrenʃl/ □□□
DEFERENTIAL *adj.* showing or expressing deference 恭敬的
同 **deferent, respectful, dutiful, regardful**
例 They like five-star hotels and deferential treatment.

0157 **defiance** /dɪˈfaɪəns/ □□□
DEFIANCE *n.* refusal to yield; resistance 抵抗，不屈服
同 **disobedience, insubordination, intractability, rebelliousness**
例 He slammed the door in a spirit of defiance.

0158 **defiant** /dɪˈfaɪənt/ □□□
DEFIANT *adj.* full of or showing defiance 挑衅的，目中无人的
同 **contumacious, insubordinate, intractable, obstreperous, recalcitrant, refractory**
例 The players are in defiant mood as they prepare for tomorrow's game.

0159 **deft** /deft/ □□□
DEFT *adj.* neat; skillful 灵巧的，敏锐地
同 **adroit, artful, skillful, delicate, dexterous, expert, masterful**
例 The director employs sensuous, atmospheric camerawork and deft dramatic touches.

0160 **degenerate** /dɪˈdʒenəreɪt/ □□□
DEGENERATE *v.* to become worse 恶化
同 **decadent, decayed, washed-up**
例 Will too much freedom make them degenerate?

0161 **dehydrate** /dɪːhaɪdreɪt/ □□□
DEHYDRATE *v.* to remove water from; to dry out 使脱水，使干燥
同 **desiccate**
例 People can very quickly dehydrate in the desert.

0162 **deliberate** /dɪˈlɪbərət/ □□□
DELIBERATE *adj.* characterized by or resulting from careful and thorough consideration 故意的，深思熟虑的，从容的
同 **cogitate, contemplate, debate, ponder, entertain, meditate**
例 It's not clear whether the incident was an accident or deliberate.

0163 **decelerate** /diːseləreɪt/ □□□
DECELERATE *v.* to slow down 减慢
同 **brake, slow, slacken**
例 To modern women depend on a cosmetics to decelerate aging progress is absurd.

0164 **delineate** /dɪˈlɪnɪneɪt/ □□□
DELINEATE *v.* to portray; to depict; to sketch 描绘，描述
同 **define, outline, sketch, trace**
例 Scientists then began searching the layers of rocks delineate mass extinctions.

0165 **delude** /dɪˈluːd/ □□□
DELUDE *v.* to deceive 欺骗，哄骗
同 **beguile, cozen, deceive, dupe, fool**
例 We delude ourselves that we are in control.

0166 **demagogue** /ˈdeməɡɒɡ/ □□□
DEMAGOGUE *n.* person who appeals to people's prejudice 煽动者，群众煽动者，煽动政治家
同 **exciter, firebrand, incendiary, instigator**
例 The demagogue has won people's support.

0167 **demeanor** /dɪˈmiːnə/ □□□
DEMEANOR *n.* behavior; bearing 风度，行为
同 **actions, bearing, conduct, behavior, deportment**
例 The old soldier never lost his military demeanor.

0168 **denounce** /dɪˈnaʊns/ □□□
DENOUNCE *v.* to condemn; to criticize 咒骂，批评
同 **censure, damn, decry, condemn, execrate, reprehend, reprobate**
例 Ministers took the floor to denounce the decision to suspend constitutional rule.

0169 **denunciation** /dɪˌnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn/ □□□
DENUNCIATION *n.* an act of denouncing 长篇的指责或谴责性讲话，诽谤，抨击
同 **condemnation, censure, rebuke, reprimand, reproach**
例 He has been scathing in his denunciation of corrupt and incompetent politicians.

0170 **depreciate** /dɪˈpriːʃieɪt/ □□□
DEPRECIATE *v.* to lessen in value 责难，诽谤，贬低，折旧
同 **attenuate, cheapen, devaluate, downgrade, reduce**
例 New cars start to depreciate as soon as they are on the road.

0171 **deride** /dɪˈraɪd/ □□□
DERIDE *v.* to laugh at contemptuously 嘲弄，挖苦，打趣，取消
同 **ridicule, gibe, jeer, laugh, mock**
例 Some critics deride the group as self - appointed food police.

0172 **derivative** /dɪˈrɪvətɪv/ □□□
DERIVATIVE *adj.* unoriginal; derived from another source 引出的，衍生的，派生的，抄袭的
同 **by-product, offshoot, outgrowth**
例 He had "derivative citizenship" from his father's naturalisation around 1990.

0173 **derogatory** /dɪˈrɒɡətəɪ/ □□□
DEROGATORY *adj.* expressing a low opinion 贬低的，贬损的
同 **belittling, contemptuous, decrying, degrading, demeaning**
例 He refused to withdraw derogatory remarks made about his boss.

0174 **desolate** /ˈdesələt/ □□□
DESOLATE *adj.* unpopulated 荒无人烟的
同 **bleak, chill, darkening, depressing, depressive, gloomy, disconsolate, dismal**
例 Half-ruined, hardly a building untouched, it's a desolate place.

0175 **despondent** /dɪˈspɒndənt/ □□□
DESPONDENT *adj.* depressed; gloomy 忧郁的，沮丧的
同 **despairing, desperate, forlorn, hopeless**
例 She was becoming increasingly despondent about the way things were going.

0176 **detached** /dɪˈtætʃt/ □□□
DETACHED *adj.* emotionally removed 分离的，冷漠的
同 **aloof, antisocial, distant, remote**
例 It was an ordinary, post-war semi-detached.

0177 **deterrent** /dɪˈterənt/ □□□
DETERRENT *n.* something that discourages 威慑；妨碍物
同 **obstacle, hindrance**
例 Defenders of the death penalty clearly regard it as the ultimate deterrent.

0178 **dexterous** /ˈdekstrəs/ □□□
DEXTEROUS *adj.* skillful 灵巧的，右撇子

同 **clever, cunning, deft, handy**
例 He carried the others off their feet, glib, dexterous, voluble.

0179 **diffident** /ˈdɪfɪdənt/ □□□
DIFFIDENT *adj.* hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence 无自信的，羞怯的
同 **backward, bashful, demure, shy, introverted, modest, retiring, sheepish**
例 Her conqueror, Senator Pete Wilson, is a diffident, moderate man.

0180 **digress** /daɪˈgres/ □□□
DIGRESS *v.* to turn aside especially from the main subject of attention or course of argument 离题，走向岔道
同 **wander**
例 I digress. My tale does not primarily concern itself with the hen.

0181 **dilatory** /ˈdɪlətərɪ/ □□□
DILATORY *adj.* tending or intended to cause delay 缓慢的，拖拉的
同 **crawling, creeping, dawdling, slow, laggard, languid**
例 The government has been dilatory in dealing with the problem of unemployment.

0182 **dilettante** /ˌdɪləˈtæntɪ/ □□□
DILETTANTE *n.* a person having a superficial interest in an art or a branch of knowledge 业余爱好者
同 **amateur**
例 He is a master of that area even if he is a dilettante.

0183 **diplomatic** /ˌdɪpləˈmætɪk/ □□□
DIPLOMATIC *adj.* of, relating to, or concerned with diplomacy or diplomats 善于交涉的，圆滑的
同 **tactful**
例 The Kremlin is still insisting on a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

0184 **disaffect** /ˌdɪsəˈfekt/ □□□
DISAFFECT *v.* to alienate the affection or loyalty of also; to fill with discontent and unrest 使不满意，使疏远
同 **alien, alienate, estrange, disgruntle**
例 The politician tried to disaffect every major voting bloc.

0185 **discern** /dɪˈsəːn/ □□□
DISCERN *v.* to detect with the eyes 识别，领悟
同 **behold, catch, descry, distinguish, notice, observe, perceive**
例 It is possible to discern a number of different techniques in her work.

0186 **discredit** /dɪsˈkredɪt/ □□□
DISCREDIT *v.* to defame; to destroy confidence in; to disbelieve 不信任，丢脸
同 **chasten, degrade, humble, disgrace, dishonor, humiliate**
例 He says his accusers are trying to discredit government foreign-aid policies.

0187 **disguise** /dɪsˈgaɪz/ □□□
DISGUISE *v.* to furnish with a false appearance or an assumed identity 假装，掩饰
同 **camouflage, cloak, dress up, mask**
例 The British team did not disguise their delight at their success.

0188 **disingenuous** /ˌdɪsɪnˈdʒenjʊəs/ □□□
DISINGENUOUS *adj.* lacking genuine candor; insincere 不诚恳的
同 **artful**
例 His brother Shura with staring disingenuous eyes was plotting to master the world.

0189 **disjointed** /dɪsˈdʒɒɪntɪd/ □□□
DISJOINTED *adj.* disconnected 断开的，不连贯的
同 **choppy, disconnected, incoherent, unconnected**
例 His language is disjointed and sloppy.

0190 **dismiss** /dɪsˈmɪs/ □□□
DISMISS *v.* to put away from consideration; to reject 拒绝，排除

同 **release, remove, terminate, turn off**
例 They were quick to dismiss rumours of an off-screen romance.

0191 **disparity** /dɪˈspærətɪ/ □□□
DISPARITY *n.* difference; condition of inequality 不同，差距
同 **different, dissimilar, distant, distinct**
例 The great disparity between the teams did not make for an entertaining game.

0192 **dispassionate** /dɪsˈpæʃənət/ □□□
DISPASSIONATE *adj.* calm; impartial 平静的，公平的
同 **candid, disinterested, fair, equal, equitable, impartial, indifferent, just**
例 We, as prosecutors, try to be dispassionate about the cases we bring.

0193 **disperse** /dɪˈspəːs/ □□□
DISPERSE *v.* to scatter 散开
同 **disassemble, dissipate, dissolve, scatter**
例 Police fired shots and used teargas to disperse the demonstrators.

0194 **disposition** /ˌdɪspəˈzɪʃn/ □□□
DISPOSITION *n.* preference 爱好，偏好
同 **grain, nature, temper, temperament**
例 This has given him a disposition to consider our traditions critically.

0195 **disseminate** /dɪˈsemɪneɪt/ □□□
DISSEMINATE *v.* to distribute; to spread; to scatter (like seeds) 分发，扩散，散布
同 **broadcast, circulate, spread**
例 It took years to disseminate information about Aids in Africa.

0196 **dissent** /dɪˈsent/ □□□
DISSENT *v.* to disagree 反对
同 **differ, disagree**
例 Political dissent would no longer be tolerated.

0197 **distill** /dɪˈstɪl/ □□□
DISTILL *v.* to extract the essence; to purify; to refine 蒸馏，萃取，提炼，提纯
同 **drip, drop, trickle**
例 We were asked to distill the crucial points of the book.

0198 **diverse** /daɪˈvəːs/ □□□
DIVERSE *adj.* differing in some characteristics; various 丰富多样的
同 **disparate, distinct, distinctive**
例 India has always been one of the most religiously diverse countries.

0199 **divulge** /daɪˈvʌldʒ/ □□□
DIVULGE *v.* to reveal 揭开，暴露
同 **disclose, discover, reveal, expose**
例 Police refused to divulge the identity of the suspect.

0200 **docile** /ˈdəusaɪl/ □□□
DOCILE *adj.* obedient; easily managed 驯服的，听话的，善良的
同 **amenable, compliant, obedient, submissive, tractable**
例 Circus monkeys are trained to be very docile and obedient.

0201 **dogmatic** /dɒgˈmætɪk/ □□□
DOGMATIC *adj.* opinionated; arbitrary; doctrinal 独断的，教条的，固执的
同 **opinionated**
例 The regime is dogmatic, and no one dares to express personal opinions.

0202 **dupe** /djuːp/ □□□
DUPE *v./n.* someone easily fooled 欺骗，愚弄；易受骗的人，上当者
同 **beguile, cozen, delude, deceive**
例 He becomes an innocent dupe in a political scandal.

0203 **duplicity** /djuːˈplɪsətɪ/ □□□
DUPLICITY *n.* double-dealing; hypocrisy 奸诈，狡猾，伪善，两面三刀，两面派
同 **artifice, cheating, craftiness, cunning**
例 His duplicity caused us to distrust him.

0204 **duplicitous** /djuːˈplɪsɪtəs/ □□□
DUPLICITOUS *adj.* marked by duplicity: deceptive in words or action 欺骗的，奸诈的
同 **crooked, deceptive, dishonest, fraudulent**
例 He is a possessive, duplicitous and unreasonable man.

0205 **dowager** /ˈdaʊədʒə/ □□□
DOWAGER *n.* a widow holding property or a title from her deceased husband 继承亡夫爵位（或遗产的）遗孀，贵妇
同 **dame, matron**
例 The Empress Dowager of the Qing Dynasty attended to state affairs for several decades.

0206 **dwindle** /ˈdwɪndl/ □□□
DWINDLE *v.* to become steadily less 缩小，变小，使缩小，逐渐减少
同 **abate, deplete, diminish, drop, decrease**
例 Yet, as earth's other natural resources dwindle, nations eye the Antarctic as a final repository.

0207 **egotistical** /ˌiːgəˈtɪstɪk/ □□□
EGOTISTICAL *adj.* excessively self-centered; self-important; conceited 任性的，傲慢的
同 **complacency, conceit, conceitedness, complacence, pomposity**
例 This new generation seems egotistical, without restrictions.

0208 **elated** /ɪˈleɪtɪd/ □□□
ELATED *adj.* overjoyed; in high spirits 过分高兴的，兴高采烈的
同 **ecstatic, elevated, entranced, exhilarated**
例 They were elated at the result.

0209 **elliptical** /ɪˈlɪptɪkl/ □□□
ELLIPTICAL *adj.* oval; ambiguous, either purposely or because key words have been left out 椭圆的，省略的，间接的
同 **ambiguous, arcane, cryptic, obscure**
例 The sun disturbs the elliptical motion of the moon around the earth.

0210 **elucidate** /ɪˈluːsɪdeɪt/ □□□
ELUCIDATE *v.* to explain; to enlighten 解释；启迪
同 **clarify, demonstrate, explain, explicate, expound, illuminate**
例 You have not understood; allow me to elucidate.

0211 **emaciated** /ɪˈmeɪʃɪeɪtɪd/ □□□
EMACIATED *adj.* thin and wasted 瘦弱的，脆弱的
同 **decay, weaken, fail, flag, languish, sink, wither**
例 The animals had lost weight noticeably, becoming lean, almost emaciated.

0212 **elude** /ɪˈluːd/ □□□
ELUDE *v.* to avoid adroitly 逃避，躲避
同 **avoid, escape, eschew, evade, finesse, shake, shirk, shun**
例 The two men managed to elude the police for six weeks.

0213 **elusive** /ɪˈluːsɪv/ □□□
ELUSIVE *adj.* tending to elude 难懂的，难捉摸的
同 **evasive, fugitive, slippery**
例 Interpol have searched all the corners of the earth for the elusive hijackers.

0214 **embellish** /ɪmˈbeɪʃ/ □□□
EMBELLISH *v.* to adorn; to ornament 装饰
同 **color, elaborate (on), embroider, exaggerate, hyperbolize**
例 Just tell the truth and don't embellish the story by any means.

0215 **embody** /ɪmˈbɒdɪ/ □□□
EMBODY *v.* to personify; to make concrete; to incorporate 具体化，包含，收录
同 **absorb, assimilate, incorporate, integrate**
例 Any incomes policy must embody the attributes of fairness and flexibility.

0216 **embolden** /ɪmˈbəʊldən/ □□□
EMBOLDEN *v.* to instill with boldness or courage 鼓励，使有胆量
同 **encourage, hearten, inspire**
例 Unfortunately, being able to pay off victims will embolden muggers.

0217 **embrace** /ɪmˈbreɪs/ □□□
EMBRACE *v.* to hug; to adopt or espouse; to accept readily; to encircle; to include 拥抱，接受，包含
同 **crush, grasp, hug, strain**
例 She broke loose from his embrace and crossed to the window.

0218 **embroil** /ɪmˈbrɔɪl/ □□□
EMBROIL *v.* to throw into confusion; to involve in strife; to entangle 连累，牵连，使其混乱，麻烦缠身
同 **embrangle, mire**
例 Any hostilities could result in retaliation and further embroil U.N. troops in fighting.

0219 **emphatic** /ɪmˈfætɪk/ □□□
EMPHATIC *adj.* uttered with or marked by emphasis 加强语气的，显著的
同 **aggressive, assertive, dynamic, energetic, forceful, muscular, strenuous**
例 The rebels are emphatic that this is not a surrender.

0220 **enchant** /ɪnˈtʃɑːnt/ □□□
ENCHANT *v.* to influence by or as if by charms and incantation 使迷惑，使着迷
同 **allure, beguile, captivate, charm, fascinate**
例 She was enchanted by the flowers you sent her.

0221 **encompass** /ɪnˈkʌmpəs/ □□□
ENCOMPASS *v.* to surround 包围
同 **compass, embrace, encircle, enclose, surround**
例 No single document could encompass all the shades of interpretation.

0222 **enduring** /ɪnˈdjuərɪŋ/ □□□
ENDURING *adj.* lasting; surviving 持久的，不朽的
同 **abiding, eternal, everlasting, immortal**
例 Few of them feel bound by any enduring loyalties.

0223 **enervate** /ˈenəveɪt/ □□□
ENERVATE *v.* to weaken 使变弱
同 **damp, desiccate, dehydrate**
例 Idleness enervates the will to succeed.

0224 **entrepreneur** /ˌɒntrəprəˈnə:(r)/ □□□
ENTREPRENEUR *n.* businessman; contractor 商人，企业家，承包人
同 **enterpriser**
例 The entrepreneur takes business risks in the hope of making a profit.

0225 **equanimity** /ˌekwəˈnɪmətɪ/ □□□
EQUANIMITY *n.* calmness of temperament; composure 镇定
同 **aplomb, calmness, composure, countenance, equilibrium**
例 She accepted the prospect of her operation with equanimity.

0226 **equivocate** /ɪˈkwɪvəkeɪt/ □□□
EQUIVOCATE *v.* to lie; to mislead; to attempt to conceal the truth 说模棱两可的话，撒谎，误导
同 **fudge, hedge, waffle, weasel**
例 Don't equivocate with me. I want a straight answer to a straight question!

0227 **eradicate** /ɪˈrædɪkeɪt/ □□□
ERADICATE *vt.* to pull up by the roots 摧毁，完全根除

同 **abolish, cancel, efface, annihilate, erase, expunge, exterminate, extirpate**
例 They are already battling to eradicate illnesses such as malaria and tetanus.

0228 **erratic** /ɪˈrætɪk/ □□□
ERRATIC *adj.* odd; unpredictable 不规则的，不稳定的，奇怪的，不可预测的
同 **aimless, arbitrary, desultory, random, haphazard**
例 Argentina's erratic inflation rate threatens to upset the plans.

0229 **esteem** /ɪˈsiːm/ □□□
ESTEEM *v.* to respect; to value 尊重，估价
同 **account, appreciation, admiration, estimation, favor, regard, respect**
例 It was so humiliating, a terrible blow to my self-esteem.

0230 **esoteric** /ˌesəˈterɪk/ □□□
ESOTERIC *adj.* hard to understand; known only to the chosen few 神秘的，秘传的，难以理解的，深奥的
同 **abstruse, arcane, profound, recondite**
例 This was House of Commons gossip, as esoteric as theatre-gossip.

0231 **eulogy** /ˈjuːlədʒɪ/ □□□
EULOGY *n.* expression of praise, often on the occasion of someone's death 颂词，赞美词
同 **accolade, citation, commendation, encomium, homage**
例 His descriptions of Gatsby's extravagant parties are closer to satire than eulogy.

0232 **euphonious** /juːˈfəʊnɪəs/ □□□
EUPHONIOUS *adj.* pleasing in sound 悦耳的
同 **mellifluous, mellow, melodic, melodious, musical**
例 He was enchanted with the euphonious music.

0233 **exalt** /ɪgˈzɔːlt/ □□□
EXALT *v.* to raise in rank or dignity; to praise 晋升，赞扬
同 **aggrandize, deify, dignify, elevate, enshrine, glorify**
例 Many people are too swamped that they exalt shopping online.

0234 **exasperate** /ɪgˈzæspəreɪt/ □□□
EXASPERATE *v.* to vex 使恼怒，使恶化，使加剧
同 **aggravate, annoy, bother**
例 Again and again passages in his essays exasperate or bewilder.

0235 **expedite** /ˈekspɪdaɪt/ □□□
EXPEDITE *v.* to speed up the progress of; to facilitate 加速，催促
同 **hasten**
例 We have developed rapid order processing to expedite deliveries to customers.

0236 **extradition** /ˌekstrəˈdɪʃn/ □□□
EXTRADITION *n.* surrender of prisoner by one state to another 引渡
例 Maguire has appealed to the Supreme Court to stop her extradition.

0237 **extraneous** /ɪkˈstreɪnɪəs/ □□□
EXTRANEOUS *adj.* not essential; superfluous 肤浅的，不重要的，外部的，外来的
同 **accidental, alien, extrinsic, external, foreign**
例 We ought not to bring in extraneous matters in trying to find a basis for a settlement.

0238 **exuberance** /ɪgˈzjuːbərəns/ □□□
EXUBERANCE *n.* overflowing abundance; joyful enthusiasm; flamboyance; lavishness 精力充沛，浪费，过度
同 **animation, vitality, liveliness, lustiness, robustness**
例 Her burst of exuberance and her brightness overwhelmed me.

0239 **fabricate** /ˈfæbrɪkeɪt/ □□□
FABRICATE *v.* to build; to lie 制造；编造（谎言）

同 **fashion, form, frame, manufacture**
例 Tito had never had an occasion to fabricate an ingenious lie before.

0240 **facetious** /fə'siːʃəs/ □□□
FACETIOUS *adj.* joking (often inappropriately); humorous 轻浮的，好开玩笑的，幽默的
同 **witty, humorous, jocular**
例 Punning, facetious, irreverent, the funny man filled the newspapers and lighter periodicals with his material.

0241 **faculty** /'fæklti/ □□□
FACULTY *n.* mental or bodily powers; teaching staff 才能，教职员工
同 **power**
例 Faculty members complain that their students are unprepared to do college-level work.

0242 **fickle** /'fɪkl/ □□□
FICKLE *adj.* changeable; faithless 变化无常的，薄情的
同 **capricious, changeable, fluctuating, inconsistent, mercurial**
例 Fluctuating prices usually base on a fickle public's demand.

0243 **flippant** /'flɪpənt/ □□□
FLIPPANT *adj.* lacking proper seriousness 轻率的，没礼貌的，嬉皮笑脸的
同 **facetious, smart**
例 I didn't mean any offence. It was a flippant, off-the-cuff remark.

0244 **flourish** /'flʌrɪʃ/ □□□
FLOURISH *v.* to grow well; to prosper; to decorate with ornaments 生长，繁荣，装饰
同 **burgeon, thrive, prosper**
例 If left unchecked, weeds will flourish.

0245 **forebear** /'fɔːˌbeə/ □□□
FOREBEAR *n.* ancestor 前人，祖先
同 **forefather, grandfather, progenitor**
例 He rejected the religion of his forebears, leaving his own parents heartbroken.

0246 **forego** /fɔː'gəu/ □□□
FOREGO *v.* to give up; to do without 放弃
同 **antecede, antedate, precede, predate, preexist**
例 Mickey agreed to forego his holiday.

0247 **foresight** /'fɔːsaɪt/ □□□
FORESIGHT *n.* ability to foresee future happenings; prudence 洞察力
同 **foreknowledge, prescience**
例 It required a statesman's foresight and sagacity to make the decision.

0248 **formidable** /'fɔːmɪdəbl/ □□□
FORMIDABLE *adj.* menacing; threatening 威胁的，险恶的
同 **dire, dreadful, forbidding, fearful, frightening**
例 He remained a formidable opponent.

0249 **founder** /'faʊndə/ □□□
FOUNDER *v.* to fail completely; to sink 完全失败；沉默
同 **bomb, collapse, fail, miss**
例 The talks have foundered, largely because of the reluctance of some members of the government to do a deal with criminals.

0250 **gaffe** /gæf/ □□□
GAFFE *n.* social blunder 失态；出丑
同 **gaff, impropriety, indiscretion**
例 He didn't realize what a gaffe he'd made.

0251 **garnish** /'gɑːnɪʃ/ □□□
GARNISH *v.* to equip with accessories 装饰

同 **adorn, array, beautify, bedizen, blazon**
例 Garnish the plate with whipped cream rosettes and fresh fruits.

0252 **gaudy** /ˈɡɔːdɪ/ □□□
GAUDY *adj.* flashy; showy 华而不实的
同 **flamboyant, flashy, garish, loud, ostentatious**
例 She was tricked out in gaudy dress.

0253 **glutton** /ˈɡlʌtn/ □□□
GLUTTON *n.* someone who eats too much 暴饮暴食者，饭桶，酷爱……的人
同 **gorger, gormandizer, gourmand, overeater**
例 He was a glutton for hard work.

0254 **gratuitous** /ɡrəˈtjuːɪtəs/ □□□
GRATUITOUS *adj.* given freely; unwarranted; uncalled for 无条件的，无理由的，免费的
同 **complimentary, costless, gratis, free**
例 His films are full of gratuitous violence.

0255 **gullible** /ˈɡʌləbl/ □□□
GULLIBLE *adj.* easily deceived 易受骗的
同 **exploitable, naive, susceptible, unwary**
例 I'm so gullible I would have believed him.

0256 **harbinger** /ˈhɑːbɪndʒə(r)/ □□□
HARBINGER *n.* forerunner 先驱，预兆
同 **forerunner, herald, precursor**
例 The crow of the cock is a harbinger of dawn.

0257 **harbor** /ˈhɑːbə/ □□□
HARBOR *n./v.* to provide a refuge for; to hide 港口，躲藏处；入港停泊，庇护
同 **anchorage, harborage, port**
例 He had jumped overboard in New York harbor and swum to shore.

0258 **hardy** /ˈhɑːdɪ/ □□□
HARDY *adj.* sturdy; robust; able to stand inclement weather 艰苦的，勇敢的，耐寒的，强壮的
同 **inured, rugged, sturdy, tough**
例 Hardy antelope wander in from the desert.

0259 **haughty** /ˈhɔːtɪ/ □□□
HAUGHTY *adj.* blatantly and disdainfully proud 傲慢的
同 **assumptive, bumptious, cavalier, chesty, arrogant**
例 A haughty girl is always unpopular at school.

0260 **halcyon** /ˈhælsɪən/ □□□
HALCYON *adj.* calm, peaceful 宁静的，平稳的
同 **calm, peaceful, placid, quiet, serene, tranquil, untroubled**
例 He yearned for the halcyon days of his childhood.

0261 **hapless** /ˈhæpləs/ □□□
HAPLESS *adj.* having no luck 倒霉的，不幸的
同 **unlucky, luckless, star-crossed**
例 All of them were hapless victims of this hurricane.

0262 **hedonistic** /ˌhiːdəˈnɪstɪk/ □□□
HEDONISTIC *adj.* the doctrine that pleasure or happiness is the sole or chief good in life 享乐主义的
同 **debauchery, sensuality, voluptuousness**
例 The cookery course was serious and hedonistic at the same time.

0263 **heyday** /ˈheɪdeɪ/ □□□
HEYDAY *n.* time of greatest success; prime 鼎盛时期

同 **blossom, flower, flush, bloom, prime**
例 In its heyday, the company ran trains every fifteen minutes.

0264 **hiatus** /haɪˈeɪtəs/ □□□
HIATUS *n.* gap; interruption in duration or continuity; pause 缝隙，短暂的空白
同 **breach, break, discontinuity, interval, separation, void**
例 The company expects to resume production of the vehicle again after a two - month hiatus.

0265 **hospitality** /ˌhɒspɪˈtælətɪ/ □□□
HOSPITALITY *n.* the friendly, welcoming behaviour towards guests or people 殷勤好客，招待，款待
同 **unfriendliness, hatred**
例 The response of the audience varied from outright rejection to warm hospitality.

0266 **hybrid** /ˈhaɪbrɪd/ □□□
HYBRID *adj.* mongrel; mixed breed 混合的，混血的
同 **cross, crossbreed, intercross, mongrel**
例 A mule is a hybrid of a male donkey and a female horse.

0267 **hypothetical** /ˌhaɪpəˈθetɪkl/ □□□
HYPOTHETICAL *adj.* based on assumptions or hypotheses; supposed 基于假设的，设想的，假想的
同 **academic, conjectural, theoretical, speculative, suppositional**
例 This is a purely hypothetical situation.

0268 **iconoclastic** /aɪˌkɒnəˈklæstɪk/ □□□
ICONOCLASTIC *adj.* attacking cherished traditions 打破旧习的
同 **bohemian, deviant, enfant terrible, nonconformist**
例 The film is an iconoclastic allegory.

0269 **ignominy** /ˈɪgnəmɪnɪ/ □□□
IGNOMINY *n.* deep disgrace; shame or dishonor 丢脸；抹黑；耻辱
同 **discredit, dishonor, disrepute, disgrace, infamy, odium**
例 If they were caught, she would be thrown out in disgrace, dismissed with ignominy.

0270 **illuminate** /ɪˈluːmɪneɪt/ □□□
ILLUMINATE *v.* to brighten; to clear up or make understandable; to enlighten 照亮，明朗，澄清
同 **illumine, irradiate, lighten**
例 Our interesting teacher could illuminate almost any subject we studied.

0271 **illusory** /ɪˈluːsərɪ/ □□□
ILLUSORY *adj.* deceptive; not real 虚幻的，不真实的
同 **fanciful**
例 It's seemed to be an idealistic and illusory dream.

0272 **imbibe** /ɪmˈbaɪb/ □□□
IMBIBE *v.* to drink in 吸收
同 **belt (down), gulp, drink**
例 Plants imbibe nourishment usually through their leaves and roots.

0273 **immobility** /ˌɪməˈbɪlətɪ/ □□□
IMMOBILITY *n.* state of being immovable 无法移动
同 **stationary, standing**
例 Again, the pain locked me into immobility.

0274 **impasse** /ˈæmpɑːs/ □□□
IMPASSE *n.* predicament from which there is no escape; deadlock 走投无路，僵局
同 **deadlock, gridlock, halt, stalemate, standstill**
例 The proposal offered both sides a way out of the diplomatic impasse.

0275 **imperial** /ɪmˈpɪərɪəl/ □□□
IMPERIAL *adj.* like an emperor; related to an empire 帝王的，皇帝的，庄严的
同 **august, gallant, glorious, grandiose, imposing**
例 They made an objection to the imperial system with resolution.

0276 **implausible** /ɪmˈplɔːzəbəl/ □□□
IMPLAUSIBLE adj. unlikely; unbelievable 难以置信的
同 **fantastic, incredible, incredulous, unbelievable, uncompelling**
例 It seems implausible that the projects would have gone ahead without her backing.

0277 **imprudent** /ɪmˈpruːdnt/ □□□
IMPRUDENT adj. lacking caution; injudicious 轻率的，判断错误的
同 **graceless, indiscreet, indelicate**
例 The Government of Jamaica consider it imprudent to abolish the death penalty.

0278 **impulsive** /ɪmˈpʌlsɪv/ □□□
IMPULSIVE adj. having the power of or actually driving or impelling 冲动的，鲁莽的
同 **besetting, driven, compulsive, obsessional, obsessive**
例 Adolescent suicide is rarely an impulsive reaction to immediate distress.

0279 **inane** /ɪˈneɪn/ □□□
INANE adj. silly; senseless 空虚的，无意义的，傻的，粗心的
同 **empty, meaningless, pointless, senseless**
例 She started asking me inane questions.

0280 **inaudible** /ɪnˈɔːdəbl/ □□□
INAUDIBLE adj. not audible 听不见的
同 **unhearable**
例 Animals are able to hear high-pitched sounds that are inaudible to humans.

0281 **incessant** /ɪnˈsesnt/ □□□
INCESSANT adj. uninterrupted; unceasing 不停的
同 **ceaseless, continuous, nonstop, perpetual**
例 We have had incessant snowfall since yesterday afternoon.

0282 **inchoate** /ɪnˈkəʊət/ □□□
INCHOATE adj. recently begun; rudimentary; elementary 未成型的，早期的，刚开始的
同 **aborning, inceptive, nascent, incipient**
例 His dreams were senseless and inchoate.

0283 **incongruous** /ɪnˈkɒŋgrʊəs/ □□□
INCONGRUOUS adj. not fitting; absurd 不协调的；荒谬的
同 **graceless, improper, inapt, inappropriate, incorrect, indecorous, inept**
例 She was small and fragile and looked incongruous in an army uniform.

0284 **inconsequential** /ɪnˌkɒnsɪˈkwenʃl/ □□□
INCONSEQUENTIAL adj. insignificant; unimportant 不合理的，不重要的
同 **frivolous, unimportant, inconsiderable, insignificant**
例 They spend so much time arguing the toss over inconsequential matters.

0285 **incontrovertible** /ˌɪnkɒntrəˈvəːtəbl/ □□□
INCONTROVERTIBLE adj. indisputable; not open to question 无疑的，无可争议的
同 **accomplished, certain, irrefutable, indisputable, indubitable**
例 The ladies smiled approvingly, for his lightest utterance was regarded as incontrovertible truth.

0286 **incorrigible** /ɪnˈkɒrɪdʒəbl/ □□□
INCORRIGIBLE adj. not correctable 不可救药的
同 **hopeless, incurable, irrecoverable, irredeemable, irremediable**
例 Her husband is an incorrigible flirt.

0287 **incredulous** /ɪnˈkredjələs/ □□□
INCREDULOUS adj. withholding belief; skeptical 怀疑的，不轻信的
同 **disbelieving, distrustful, doubting, skeptical**
例 I am wholly incredulous of the truth of his story.

0288 **indelible** /ɪnˈdeləbl/ □□□
INDELIBLE adj. that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased 去不掉的，不可磨灭的
同 **unforgettable, memorable**
例 My visit to India in 1986 left an indelible impression on me.

0289 **indifferent** /ɪnˈdɪfrənt/ □□□
INDIFFERENT adj. unmoved or unconcerned by; mediocre 普通的，无关紧要的
同 **apathetic, insensible, insouciant, nonchalant**
例 People have become indifferent to the suffering of others.

0290 **indigenous** /ɪnˈdɪdʒənəs/ □□□
INDIGENOUS adj. native 土生土长的，本地的
同 **aboriginal, domestic, endemic, native**
例 Each country has its own indigenous cultural tradition.

0291 **indigent** /ˈɪndɪdʒənt/ □□□
INDIGENT adj. poor; destitute 穷困的
同 **beggared, destitute, famished, impecunious**
例 The government is responsible for assistance to indisent people.

0292 **indignant** /ɪnˈdɪgnənt/ □□□
INDIGNANT adj. filled with or marked by indignation 愤慨的，愤愤不平的
同 **angered, apoplectic, choleric, enraged**
例 She didn't know whether to feel flattered or indignant.

0293 **indignation** /ˌɪndɪgˈneɪʃn/ □□□
INDIGNATION n. anger at an injustice 义愤，愤慨
同 **angriness, fury, anger, irateness, mad**
例 He bristled with indignation at the suggestion that he was racist.

0294 **indiscretion** /ˌɪndɪˈskreʃn/ □□□
INDISCRETION n. lack of tactfulness or sound judgment 轻率，莽撞
同 **familiarity, gaff, impropriety**
例 Occasionally they paid for their indiscretion with their lives.

0295 **indiscriminate** /ˌɪndɪˈskrɪmɪnət/ □□□
INDISCRIMINATE adj. choosing at random; confused 随意的，不分青红皂白的
同 **assorted, heterogeneous**
例 The indiscriminate use of fertilisers is damaging to the environment.

0296 **induce** /ɪnˈdjuːs/ □□□
INDUCE v. to persuade; to bring about 劝诱，导致，引起
同 **beget, breed, catalyze, engender**
例 Taking a brisk walk can often induce a feeling of well-being.

0297 **indulgent** /ɪnˈdʌldʒənt/ □□□
INDULGENT adj. humoring; yielding; lenient 宽容的，纵容的，溺爱的
同 **charitable, clement, easy, soft**
例 To buy flowers for myself seems wildly self-indulgent.

0298 **ineffable** /ɪnˈefəbl/ □□□
INEFFABLE adj. unutterable; cannot be expressed in speech 不可言喻的，无法用语言表达的
同 **incommunicable, indefinable, indescribable, inexpressible**
例 She sighed a sigh of ineffable satisfaction, as if her cup of happiness were now full.

0299 **inert** /ɪˈnəːt/ □□□
INERT adj. inactive; lacking power to move 惰性的，不活跃的
同 **dormant, inactive, unused, vacant**
例 I carried her, still inert, up the stairs to my room.

0300 **inevitable** /ɪnˈevɪtəbl/ □□□
INEVITABLE adj. unavoidable 不可避免地

同 **ineluctable, ineludible, necessary, unavoidable**
例 Most unions see privatisation as an inevitable prelude to job losses.

0301 **ingenious** /ɪn'dʒiːnɪəs/ □□□
INGENIOUS *adj.* clever; resourceful 聪明的
同 **imaginative, creative, innovative, inventive, original**
例 The director used ingenious devices to keep the audience in suspense.

0302 **ingenue** /'ændʒeɪnjuː/ □□□
INGENUE *n.* an artless girl; an actress who plays such parts 天真无邪的少女，扮演天真无邪的少女的女演员
例 I don't want any more ingenue roles.

0303 **innocuous** /ɪ'nɒkjʊəs/ □□□
INNOCUOUS *adj.* harmless 无害的，无辜的
同 **benign, hurtless, innocent, harmless, inoffensive**
例 The question appeared innocuous enough, but I still did not trust her.

0304 **inscrutable** /ɪn'skruːtəbl/ □□□
INSCRUTABLE *adj.* impenetrable; not readily understood; mysterious 不可渗透的；不可理解的
同 **arcane, cryptic, enigmatic, impenetrable, mysterious, mystic**
例 When Hanson came home he wore the same inscrutable demeanour.

0305 **insolence** /'ɪnsələns/ □□□
INSOLENCE *n.* impudent disrespect; haughtiness 傲慢
同 **impertinence, impudence**
例 Pupils could be excluded from school for insolence.

0306 **insubstantial** /ˌɪnsəb'stænʃl/ □□□
INSUBSTANTIAL *adj.* lacking substance; insignificant; frail 无实体的，虚无的，脆弱的，不坚固的
同 **filmy, gossamer, flimsy, unsubstantial**
例 Mars has an insubstantial atmosphere, consisting almost entirely of carbon dioxide.

0307 **integrity** /ɪn'tegrətɪ/ □□□
INTEGRITY *n.* uprightness; wholeness 完整性，正直
同 **goodness, honesty, morality, probity, rectitude, righteousness**
例 He inspires affection and respect as a man of unquestionable integrity.

0308 **intrepid** /ɪn'trepɪd/ □□□
INTREPID *adj.* fearless 无畏的
同 **bold, courageous, dauntless, doughty, fearless, gallant**
例 Some intrepid individuals were still prepared to make the journey.

0309 **intricate** /'ɪntrɪkət/ □□□
INTRICATE *adj.* complex; knotty; tangled 复杂的，错综的
同 **baroque, byzantine, complicate, convoluted, elaborate**
例 He knows his way around the intricate maze of European law.

0310 **inundate** /'ɪnʌndeɪt/ □□□
INUNDATE *v.* to overwhelm; to flood; to submerge 淹没，吞并
同 **deluge, engulf, flood, overflow, overwhelm, submerge, swamp**
例 Her office was inundated with requests for tickets.

0311 **invoke** /ɪn'vəʊk/ □□□
INVOKE *v.* to call upon; to ask for 恳请，借助于，找来，调用
同 **beget, catalyze, effectuate, engender**
例 He has even had the temerity to invoke the names of Martin Luther King Jr and Malcolm X in defence of his actions.

0312 **irascible** /ɪ'ræsəbl/ □□□
IRASCIBLE *adj.* irritable; easily angered 易怒的，暴躁的
同 **choleric, fiery, grumpy, irritable, peevish, pettish**
例 His father paused and looked back—the harsh level stare beneath the shaggy, graying, irascible brows.

0313 **irony** /ˈaɪrənɪ/
IRONY
n. hidden sarcasm or satire; use of words that seem to mean the opposite of what they actually mean 反话，讽刺
同 **satire, sarcasm**
例 She said to him with slight irony.

0314 **irrational** /ɪˈræʃənl/
IRRATIONAL
adj. illogical; lacking reason; insane 无理的，缺乏逻辑的，不理智的
同 **fallacious, illegitimate, inconsequent, inconsequential, invalid, illogical**
例 The rational and the irrational complement each other. Individually, they are far less powerful.

0315 **itinerant** /aɪˈtɪnərənt/
ITINERANT
adj. wandering; traveling 巡回的
同 **ambulant, errant, nomadic**
例 He is starting itinerant performance all over the world.

0316 **jettison** /ˈdʒetɪsn/
JETTISON
v. to throw overboard 丢弃，投弃货物
同 **dumping, disposal, removal**
例 Sometimes you need to jettison unhealthy cargo.

0317 **jocular** /ˈdʒɒkjələ(r)/
JOCULAR
adj. said or done in jest 好笑的，滑稽的，诙谐的
同 **clever, facetious, humorous, witty, smart**
例 He was in a less jocular mood than usual.

0318 **judicious** /dʒʊdɪʃəs/
JUDICIOUS
adj. sound in judgment; wise 明智的，判断正确的，公平的
同 **intelligent, judgmatic, discreet, prudent**
例 We should listen to the judicious opinion of that old man.

0319 **justification** /ˌdʒʌstɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/
JUSTIFICATION
n. good or just reason; defense; excuse 正当理由，辩护，释罪
同 **alibi, apology, defense, excuse, plea, reason**
例 To me the only justification for a zoo is educational.

0320 **juxtapose** /ˌdʒʌkstəˈpəʊz/
JUXTAPOSE
vt. to place side by side 并排
例 When you juxtapose the two, you can see the difference.

0321 **lackadaisical** /ˌlækəˈdeɪzɪkl/
LACKADAISICAL
adj. lacking purpose or zest; halfhearted; languid 懒洋洋的，没上进心的
同 **enervated, languid, languishing, languorous, spiritless**
例 There'll be no time to correct lackadaisical driving techniques after trouble develops.

0322 **laconic** /ləˈkɒnɪk/
LACONIC
adj. brief and to the point 简洁的
同 **brief, capsule, compact, compendious**
例 Usually so laconic in the office, Dr. Lahey seemed less guarded, more relaxed.

0323 **laud** /lɔːd/
LAUD
v. to praise 赞美
同 **acclaim, accolade, applause, credit, distinction, homage, honor, glory**
例 They lauded the former president as a hero.

0324 **lavish** /ˈlævɪʃ/
LAVISH
adj. liberal; wasteful 浪费的，大方的
同 **baroque, devilish, exorbitant, extravagant**
例 American reviewers are lavish in their praise of this book.

0325 **legend** /ˈledʒənd/
LEGEND
n. explanatory list of symbols on a map 传说，传奇人物，图例

同 **fable, caption**
例 He has become a legend in the annals of military history.

0326 **legendary** /ˈledʒəndeɪ/ □□□
LEGENDARY *adj.* of, relating to, or characteristic of legend or a legend 传说中的，传奇的
同 **fabled, fabulous, mythical**
例 He is legendary for his fearlessness and pugnacity.

0327 **legitimize** /lɪˈdʒɪtəmaɪz/ □□□
LEGITIMIZE *v.* to make legitimate 使合法
例 Is that why you brought me here, to legitimize you to the world?

0328 **lethargic** /ləˈθɑːdʒɪk/ □□□
LETHARGIC *adj.* drowsy; dull 昏睡的，瞌睡的
同 **dull, inert, inactive, quiescent, sleepy, sluggish, torpid**
例 He felt too miserable and lethargic to get dressed.

0329 **litigation** /ˌlɪtɪˈgeɪʃn/ □□□
LITIGATION *n.* lawsuit 诉讼
同 **suit**
例 The company has been in litigation with its previous auditors for a full year.

0330 **litigious** /lɪˈtɪdʒəs/ □□□
LITIGIOUS *adj.* prone to engage in lawsuits 好诉讼的，好争论的
同 **contentious, disputatious, disputative**
例 It is the litigious and apparently arbitrary culture of regulation and policy.

0331 **lucid** /ˈluːsɪd/ □□□
LUCID *adj.* easily understood; clear; intelligible 明白易懂的，明晰的，聪明的
同 **beaming, bedazzling, brilliant, clear, effulgent**
例 His prose is always lucid and compelling.

0332 **ludicrous** /ˈluːdɪkrəs/ □□□
LUDICROUS *adj.* laughable; trifling 可笑的，滑稽的，不重要的
同 **comedic, comical, hilarious, humorous, hysterical**
例 A ludicrous thought flashed through Harry's mind.

0333 **lugubrious** /ləˈguːbrɪəs/ □□□
LUGUBRIOUS *adj.* mournful 悲哀的；忧郁的
同 **bleak, cheerless, comfortless, darkening, depressing, depressive**
例 He plays some passages so slowly that they become lugubrious.

0334 **magnanimous** /mægˈnænɪməs/ □□□
MAGNANIMOUS *adj.* generous; great-hearted 慷慨大方的，有雅量的，宽宏大量的
同 **chivalrous, gallant, greathearted, noble, natural, sublime**
例 He was magnanimous in defeat and praised his opponent's skill.

0335 **magnate** /ˈmægneɪt, -nɪt/ □□□
MAGNATE *n.* person of prominence or influence 富豪，要人，突出的人物
同 **baron, captain, monarch, tycoon**
例 The newspaper was owned by a famous publishing magnate.

0336 **magnitude** /ˈmægnɪtjuːd/ □□□
MAGNITUDE *n.* greatness; extent 巨大，大数量级
同 **consequence, import, moment, significance, weightiness**
例 Ministers underestimated the magnitude of the task confronting them.

0337 **mandate** /ˈmændeɪt/ □□□
MANDATE *n.* order; charge 委任，命令
同 **authorization, delegation, empowerment, license, commission**
例 The proposed initiative would mandate a reduction of carbon dioxide of 40%.

0338 **maverick** /ˈmævərɪk/ □□□
MAVERICK *n.* rebel; nonconformist 持不同意见者
同 **bohemian, deviant, iconoclast**
例 Her independence and maverick behaviour precluded any chance of promotion.

0339 **meager** /ˈmiːgə/ □□□
MEAGER *adj.* scanty; inadequate 瘦的，贫乏的，不足的
同 **niggardly, poor, scanty, scarce, skimpy, slender**
例 His meager allotment of gas had to be saved for emergencies.

0340 **meddle** /ˈmedl/ □□□
MEDDLE *v.* to interest oneself in what is not one's concern: interfere without right or propriety 管闲事，干预他人之事
同 **interlope, intermeddle, intrude, interfere, mess, obtrude, pry**
例 They're resentful that outsiders presume to meddle in their affairs.

0341 **meddlesome** /ˈmedlsəm/ □□□
MEDDLESOME *adj.* interfering 爱管闲事的，好事的，好插手的
同 **intruding, intrusive, meddling, obtrusive, officious, presumptuous**
例 By this means the meddlesome woman cast in a bone between the wife and the husband.

0342 **meditate** /ˈmedɪteɪt/ □□□
MEDITATE *v.* to settle a dispute through the services of an outsider 调解，仲裁
同 **chew over, cogitate, consider, contemplate, debate, deliberate**
例 That's when I try to meditate or do some deep-breathing exercises.

0343 **mimic** /ˈmɪmɪk/ □□□
MIMIC *v.* to imitate 模仿别人
同 **artificial, bogus, factitious, fake, false, imitative, imitation, mock**
例 Neural networks are computer systems which mimic the workings of the brain.

0344 **misnomer** /ˌmɪsˈnəʊmə/ □□□
MISNOMER *n.* incorrect designation 错误的名字，写错名字，用词不当
同 **wrong name**
例 Actually, "Underground" is a misnomer, because more than half the shops are above ground.

0345 **misrepresent** /ˌmɪsˌreprɪˈzent/ □□□
MISREPRESENT *v.* to give a false or incorrect impression, often deliberately; to serve unsatisfactorily as a representative 误传，有意制造误解
同 **cook, distort, falsify, fudge, misinterpret, twist, warp**
例 It's a shame the way that the media can twist your words and misrepresent you.

0346 **mitigate** /ˈmɪtɪgeɪt/ □□□
MITIGATE *v.* to appease; to moderate 减轻，减缓，中和
同 **alleviate, assuage, ease, mollify, palliate, soothe**
例 Governments should endeavour to mitigate distress.

0347 **modicum** /ˈmɒdɪkəm/ □□□
MODICUM *n.* limited quantity 少量
同 **particle, handful**
例 They should win, given a modicum of luck.

0348 **momentous** /məˈmentəs/ □□□
MOMENTOUS *adj.* very important 非常重要的
同 **consequential, earthshaking, eventful, historic, major**
例 I am deeply honoured to be invited to this momentous occasion.

0349 **monumental** /ˌmɒnjuˈmentl/ □□□
MONUMENTAL *adj.* massive 雄伟的，厚重的，结实的，纪念的
同 **august, gallant, glorious, grandiose, imperial**
例 I had a monumental run-in with him a couple of years ago.

0350 **morbid** /ˈmɔːbɪd/ □□□
MORBID *adj.* given to unwholesome thought; moody; characteristic of disease 病态的，恐怖的，喜怒无常的，不成熟的
同 **darkening, depressive, desolate, dire, disconsolate, dismal, dreary**
例 He had a morbid fascination with blood.

0351 **moribund** /ˈmɒrɪbʌnd/ □□□
MORIBUND *adj.* dying 垂死的
同 **dying**
例 Imperialism is monopolistic, parasitic and moribund capitalism.

0352 **munificent** /mjuːˈnɪfɪsənt/ □□□
MUNIFICENT *adj.* very generous 宽宏大量的，慷慨大方的
同 **bounteous, bountiful, charitable, liberal, generous**
例 I am so happy to get munificent birthday presents from my friends.

0353 **myopic** / maɪˈɒpɪk/ □□□
MYOPIC *adj.* lacking foresight 近视的，鼠目寸光的，缺乏远见的
同 **nearsighted**
例 Myopic views could be potentially damaging for us.

0354 **nebulous** /ˈnebjələs/ □□□
NEBULOUS *adj.* vague; hazy; cloudy 暧昧的，混浊不清的
同 **ambiguous, arcane, cryptic, dark, deep, enigmatic**
例 The notions we children were able to form of the great world beyond were exceedingly nebulous.

0355 **nonchalance** /ˌnɒnʃələns/ □□□
NONCHALANCE *n.* indifference; lack of concern; composure 冷淡
同 **apathy, casualness, complacence, disregard, insouciance**
例 Affecting nonchalance, I handed her two hundred dollar bills.

0356 **nostalgia** /nɒˈstældʒə/ □□□
NOSTALGIA *n.* longing for the past 想家，乡愁
同 **homesickness**
例 The images provoked strong surges of nostalgia for the days of yore.

0357 **novice** /ˈnɒvɪs/ □□□
NOVICE *n.* a person admitted to probationary membership in a religious community 初学者，没经验的人
同 **apprentice, fledgling, freshman, greenhorn, neophyte, newcomer**
例 I'm a novice at these things, Lieutenant. You're the professional.

0358 **obliterate** /əˈblɪtəreɪt/ □□□
OBLITERATE *v.* to destroy completely 消灭，涂去，彻底摧毁
同 **abolish, cancel, efface, eradicate, erase, expunge, exterminate**
例 Their warheads are enough to obliterate the world several times over.

0359 **obscure** /əbˈskjʊər/ □□□
OBSCURE *adj.* dark; vague; unclear 模糊的，不明了的，暗淡的
同 **ambiguous, arcane, cryptic, dark, deep, enigmatic**
例 Rumour, myth and hearsay obscure the truth after months of bloodshed.

0360 **obstinate** /ˈɒbstɪnət/ □□□
OBSTINATE *adj.* stubborn; hard to control or treat 坚定的，倔强的
同 **adamant, bullheaded, dogged, hardheaded, headstrong**
例 Formal, exact and obstinate, he was also cold, suspicious, touchy and tactless.

0361 **obstreperous** /əbˈstrepərəs/ □□□
OBSTREPEROUS *adj.* boisterous; noisy 喧闹的，喧嚣的，任性的，难管束的
同 **blatant, clamant, clamorous, vociferous**
例 He becomes obstreperous when he's had a few drinks.

0362 **obtrusive** /əbˈtruːsɪv/
OBTRUSIVE adj. forward in manner or conduct 冒失的，莽撞的，强加于人的，突出的
同 **interfering, intruding, meddlesome, intrusive, officious, presuming**
例 The sofa would be less obtrusive in a paler colour.

0363 **opulence** /ˈɒpjələns/
OPULENCE n. extreme wealth; luxuriousness; abundance 奢华，巨富，富裕，富足
同 **assets, capital, fortune, means, wealth, riches, substance, worth**
例 You will appreciate opulence, while fearing jealousies that it causes.

0364 **ornate** /ɔːˈneɪt/
ORNATE adj. excessively or elaborately decorated 华丽的，过分装饰的
同 **bedizened, florid, fussy, overdecorated, overwrought**
例 These exquisitely ornate boxes and cabinets have been handmade and hand-painted by Indian craftspeople.

0365 **ostensible** /ɒˈstensəbl/
OSTENSIBLE adj. apparent; professed; pretended 显然的，虚假的
同 **assumed, evident, apparent, ostensive, presumed, reputed**
例 He resigned secretaryship on the ostensible ground of health.

0366 **ostentatious** /ˌɒstenˈteɪʃəs/
OSTENTATIOUS adj. showy; pretentious; trying to attract attention 卖弄的，企图惹人注意的，哗众取宠的
同 **flamboyant, flashy, garish, gaudy, splashy**
例 She's got a lovely way with language without ever sounding ostentatious.

0367 **overlook** /ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/
OVERLOOK v. to look over 远眺，忽视
同 **command, dominate**
例 The owners don't want to overlook any opportunity to make a buck.

0368 **overshadow** /ˌəʊvəˈʃædəʊ/
OVERSHADOW v. to cast a shadow over 使失色，夺去……的光彩
同 **dim, mist, obscure, overcast, overcloud, shadow, shroud**
例 Fears for the President's safety could overshadow his peace-making mission.

0369 **pacifist** /ˈpæsɪfɪst/
PACIFIST n. one opposed to force; antimilitarist 和平主义者
同 **pacific, peaceful, peaceable**
例 Later he was to become famous as a pacifist.

0370 **painstaking** /ˈpeɪnzteɪkɪŋ/
PAINSTAKING adj. showing hard work 一丝不苟的，缜密的，辛勤的
同 **careful, conscientious, meticulous, scrupulous**
例 The event had been planned with painstaking attention to detail.

0371 **palatable** /ˈpælətəbl/
PALATABLE adj. agreeable; pleasing to the taste 可感知的，易觉察的，可接受的，美味的
同 **delectable, tasty, delicious, savory**
例 Some of the dialogue has been changed to make it more palatable to an American audience.

0372 **panacea** /ˌpænəˈsiːə/
PANACEA n. cure-all; remedy for all diseases 包治百病的药，灵丹妙药
同 **elixir, nostrum, cure–all**
例 There's no single panacea for the country's economic ills.

0373 **pandemic** /pænˈdemɪk/
PANDEMIC adj. affecting the majority of people 广泛传播的，流行的
同 **widespread**
例 One pandemic of Spanish flu took nearly 22 million lives worldwide.

0374 **paradox** /ˈpærədɒks/ □□□
PARADOX *n.* something apparently contradictory in nature; statement that looks false but is actually correct 悖论，自相矛盾
同 **dichotomy, incongruity, contradiction**
例 He was a paradox — a loner who loved to chat to strangers.

0375 **paragon** /ˈpærəgən/ □□□
PARAGON *n.* model of perfection 模范，完美之物
同 **classic, exemplar, model**
例 He was considered to be a paragon of virtue.

0376 **paramount** /ˈpærəmaʊnt/ □□□
PARAMOUNT *adj.* foremost in importance; supreme 极其重要的
同 **arch, capital, cardinal, central, chief, dominant, grand**
例 This matter is of paramount importance.

0377 **partisan** /ˈpɑːrtɪˈzæn/ □□□
PARTISAN *n./adj.* committed to a party 虔诚信徒，坚定的支持者；一边倒的
同 **one-sided; prejudiced**
例 At first the eager young poet was a partisan of the Revolution.

0378 **paucity** /ˈpɔːsətɪ/ □□□
PAUCITY *n.* scarcity 少量，缺乏
同 **famine, inadequacy, inadequateness, insufficiency, deficiency, scantiness**
例 The paucity of fruit was caused by the drought.

0379 **pedant** /ˈpednt/ □□□
PEDANT *n.* scholar who overemphasizes book learning or technicalities 学究式人物
同 **bookworm**
例 I am no pedant and avoid being dogmatic concerning English grammar and expression.

0380 **pedestrian** /pəˈdestrɪən/ □□□
PEDESTRIAN *adj.* ordinary; unimaginative 单调乏味的，沉闷的，没有想象力的，普通的
同 **dull, humdrum, jading, monotonous, numbing**
例 I drove home contemplating my own more pedestrian lifestyle.

0381 **penchant** /ˈpenʃɒŋ/ □□□
PENCHANT *n.* strong inclination; liking 倾向，趣味
同 **affection, affinity, aptitude, bias, devices, disposition**
例 He had a penchant for playing jokes on people.

0382 **penitent** /ˈpenɪtənt/ □□□
PENITENT *adj.* repentant 悔过的
同 **apologetic, compunctious, contrite, regretful, remorseful, repentant**
例 Robert Gates sat before them, almost penitent about the past.

0383 **perfidious** /pəˈfɪdɪəs/ □□□
PERFIDIOUS *adj.* treacherous; disloyal 背信弃义的；不忠的
同 **disloyal, faithless, treacherous, unfaithful**
例 Their feet will trample on the dead bodies of their perfidious aggressors.

0384 **peripheral** /pəˈrɪfərəl/ □□□
PERIPHERAL *adj.* marginal; outer 外围的
同 **auxiliary, supplemental, supplementary**
例 Fund-raising is peripheral to their main activities.

0385 **pertinent** /ˈpəːtɪnənt/ □□□
PERTINENT *adj.* to the point; relevant 说到点子上的，中肯的，有关的
同 **applicable, germane, material, relative, relevant**
例 Mrs Southern listened keenly, occasionally breaking in with pertinent questions.

0386 **pervasive** /pə'veɪsɪv/ □□□
PERVASIVE *adj.* spread throughout every part 深入人心的，普遍的
同 **pervading**
例 It is knowledge directed to the fundamental and pervasive concerns of existence.

0387 **phlegmatic** /fleg'mætɪk/ □□□
PHLEGMATIC *adj.* calm; not easily disturbed 冷静的，平静的，不易被激起的
同 **apathetic, emotionless, impassible, numb, passionless, impassive**
例 He is too still, unmoved, phlegmatic to be happy.

0388 **plausible** /'plɔːzəbl/ □□□
PLAUSIBLE *adj.* having a show of truth but open to doubt; specious 貌似真实的，貌似有理的
同 **credible, creditable, likely, believable, presumptive, probable**
例 Some of the ideas are very intriguing and sound intuitively plausible.

0389 **poignancy** /'pɒɪnjənsɪ/ □□□
POIGNANCY *n.* quality of being deeply moving; keenness of emotion 强烈，感人，尖锐
同 **acerbity, acidness, acridness, acrimony, acuteness, asperity**
例 As she sat in church her face had a pathos and poignancy.

0390 **polarize** /'pəʊləraɪz/ □□□
POLARIZE *v.* to split into opposite extremes or camps 极化，分化，两极分化
例 Missile deployment did much to further polarize opinion in Britain.

0391 **portent** /'pɔːtent/ □□□
PORTENT *n.* sign; omen; forewarning 征兆
同 **augury, foreboding, foreshadowing, prefiguring, presage**
例 I hope this is a portent for the rest of the year.

0392 **pragmatic** /præg'mætɪk/ □□□
PRAGMATIC *adj.* practical (as opposed to idealistic); concerned with the practical worth or impact of something 实用主义的，实际的，注重实效的
同 **practical, realistic**
例 They're pragmatic about the spending cuts.

0393 **pragmatist** /'prægmətɪst/ □□□
PRAGMATIST *n.* practical person 实用主义者
例 Far from being a dreamer, she's a level-headed pragmatist.

0394 **precipitate** /prɪ'sɪpɪteɪt/ □□□
PRECIPITATE *adj.* done with very great haste and without due deliberation 匆忙的，突然的，未成熟的，草率的
同 **rash; premature; hasty; sudden**
例 A cool breeze caused a precipitate drop in the temperature.

0395 **precipitate** /prɪ'sɪpɪteɪt/ □□□
PRECIPITATE *v.* to throw headlong 促成，降水，下降，下坠
同 **hasten**
例 Clouds usually precipitate as rain or snow.

0396 **precocious** /prɪ'kəʊʃəs/ □□□
PRECOCIOUS *adj.* advanced in development 早熟的
同 **premature**
例 Sue is a thoroughly precocious little madam if ever there was one.

0397 **precursor** /priː'kəːsə(r)/ □□□
PRECURSOR *n.* forerunner 领跑者，先驱
同 **foregoer, harbinger, herald**
例 Error is often the precursor of what is correct, but conceit is the prelude to a fall.

0398 **predilection** /ˌpriːdɪˈlekʃn/ □□□
PREDILECTION *n.* partiality; preference 偏爱，偏好
同 **affection, affinity, aptitude, bias, disposition**
例 He has a predilection for rich food.

0399 **preeminent** /prɪˈemɪnənt/ □□□
PREEMINENT *adj.* outstanding; superior 出色的，出类拔萃的
同 **cardinal, central, dominant, grand**
例 Washington was recognized as the preeminent spokesman of American Negroes by 1895.

0400 **prescience** /ˈpresɪəns/ □□□
PRESCIENCE *n.* ability to foretell the future 预示能力
同 **foreknowledge, foresight**
例 Over the years he's demonstrated a certain prescience in foreign affairs.

0401 **prestige** /preˈstiːʒ/ □□□
PRESTIGE *n.* impression produced by achievements or reputation 声望，威信
同 **authority, influence, prominence, superiority**
例 It was his responsibility for foreign affairs that gained him international prestige.

0402 **presumptuous** /prɪˈzʌmptʃʊəs/ □□□
PRESUMPTUOUS *adj.* overconfident; impertinently bold; taking liberties 自大的；轻狂的；专横的
同 **bold, familiar, forward, overfamiliar, presuming**
例 It would be presumptuous to judge what the outcome will be.

0403 **profound** /prəˈfaʊnd/ □□□
PROFOUND *adj.* deep; not superficial; complete 深刻的
同 **abstruse, arcane, esoteric, recondite**
例 The illness had a profound effect on his outlook.

0404 **prognosis** /prɒgˈnəʊsɪs/ □□□
PROGNOSIS *n.* forecasted course of a disease; prediction 预测，预言，疾病警告
同 **augury, forecast, foretelling, predicting**
例 The prognosis is for more people to work part-time in the future.

0405 **proliferation** /prəˌlɪfəˈreɪʃn/ □□□
PROLIFERATION *n.* rapid growth; spread; multiplication 迅速增长，倍增，扩散
同 **accelerate, accumulate, appreciate, balloon, boom, burgeon, enlarge**
例 The declaration deals with disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

0406 **prolific** /prəˈlɪfɪk/ □□□
PROLIFIC *adj.* abundantly fruitful 多产的，丰富的
同 **cornucopian, fecund, fruitful, lush, luxuriant, productive, fertile, rich**
例 She is a prolific writer of novels and short stories.

0407 **propitiate** /prəˈpɪʃɪeɪt/ □□□
PROPITIATE *v.* to appease 劝解，平静，安抚
同 **appease, assuage, conciliate, disarm, gentle, mollify, placate, pacify**
例 He displayed himself steadfastly resolved to propitiate and favour that implacable city.

0408 **prosaic** /prəˈzeɪɪk/ □□□
PROSAIC *adj.* dull and unimaginative; matter-of-fact; factual 事实的，平淡的，缺乏想象力的
同 **average, common, commonplace, normal**
例 His instructor offered a more prosaic explanation for the surge in interest.

0409 **provoke** /prəˈvəʊk/ □□□
PROVOKE *v.* to stir to anger; to cause retaliation 激怒，惹，煽动，挑起
同 **arouse, excite, incite, instigate, spark, stimulate**
例 Don't provoke the animal by teasing. It may bite you.

0410 **provocative** /prəˈvɒkətɪv/ □□□
PROVOCATIVE *adj.* arousing anger or interest; annoying 煽动的，刺激的，激怒的

同 **charged, exciting, inciting, instigating, stimulating**
例 His provocative words only fueled the argument further.

0411 **proximity** /prɒkˈsɪmətɪ/ □□□
PROXIMITY *n.* nearness 接近；亲近
同 **adjacency, closeness, immediacy, nearness**
例 What drew him to the area was its proximity to central London.

0412 **pugnacity** /pʌgˈnæsətɪ/ □□□
PUGNACITY *n.* combativeness; disposition to fight 好斗
同 **aggressive, argumentative, bellicose, combative, confrontational**
例 He is legendary for his fearlessness and pugnacity.

0413 **punctilious** /pʌŋkˈtɪlɪəs/ □□□
PUNCTILIOUS *adj.* laying stress on niceties of conduct or form; minutely attentive to fine points (perhaps too much so) 谨小慎微的，一丝不苟的
同 **correct, decorous, formal, nice, proper**
例 He was punctilious about being ready and waiting in the entrance hall exactly on time.

0414 **pundit** /ˈpʌndɪt/ □□□
PUNDIT *n.* authority on a subject; learned person; expert 权威人士，专家，博学者
同 **sage, savant, scholar**
例 He is a well known political pundit.

0415 **quell** /kwel/ □□□
QUELL *v.* to extinguish; to put down; to quiet 扑灭，镇压，平息
同 **quash, repress, silence, subdue, suppress**
例 He is unlikely to send in the army to quell nationalist aspirations.

0416 **querulous** /ˈkwerələs/ □□□
QUERULOUS *adj.* fretful; whining 易怒的，抱怨的，鸣不平的，易发牢骚的
同 **cranky, grouchy, grumpy, fussy**
例 He was also petty, unreasonably querulous, and mean.

0417 **quixotic** /kwɪkˈsɒtɪk/ □□□
QUIXOTIC *adj.* idealistic but impractical 空想的，狂想的
同 **idealist, idealistic, quixotical, romantic, utopian, visionary**
例 He has always lived his life by a hopelessly quixotic code of honour.

0418 **rancor** /ˈræŋkə/ □□□
RANCOR *n.* bitterness; hatred 怨恨，敌意，苦难
同 **animosity, animus, antagonism, antipathy, bitterness, hostility, enmity**
例 Their rancor dated from a political dogfight between them.

0419 **ratiocination** /ˌrætɪˌpsɪˈneɪʃn/ □□□
RATIOCINATION *n.* reasoning; act of drawing conclusions from premises 推理，推论
同 **intellection, logic, reason, sense**
例 Deliberation should go along with the atmosphere of freedom, equal and ratiocination, but these conditions need to specifically analyze.

0420 **rationalize** /ˈræʃənəˌlaɪz/ □□□
RATIONALIZE *v.* to give a plausible reason for an action in place of a true, less admirable one; to offer an excuse 合理化
同 **account (for), attribute, explain away, explain**
例 I poured my thoughts out on paper in an attempt to rationalize my feelings.

0421 **recalcitrant** /rɪˈkælsɪtrənt/ □□□
RECALCITRANT *adj.* obstinately stubborn; determined to resist authority; unruly 反抗的，顽抗的
同 **contrary, contumacious, defiant, incompliant, intractable, obstreperous**
例 The university suspended the most recalcitrant demonstraters.

0422 **reciprocate** /rɪˈsɪprəkeɪt/ □□□
RECIPROCATE *v.* to repay in kind 互给，呼唤，酬答
同 **recompense, repay, requite**
例 Some day I will reciprocate your kindness to me.

0423 **rectitude** /ˈrektɪtjuːd/ □□□
RECTITUDE *n.* uprightness; moral virtue; correctness of judgment 垂直，正直，公正
同 **character, goodness, honesty, integrity, probity, morality, righteousness**
例 She was indignant with his presumption and self - satisfaction and conscious rectitude.

0424 **regal** /ˈriːgl/ □□□
REGAL *adj.* royal 帝王的，王室的，豪华的，皇家的
同 **monarchal, princely, monarchical, royal**
例 His manner is not so much regal as professorial.

0425 **reiterate** /rɪˈɪtəreɪt/ □□□
REITERATE *v.* to repeat 重申，重复
同 **duplicate, repeat, renew, replicate, reprise**
例 I want to reiterate that our conventional weapons are superior.

0426 **remnant** /ˈremnənt/ □□□
REMNANT *adj./n.* remainder 剩余的；残留物
同 **balance, leavings, leftovers, remains, remainder, residue, rest**
例 It matters little where we pass the remnant of our days.

0427 **renounce** /rɪˈnaʊns/ □□□
RENOUNCE *v.* to abandon; to disown; to repudiate 放弃，断绝关系
同 **abnegate, relinquish, abdicate, resign, surrender**
例 I call on everyone to renounce the use of violence and armed struggle.

0428 **repeal** /rɪˈpiːl/ □□□
REPEAL *v.* to revoke; to annul 废除；撤除
同 **abandon, abort, drop, recall, cancel, rescind, revoke**
例 Despite continued efforts to repeal this act, federal courts have upheld its major provisions.

0429 **rescind** /rɪˈsɪnd/ □□□
RESCIND *v.* to cancel 撤回，取消，使无效
同 **abandon, abort, drop, recall, repeal, cancel**
例 Both parties may rescind or renew the contract via mutual consultation.

0430 **resolution** /ˌrezəˈluːʃn/ □□□
RESOLUTION *n.* determination; resolve 坚定，决心，决定
同 **conclusion, deliverance, diagnosis, judgment, decision**
例 Today's Security Council resolution will be a significant success for American diplomacy.

0431 **resonant** /ˈrezənənt/ □□□
RESONANT *adj.* echoing; resounding; deep and full in sound 共鸣的
同 **plangent, resounding, reverberant, reverberative**
例 His voice sounded oddly resonant in the empty room.

0432 **respite** /ˈrespaɪt/ □□□
RESPITE *n.* interval of relief; time for rest; delay in punishment 暂缓
例 The tablets brought temporary respite from the excruciating pain.

0433 **reticence** /ˈretɪsns/ □□□
RETICENCE *n.* reserve; uncommunicativeness; inclination to silence 不动声色，深藏不露，沉默寡言
同 **disinclination, hesitance, reluctance, unwillingness**
例 Her reticence was in sharp contrast to the glamour and star status of her predecessors.

0434 **retrench** /rɪˈtrentʃ/ □□□
RETRENCH *v.* to cut down; to economize 减少，去除，裁减，削减，紧缩，节约

同 **cut down, reduce**
例 Shortly afterwards, cuts in defence spending forced the aerospace industry to retrench.

0435 **retroactive** /ˌretrəʊˈæktɪv/ □□□
RETROACTIVE *adj.* of a law that dates back to a period before its enactment 反动的；（法律）追溯的（由制定之日前的某一天生效）
例 There are few precedents for this sort of retroactive legislation.

0436 **rhapsodize** /ˈræpsədaɪz/ □□□
RHAPSODIZE *v.* to speak or write in an exaggeratedly enthusiastic manner 狂热地描述，写狂想文，作狂想曲
同 **enthuse, fuss, gush**
例 The critics rhapsodized over her performance in 'Autumn Sonata'.

0437 **rudimentary** /ˌruːdɪˈmentrɪ/ □□□
RUDIMENTARY *adj.* not developed; elementary; crude 原始的，最初的，原来的
同 **crude, low, rude, primitive**
例 They were given only rudimentary training in the job.

0438 **sanctimonious** /ˌsæŋktɪˈməʊnɪəs/ □□□
SANCTIMONIOUS *adj.* displaying ostentatious or hypocritical devoutness 假正经的，假装神圣的
同 **hypocritical**
例 He writes smug, sanctimonious waffle.

0439 **sanguine** /ˈsæŋgwɪn/ □□□
SANGUINE *adj.* cheerful; hopeful 高兴的，有希望的，乐观的
同 **confident, cheerful, optimistic**
例 They are less sanguine about the company's long-term prospects.

0440 **sarcasm** /ˈsɑːkæzəm/ □□□
SARCASM *n.* scornful remarks; stinging rebuke 挖苦，讽刺
同 **affront, indignity, offense**
例 Fred ignored the sarcasm.

0441 **satirize** /ˈsætəraɪz/ □□□
SATIRIZE *v.* to utter or write satire 挖苦，讽刺
同 **lampoon**
例 Somebody satirize that the general's lacking in courage.

0442 **scintillate** /ˈsɪntɪleɪt/ □□□
SCINTILLATE *v.* to sparkle; to flash 迸出火花，闪烁
同 **spark, sparkle**
例 Her eyes scintillate anger.

0443 **scrupulous** /ˈskruːpjələs/ □□□
SCRUPULOUS *adj.* conscientious; extremely thorough 小心翼翼的，谨慎的，一丝不苟的
同 **ethical, honest, honorable, moral, conscientious**
例 I have been scrupulous about telling them the dangers.

0444 **sedulous** /ˈsedjələs/ □□□
SEDULOUS *adj.* diligent; hardworking 勤奋的，勤勤恳恳的
同 **assiduous, diligent, industrious**
例 I believe most people around the world is kindness and justice, not sedulous in China.

0445 **serenity** /səˈrenətɪ/ □□□
SERENITY *n.* calmness; placidity 平静
同 **calmness, peacefulness, placidity, quietness**
例 He thought of her serenity as a foil for his intemperance.

0446 **severity** /sɪˈverətɪ/ □□□
SEVERITY *n.* harshness; intensity; sternness; austerity 严肃，严格，激烈

同 **austere, hard, harsh, rigid, rigorous, strict**
例 The Bishop said he was sickened by the severity of the sentence.

0447 **sheer** /ʃɪə/ □□□
SHEER *adj.* very thin or transparent; very steep; absolute 纯粹的，绝对的，透明的
同 **detour, deviate, diverge**
例 Talent, hard work and sheer tenacity are all crucial to career success.

0448 **simulate** /ˈsɪmjuleɪt/ □□□
SIMULATE *v.* to feign 模仿，冒充
同 **affect, assume, counterfeit, dissemble, fake, pretend**
例 The scientist developed one model to simulate a full year of the globe's climate.

0449 **skeptic** /ˈskeptɪk/ □□□
SKEPTIC *n.* doubter; person who suspends judgment until the evidence supporting a point of view has been examined 怀疑论者
同 **disbeliever, doubter, questioner, unbeliever**
例 She is a skeptic about the dangers of global warming.

0450 **spontaneity** /ˌspɒntəˈnɪətɪ/ □□□
SPONTANEITY *n.* lack of premeditation; naturalness; freedom from constraint 自发性，无预谋
同 **spontaneousness, unconstraint**
例 He had the spontaneity of a child.

0451 **stoic** /ˈstəʊɪk/ □□□
STOIC *adj./n.* impassive; unmoved by joy or grief 坚忍的；坚忍克己之人，禁欲主义者
同 **forbearing, patient, tolerant**
例 Her stoic compliance embarrassed me.

0452 **strident** /ˈstraɪdnt/ □□□
STRIDENT *adj.* loud and harsh; insistent 刺耳的，尖锐的，坚持不懈的
同 **blatant, clamant, clamorous, vociferous**
例 She tried to laugh, and the sound was harsh and strident.

0453 **sprawl** /sprɔːl/ □□□
SPRAWL *v.* to lie thrashing or tossing about 蔓延，杂乱无序地拓展
同 **straggle**
例 They sprawl at ease across the sofa, arms draped over the back.

0454 **stark** /stɑːk/ □□□
STARK *adj.* having few or no ornaments 荒凉的，粗陋的，无修饰的
同 **austere, dour, forbidding, intimidating, lowering**
例 Stark concrete walls have been softened by a show of fresh flowers.

0455 **subdue** /səbˈdɪuː/ □□□
SUBDUE *v.* to conquer and bring into subjection 征服，抑制
同 **conquer, defeat, master, overbear, overcome**
例 Senior government officials admit they have not been able to subdue the rebels.

0456 **subordinate** /səˈbɔːdɪnət/ □□□
SUBORDINATE *adj.* occupying a lower rank; inferior; submissive 低级的，下级的，次要的
同 **inferior, lower, minor, smaller, lesser**
例 It was an art in which words were subordinate to images.

0457 **subservient** /səbˈsəːvɪənt/ □□□
SUBSERVIENT *adj.* behaving like a slave; servile; obsequious 次要的，从属的
同 **compliant, slavish, submissive**
例 She is expected to be subservient to her uncle.

0458 **substantiate** /səb'stænʃɪˌeɪt/ □□□
SUBSTANTIATE *v.* to establish by evidence; to verify; to support 证实，验证
同 **demonstrate, prove, establish**
例 There is little scientific evidence to substantiate the claims.

0459 **succinct** /sək'sɪŋkt/ □□□
SUCCINCT *adj.* brief; terse; compact 简洁的，紧身的
同 **brief, compact, compendious**
例 Keep your answers as succinct as possible.

0460 **superficial** /ˌsuːpə'fɪʃl/ □□□
SUPERFICIAL *adj.* trivial; shallow 肤浅的，浅薄的
同 **skin-deep, surface**
例 Spain may well look different but the changes are superficial.

0461 **superfluous** /suː'pəːfluəs/ □□□
SUPERFLUOUS *adj.* unnecessary; excessive; overabundant 不必要的，多余的
同 **excess, extra, redundant**
例 I rid myself of many superfluous belongings and habits that bothered me.

0462 **surreptitious** /ˌsʌrəp'tɪʃəs/ □□□
SURREPTITIOUS *adj.* secret; furtive; sneaky; hidden 暗中的，秘密的
同 **clandestine, covert, furtive, private, stealth**
例 She sneaked a surreptitious glance at her watch.

0463 **sustenance** /'sʌstənəns/ □□□
SUSTENANCE *n.* means of support, food, nourishment 食物，生计
同 **aliment, food, nourishment**
例 The earth brings forth large crops every year for the sustenance of man and beast.

0464 **synthesis** /'sɪnθəsɪs/ □□□
SYNTHESIS *n.* combining parts into a whole 合成
同 **amalgam, amalgamation, combination, composite, compound, conflation**
例 Her synthesis of feminism and socialism ran counter to all other historical currents.

0465 **surrender** /sə'rendə/ □□□
SURRENDER *v.* to yield to the power, control, or possession of another upon compulsion or demand 放弃，使投降
同 **cede, give up, relinquish, render, yield**
例 The rebels are emphatic that this is not a surrender.

0466 **susceptible** /sə'septəbl/ □□□
SUSCEPTIBLE *adj.* capable of submitting to an action, process, or operation 易受影响的，易感动的
同 **endangered, sensitive, subject (to), liable, vulnerable**
例 Young people are the most susceptible to advertisements.

0467 **tacit** /'tæsɪt/ □□□
TACIT *adj.* understood; not put into words 默许的，会意的
同 **implied, implicit, unexpressed, wordless**
例 The deal had the tacit approval of the President.

0468 **taunt** /tɔːnt/ □□□
TAUNT *vt.* to reproach or challenge in a mocking or insulting manner 嘲笑，嘲弄
同 **bait, haze, needle, ride, tease**
例 Why should she taunt him this way unless she had good grounds?

0469 **tawdry** /'tɔːdrɪ/ □□□
TAWDRY *adj.* cheap and gaudy 俗丽的，便宜且华而不实的
同 **garish, gaudy**
例 Do you attend operas, or do you read tawdry novels?

0470 **temperate** /ˈtempərɪt, ˈtemprɪt/ □□□
TEMPERATE adj. restrained; self-controlled; moderate in respect to temperature 节制的，自我控制的
同 **moderate**
例 Asia extends across the frigid, temperate and tropical zones.

0471 **tenacious** /təˈneɪʃəs/ □□□
TENACIOUS adj. holding fast 顽强的，抓紧的，不屈不挠的
同 **dogged, patient, persevering, pertinacious, persistent**
例 She's a tenacious woman. She never gives up.

0472 **tenable** /ˈtenəbl/ □□□
TENABLE adj. capable of being held, maintained, or defended 站得住脚的
同 **defendable, defensible**
例 The old idea that this work was not suitable for women was no longer tenable.

0473 **thrive** /θraɪv/ □□□
THRIVE v. to prosper; to flourish 繁荣，昌盛
同 **burgeon, flourish, prosper**
例 Creative people are usually very determined and thrive on overcoming obstacles.

0474 **tout** /taʊt/ □□□
TOUT v. to publicize; to praise excessively 吹捧，招徕顾客，极力赞扬
同 **blow up, glorify, trumpet**
例 He visited Thailand and Singapore to tout for investment.

0475 **toxic** /ˈtɒksɪk/ □□□
TOXIC adj. poisonous 有毒的
同 **envenomed, poisonous, venomous**
例 Nuclear weapons plants across the country are heavily contaminated with toxic wastes.

0476 **tractable** /ˈtræktəbl/ □□□
TRACTABLE adj. docile; easily managed 驯良的，温顺的，易处理的
同 **amenable, compliant, conformable, docile, submissive, obedient**
例 He could easily manage his tractable and worshipping younger brother.

0477 **transcribe** /trænˈskraɪb/ □□□
TRANSCRIBE v. to rewrite in a different script 复制，改编，笔录
同 **to write out from speech, notes, etc.**
例 He wanted to transcribe completely the conversation of the lowlifes.

0478 **transgression** /trænsˈgreʃn/ □□□
TRANSGRESSION n. violation of a law; sin 犯罪
同 **crime, malefaction, violation, wrongdoing**
例 For two millennia, exogamy was a major transgression for Jews.

0479 **transient** /ˈtrænɪɪənt/ □□□
TRANSIENT adj. momentary; temporary; staying for a short time 暂时的
同 **brief, ephemeral, evanescent, transitory**
例 Transient applications must be simple, clear, and to the point.

0480 **transitory** /ˈtrænsətrɪ/ □□□
TRANSITORY adj. impermanent; fleeting 短时间的
同 **ephemeral, evanescent, flash, fleeting, fugitive, impermanent, temporary, momentary**
例 In the final analysis, most of life's joys are transitory.

0481 **trenchant** /ˈtrentʃənt/ □□□
TRENCHANT adj. cutting; keen 锋利的

同 **cutting, edged, keen, sharp**
例 His speech was a powerful and trenchant attack against apartheid.

0482 **tribute** /ˈtrɪbjuːt/ □□□
TRIBUTE *n.* tax levied by a ruler; mark of respect 贡品，殷勤，颂词，礼物
同 **accolade, eulogium, eulogy, homage**
例 The award was a fitting tribute to her years of devoted work.

0483 **turmoil** /ˈtəːmɒɪl/ □□□
TURMOIL *n.* a state of confusion, disorder, uncertainty, or great anxiety 混乱，动荡，骚乱，恐慌
同 **disquiet, restiveness, restlessness, uneasiness, unquietness**
例 Abidjan was thrown into turmoil because of a protest by taxi drivers.

0484 **unadorned** /ˌʌnəˈdɔːnd/ □□□
UNADORNED *adj.* not adorned 朴素的，不装饰的
同 **bald, naked, simple, plain, undecorated, unembellished, unornamented**
例 The room is typically simple and unadorned, with white walls and a tiled floor.

0485 **undermine** /ˌʌndəˈmaɪn/ □□□
UNDERMINE *v.* to weaken 破坏
同 **weaken, destroy, sabotage**
例 This may help to undermine the brittle truce that currently exists.

0486 **unequivocal** /ˌʌnɪˈkwɪvəkl/ □□□
UNEQUIVOCAL *adj.* plain; obvious; unmistakable 不含糊的，明白清楚的
同 **apparent, distinct**
例 We were unequivocal in response to the third question.

0487 **unpalatable** /ʌnˈpælətəbl/ □□□
UNPALATABLE *adj.* distasteful; disagreeable 厌恶的，不好吃的，味道糟糕的
同 **distasteful, unsavory**
例 It was only then that I began to learn the unpalatable truth about John.

0488 **vacuous** /ˈvækjʊəs/ □□□
VACUOUS *adj.* to empty; inane 空虚的，空的
同 **bare, blank, devoid, stark, vacant, empty**
例 We would be satisfied with any draft document, however vacuous.

0489 **vaporize** /ˈveɪpəraɪz/ □□□
VAPORIZE *v.* to turn into vapor (steam, gas, fog, etc.) 蒸发
同 **decimate, devastate, extinguish**
例 You can vaporize it and then condense it back again.

0490 **variegated** /ˈveərɪgeɪtɪd/ □□□
VARIEGATED *adj.* many-colored 杂色的，形形色色的
同 **chromatic, colored, motley, multicolored, polychrome**
例 The leaves are a variegated red.

0491 **venerable** /ˈvenərəbl/ □□□
VENERABLE *adj.* deserving high respect 庄严的，值得尊重的
同 **hallowed, revered, sacred, venerated**
例 Her Chinese friends referred to the Empress as their venerable ancestor.

0492 **venerate** /ˈvenəreɪt/ □□□
VENERATE *v.* to revere 崇敬
同 **deify, glorify, revere, worship**
例 They came to venerate him as a symbolic figure.

0493 **verbose** /vəːˈbəʊs/ □□□
VERBOSE *adj.* wordy 冗长的，啰嗦的
同 **tedious, long-winded, loquacious, garralous, talkative**
例 The prose of his official communications was so laboured, pompous and verbose.

0494 **vindicate** /ˈvɪndkeɪt/ □□□
VINDICATE *v.* to clear from blame; to exonerate; to justify or support 辩护，维护
同 **absolve, acquit, clear, exonerate, exculpate**
例 There are other arguments I might adduce to vindicate Shakespeare's authorship.

0495 **visionary** /ˈvɪʒənrɪ/ □□□
VISIONARY *adj.* produced by imagination; fanciful; mystical 幻想的
同 **idealist, quixotic, quixotical, romantic, utopian, idealistic**
例 She saw him as a visionary, but her father saw him as a man who couldn't make a living.

0496 **voluble** /ˈvɒljʊbl/ □□□
VOLUBLE *adj.* talking a lot with great energy and enthusiasm 健谈的，流畅的，口齿伶俐的，爱说话的
同 **fluent; glib; talkative**
例 He became very voluble and told her everything.

0497 **vulnerable** /ˈvʌlnərəbl/ □□□
VULNERABLE *adj.* susceptible to wounds 易受攻击的
同 **endangered, sensitive, susceptible, liable**
例 Lacking self-confidence and maturity, many teenagers are left feeling very vulnerable.

0498 **whimsical** /ˈwɪmzɪkl/ □□□
WHIMSICAL *adj.* capricious; fanciful 无常的，古怪的
同 **freakish, impulsive, capricious**
例 McGrath remembers his offbeat sense of humor and his whimsical side.

0499 **zeal** /ziːl/ □□□
ZEAL *n.* eager enthusiasm 热心，热诚
同 **ardor, elan**
例 The reforms were carried out with an almost messianic zeal.

0500 **zealot** /ˈzelət/ □□□
ZEALOT *n.* fanatic person who shows excessive zeal 狂热者
同 **fanatic, militant, partisan, devotee**
例 The artistic zealot devoted his life to the completion of a great masterpiece.

进阶词汇

本单元针对 SSAT 词汇中同义词部分及 SAT 阅读段落部分编写：其中 Level I 部分为同义词部分准备；Level II 部分为阅读段落部分准备。我们收录了截止 2015 年 1 月的最新真题词汇，请考生认真背诵。要求考生全部熟练地掌握这类单词。

这部分词汇与核心词汇难易程度类似，但是包含了很多抽象类词汇。对于这类单词，掌握的火候需要达到“认识基础意思”、“认识生僻意思”以及“掌握同义词”的程度。让我们从现在开始，记忆本单元词汇，征服 SSAT 进阶词汇 500 词。

Level I

0001 **abbreviate** /ə'briːvɪeɪt/ □□□

ABBREVIATE *v.* to shorten or condense by omitting letters or words 缩写，使省略

同 **abridge, curtail, truncate**

例 She had lost the power to abbreviate the remaining steps of the way.

0002 **aberrant** /æ'berənt/ □□□

ABERRANT *adj.* usually form accepted or expected norms; unexpected in light of past behaviors 脱离常轨的，异常的

同 **abnormal, anomalous, atypical**

例 I saw that the insects and spiders were displaying the same kind of aberrant behavior.

0003 **abridge** /ə'brɪdʒ/ □□□

ABRIDGE *vt.* to shorten a text without changing the meaning of the document 删节，缩短

同 **abbreviate, curtail, syncopate**

例 He decided to abridge his stay here after he received a letter from home.

0004 **abstinence** /'æbstɪnəns/ □□□

ABSTINENCE *n.* the practice of avoiding certain specific behaviors 节制，节欲

同 **self-abnegation, self-denial, temperance**

例 The meaning of life was freedom and the abstinence from evil.

0005 **abstract** /'æbstrækt/ □□□

ABSTRACT *adj. / vt.* not based in fact or absolute existence; based in thought, idea, or theory 抽象的；摘要，把……抽象出来，提取

同 **conceptual, ideal, theoretical**

例 In the exhibition, abstract paintings are juxtaposed with shocking photographs.

0006 **acrid** /'ækrɪd/ □□□

ACRID *adj.* sharp, bitter, unpleasant; generally describing a taste or smell 刻薄的，辛辣的

同 **acrimonious, hard**

例 A thick haze of acrid smoke hung in the air.

0007 **adage** /'ædɪdʒ/ □□□

ADAGE *n.* a short saying or old phrase that state an accepted truth 格言，谚语

同 **proverb**

例 You've heard the adage many times about turning lemons into lemonade, right?

0008 **adamant** /'ædəmənt/ □□□

ADAMANT *adj.* insistent; refusing to change one's mind; determined 固执的，坚定不移的，坚强的

同 **inexorable, intransigent**

例 The Americans are adamant that they will not budge on this point.

0009 **adjure** /ə'dʒʊə/ □□□

ADJURE *vt.* to command solemnly under or as if under oath or penalty of a curse; to urge or advise earnestly 命令，要求，恳求

同 **beseech, entreat, conjure**

例 I adjure you to tell the truth before this court.

0010 **admonition** /ˌædməˈnɪʃən/ □□□
ADMONITION *n.* an official warning; a scolding, usually followed by the threat of greater punishment for another offense 警告
同 **admonishment, alert, caution**
例 The typist received an admonition from the supervisor for being careless.

0011 **adulation** /ˌædjuˈleɪʃn/ □□□
ADULATION *n.* excessive flattery; deep love and affection 谄媚，奉承
同 **idolatry, idolization, worshipping**
例 He has spent a month basking in the adulation of the fans back in Jamaica.

0012 **adversary** /ˈædvəserɪ/ □□□
ADVERSARY *n.* opponent; someone on the other side of an argument or competition 对手，敌手
同 **antagonist, foe, hostile, opponent**
例 He has to pit his wits against an adversary who is cool, clever and cunning.

0013 **agile** /ˈædʒaɪl/ □□□
AGILE *adj.* being able to move quickly and easily; light on one's feet; having quick reflexes 敏捷的，机敏的
同 **nimble, quick, spry**
例 At 20 years old he was not as agile as he is now.

0014 **ambidextrous** /ˌæmbɪˈdekstrəs/ □□□
AMBIDEXTROUS *adj.* unusually skillful 非常灵巧的
同 **two-handed**
例 Jack is an ambidextrous hitter; he can bat right-handed or lef-handed.

0015 **ambivalence** /æmˈbɪvələns/ □□□
AMBIVALENCE *n.* the state of having strong yet conflicting feelings about the same situation or person 矛盾情绪
同 **ambiguity, equivocalness, nebulosity, obliquity, opacity**
例 The document expressed some ambivalence over the doctrine of predestination.

0016 **anarchist** /ˈænəkɪst/ □□□
ANARCHIST *n.* one who believes in, wants, and may work toward a society without government where the individuals are free from societal laws 无政府主义者
同 **nihilist**
例 He was apparently quite converted from his anarchist views.

0017 **anonymous** /əˈnɒnɪməs/ □□□
ANONYMOUS *adj.* unnamed; by an unknown person; lacking individuality, distinction, or recognizability 匿名的，无特色的
同 **unidentified, unnamed, unspecified**
例 An anonymous benefactor stepped in to provide the prize money.

0018 **antagonize** /ænˈtægənaɪz/ □□□
ANTAGONIZE *v.* to make hostile or unfriendly （使）敌对
同 **empoison, envenom**
例 Not wishing to antagonize her further, he said no more.

0019 **apathy** /ˈæpəθɪ/ □□□
APATHY *n.* a notable lack of interest, emotional connection, or passion; indifference 冷漠，无兴趣
同 **indifference, spiritlessness**
例 Apathy is the long-standing curse of British local democracy.

0020 **apparition** /ˌæpəˈrɪʃn/ □□□
APPARITION *n.* a phantom or ghostlike image 幽灵，鬼怪
同 **phantom, specter, spirit**
例 The patient recognized one of the women as the apparition she had seen.

0021 **apposite** /ˈæpəzɪt/ □□□
APPOSITE *adj.* appropriate for the situation; completely suitable 适当的，贴切的
同 **apropos, relative, relevant**
例 She thought in both languages, and selected the most apposite phrase from either.

0022 **arbitrary** /ˈɑːbɪtrərɪ/ □□□
ARBITRARY *adj.* left to personal interpretation; vague and undefined; without strict guidelines 任意的，武断的
同 **imperious, peremptory, willful**
例 A good judge does not make arbitrary decisions.

0023 **arrogance** /ˈærəgəns/ □□□
ARROGANCE *n.* asense of being better than others; exaggerated pride 自大，傲慢态度
同 **megalomania, imperiousness**
例 Unconscious envy manifests itself very often as this kind of arrogance.

0024 **ascendancy** /əˈsendənsɪ/ □□□
ASCENDANCY *n.* position of power; superiority, or dominance 优势，支配地位
同 **ascendancy, dominance, hegemony, predominance**
例 We have had ascendancy over the enemy in the battle.

0025 **authoritarian** /ɔːˌθɒrɪˈteərɪən/ □□□
AUTHORITARIAN *adj.* in favor of complete obedience; demanding of obedience to the exclusion of individuality 独裁主义的
同 **domineering, masterful, tyrannical**
例 She rebuked her lawyer for his authoritarian attitude to her clients.

0026 **aversion** /əˈvəːʃn/ □□□
AVERSION *n.* astrong dislike or feeling of disgust; repulsion 厌恶，讨厌
同 **distaste, loathing, revulsion**
例 I underwent aversion therapy for my addiction to smoking.

0027 **avert** /əˈvəːt/ □□□
AVERT *vt.* to change or prevent; to turn away 避免，防止
同 **forestall, obviate, preclude**
例 Efforts are being made to avert war and find a diplomatic solution.

0028 **benign** /bɪˈnaɪn/ □□□
BENIGN *adj.* harmless; gentle; without cruel intent or ability 良性的，仁慈的，温和的
同 **hurtless, innocent, innocuous**
例 This plunge came in a time of relatively benign economic conditions.

0029 **bewilder** /bɪˈwɪldə/ □□□
BEWILDER *vt.* to confuse; to puzzle a person 使迷惑
同 **addle, befuddle, disorient**
例 Again and again passages in his essays exasperate or bewilder.

0030 **blithely** /ˈblaɪðlɪ/ □□□
BLITHELY *adv.* merrily, lightheartedly cheerful; without appropriate thought 欢乐地，快活地
同 **festively, gayly, gleefully, jolly, jovially**
例 He appears blithely unaware of the disastrous effects of the new system.

0031 **candor** /ˈkændə/ □□□
CANDOR *n.* sincere and honest expression of thought or opinion 坦白，直率
同 **candidness, frankness, forthrightness**
例 He covered a wide range of topics with unusual candor.

0032 **coddle** /ˈkɒdl/ □□□
CODDLE *vt.* to baby, pamper, or indulge; to treat more gently than necessary 娇养，溺爱
同 **pamper, spoil, indulge**
例 This is also a small mouth opening to coddle the broken hand.

0033 **coercion** /kəʊˈəːʃn/ □□□
COERCION *n.* the act of using violence or the threat of violence to bring about desired results 强迫，强制
同 **compulsion, constraint, duress, pressure**
例 We prefer you to work voluntarily rather than by coercion.

0034 **cogitate** /ˈkɒdʒɪteɪt/ □□□
COGITATE *v.* to think over carefully; to ponder and consider; to weigh all aspects of a situation 仔细考虑，深思熟虑

同 **contemplate, deliberate, meditate**
例 The evolutions of the society changing and practice style affect the transformation of cogitate style.

0035 **commemorate** /kəˈmemə,reɪt/ □□□
COMMEMORATE *vt.* to honor or mark an occasion with a celebration, ritual, or ceremony 庆祝，纪念
同 **memorialize, celebrate, observe**
例 A series of movies will be shown to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his death.

0036 **compile** /kəmˈpaɪl/ □□□
COMPILE *vt.* to gather info form several sources in order to collect in one place 汇编，编辑
同 **assemble, gather, accumulate**
例 It takes years of hard work to compile a good dictionary.

0037 **complacency** /kəmˈpleɪsnsɪ/ □□□
COMPLACENCY *n.* the feeling of being so good one doesn't have to try any longer 满足，自满
同 **self-satisfaction, smugness**
例 He accused the government of slackness and complacency.

0038 **complacent** /kəmˈpleɪsənt/ □□□
COMPLACENT *adj.* smugly content; confident to the point of not caring 自满的，满足的
同 **pompous, self-conceited, self-satisfied**
例 We cannot afford to be complacent about our health.

0039 **complaisance** /kəmˈpleɪzəns/ □□□
COMPLAISANCE *n.* a willingness to do what others want; the willingness to go along with the crowd without complaint 殷勤，迁就
同 **amenability, amiability, good-naturedness**
例 She speaks with complaisance.

0040 **complement** /ˈkɒmplɪment/ □□□
COMPLEMENT *n.* something used to enhance or perfect another 补足，补助
同 **correlate, supplement**
例 Rice makes an excellent complement to a curry dish.

0041 **compliance** /kəmˈplaɪəns/ □□□
COMPLIANCE *n.* the act of observing and following direction, requests, or advice 顺从，服从
同 **conformity, submission, subordination**
例 I was surprised by his compliance with these terms.

0042 **comport** /kəmˈpɔːt/ □□□
COMPORT *vt./n.* to behave or conduct oneself in a particular manner; to act in a certain desirable way 举止（以一种特殊方式行为或表现）；举动，行为
同 **conduct, demeanor**
例 They should be able to comport themselves as they want.

0043 **concede** /kənˈsiːd/ □□□
CONCEDE *vt.* to reluctantly admit something is true 承认，退让
同 **yield, cede, grant**
例 The organisers of the demonstration concede that they hadn't sought permission for it.

0044 **concord** /ˈkɒŋkɔːd/ □□□
CONCORD *n.* agreement and harmony between people or groups 协调，和谐
同 **comity, compatibility, peace**
例 These states had lived in concord for centuries.

0045 **condone** /kənˈdəʊn/ □□□
CONDONE *vt.* to overlook or even support an action without comment or complaint 宽恕，赦免
同 **discount, disregard, overpass, pardon**
例 I don't condone violence in any shape or form.

0046 **confound** /kənˈfaʊnd/ □□□
CONFOUND *vt.* to confuse or puzzle; to mix-up; to be unable to distinguish 使困惑，使混淆
同 **baffle, befuddle**
例 Don't confound the means with the ends.

0047 **console** /kənˈsəʊl/ □□□
CONSOLE *vt.* to lessen sorrow or grief; to ease emotional pain 慰藉，安慰
同 **assure, reassure, solace, soothe**

例 This Christmas sees the launch of a new games console.

0048 **constrict** /kən'strɪkt/ □□□
CONSTRICT *vt.* to tighten or make narrower; to close in 压缩，束紧，束缚
同 **compress, squeeze, compact, contract**
例 Men and women alike have been constricted by traditional sexual roles.

0049 **contend** /kən'tend/ □□□
CONTEND *v.* to claim or assert; to struggle against 争论，竞争，声称，主张
同 **battle, fight, race, rival**
例 His firm must contend with rivals from Norway, Holland, Italy and Spain.

0050 **cordial** /'kɔːdɪəl/ □□□
CORDIAL *adj.* warm and friendly; welcoming; nice 热忱的，诚恳的
同 **amicable, companionable**
例 The conversation was carried on in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

0051 **counterfeit** /'kaʊntərfɪt/ □□□
COUNTERFEIT *adj. / n. / v.* fake; imitation 仿造的，假冒的；仿造品，伪造物；伪造，仿造
同 **fake, forged, inauthentic, spurious**
例 Are you aware these notes are counterfeit?

0052 **decorum** /dɪ'kɔːrəm/ □□□
DECORUM *n.* appropriate and proper behavior 礼貌，礼仪
同 **form, propriety**
例 One expects people in the public eye to conduct their personal lives with a certain decorum.

0053 **dehydrate** /dɪː'ʌaɪdreɪt/ □□□
DEHYDRATE *vt.* to cause something to dry out and lose water 使……脱水
同 **desiccate, parch, scorch, sear**
例 People can very quickly dehydrate in the desert.

0054 **denizen** /'denɪzn/ □□□
DENIZEN *n.* a resident or one who is in a particular place often enough to practically be a resident; a native 居民；当地居民
同 **dweller, habitant, inhabiter, resider**
例 His greatest danger now lies in the unknown denizen of the water.

0055 **deplete** /dɪ'plɪt/ □□□
DEPLETE *vt.* to use up or greatly diminish in quantity 耗尽，用尽
同 **reduce, exhaust**
例 Surely it is an economic nonsense to deplete the world of natural resources.

0056 **derivative** /dɪ'rɪvətɪv/ □□□
DERIVATIVE *adj.* originating from another source; copied or adapted from something else 引出的，衍生的，抄袭的
同 **secondhand**
例 A lot of what you see in stand-up comedy today is very derivative.

0057 **detached** /dɪ'tætʃt/ □□□
DETACHED *adj.* disconnected either emotionally or physically; separate and apart 分离的，冷漠的
同 **aloof, cold, distant, remote**
例 She wanted him to stop being so cool, so detached, so cynical.

0058 **devious** /'dɪːvɪəs/ □□□
DEVIOUS *adj.* sneaky; underhanded 偏僻的，不光明正大的
同 **beguiling, crafty, designing**
例 He was extremely devious in his efforts to achieve his heart's desire.

0059 **diffuse** /dɪ'fjuːz/ □□□
DIFFUSE *adj. / v.* to spread without specific direction; not concentrated (adjective); to scatter or spread out 散开的，弥漫的；传播，扩散
同 **garrulous, prolix, rambling, verbose**
例 It allows nicotine to diffuse slowly and steadily into the bloodstream.

0060 **disabuse** /ˌdɪsəˈbjuːz/ □□□
DISABUSE
vt. to convince or persuade someone an idea, thought, or belief is false 使省悟，去除……的错误想法
同 **disenchant, undeceive**
例 If you think I'm going to lend you money, I must disabuse you of the wrong idea.

0061 **disallow** /ˌdɪsəˈlaʊ/ □□□
DISALLOW
vt. to state something is false; to refute 驳回，不接受
同 **disaffirm, disclaim, gainsay, negate, refute, repudiate**
例 It was a shock to hear him rule that my testimony would be disallowed.

0062 **discern** /dɪˈsəːn/ □□□
DISCERN
v. to be able to recognize and understand differences, either visually or mentally 识别，领悟
同 **alienate, differentiate, discriminate**
例 You need a long series of data to be able to discern such a trend.

0063 **disclose** /dɪsˈkləʊz/ □□□
DISCLOSE
vt. to share a secret; to make a secret known 揭露，公开
同 **divulge, uncloak, unveil**
例 They contend that the company failed to disclose material information.

0064 **discount** /ˈdɪskaʊnt/ □□□
DISCOUNT
vt. to disregard, see as exaggerated, or dismiss 贬损，贬低
同 **disregard, ignore, overlook, overpass, remit**
例 Traders tended to discount the rumor.

0065 **discourse** /ˈdɪskɔːs/ □□□
DISCOURSE
n. a written or spoken communication; a verbal exchange; formal discussion in speech or writing 观点，演讲，对话
同 **chat, converse, discussion, exchange**
例 Gates responds with a lengthy discourse on deployment strategy.

0066 **discrepancy** /dɪsˈkrepənsɪ/ □□□
DISCREPANCY
n. a difference between what is stated and what is fact; a difference between facts 差异，相差
同 **disparity, distinction, unlikeness**
例 There was considerable discrepancy between the two accounts of the battle.

0067 **disputation** /ˌdɪspjuˈteɪʃn/ □□□
DISPUTATION
n. formal debate or argument, often on an academic level 争论，辩论
同 **contestation, controversy, debate, dispute**
例 Many issues concerning textual metaphor are still disputation.

0068 **dissent** /dɪˈsent/ □□□
DISSENT
v. to disagree, usually with a formal or official statement 异议
同 **differ**
例 No one dissents from the decision to unify.

0069 **divulge** /daɪˈvʌldʒ/ □□□
DIVULGE
vt. to share or make known a secret or something else private 泄露，暴露
同 **disclose, expose, unveil**
例 They refused to divulge where they had hidden the money.

0070 **dormant** /ˈdɔːmənt/ □□□
DORMANT
adj. having physical vital signs slowed dramatically; waiting to be roused 静止的，休眠的
同 **drowsy, slumberous, somnolent**
例 During the winter the seeds lie dormant in the soil.

0071 **egotism** /ˈegətɪzəm/ □□□
EGOTISM
n. an inflated sense of self-worth; a tendency to only speak or care about oneself 自负，自我中心
同 **complacency, conceit, pomposity, smugness, vainness, vanity**
例 Egotism is the anesthetic that dulls the pain of stupidity.

0072 **embellish** /ɪmˈbelɪʃ/ □□□
EMBELLISH
v. to decorate with ornamentation; to add to; to make more colorful or decorative 修饰
同 **adorn, blazon, dress, emblaze, enrich, fancify**
例 The stern was embellished with carvings in red and blue.

0073 **embezzle** /ɪmˈbezl/ □□□
EMBEZZLE
vt. to take or steal, usually money, that has been entrusted to one's care 盗用，挪用
同 **defalcate, peculate, misappropriate**
例 She insinuate to us that her partner have embezzle fund.

0074 **encumbrance** /ɪnˈkʌmbrəns/ □□□
ENCUMBRANCE
n. a burden; something that makes another thing more difficult 累赘，妨害物
同 **preventive, incumbrance, interference**
例 Magdalena considered the past an irrelevant encumbrance.

0075 **enigma** /ɪˈnɪgmə/ □□□
ENIGMA
n. a puzzle or mystery, usually a person; someone that is difficult to understand 谜，不可思议的东西
同 **conundrum, puzzlement, riddle**
例 Russia is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma.

0076 **equable** /ˈekwəbl/ □□□
EQUABLE
adj. not easily disturbed or agitated; free from extreme emotional highs and lows 平静的
同 **balmy, genial, gentle, temperate**
例 He was a man of the most equable temper.

0077 **equivocal** /ɪˈkwɪvəkl/ □□□
EQUIVOCAL
adj. uncertain; having more than one interpretation, often intentionally in order to mislead 模棱两可的
同 **debatable, doubtable, dubious**
例 His equivocal response has done nothing to dampen the speculation.

0078 **errant** /ˈerənt/ □□□
ERRANT
adj. moving away or straying from what is expected or considered the norm 偏离正路的
同 **contrary, froward, misbehaving, mischievous**
例 She went to Paris to bring back her errant son.

0079 **erratic** /ɪˈrætɪk/ □□□
ERRATIC
adj. uneven; having no set or fixed course, either in direction or behavior 不规则的，不稳定的
同 **odd, unpredictable**
例 Argentina's erratic inflation rate threatens to upset the plans.

0080 **euphonious** /juːˈfəʊnɪəs/ □□□
EUPHONIOUS
adj. pleasing to the ear; nice to listen to 悦耳的
同 **lyrical, mellifluent, mellow, melodious**
例 He was enchanted with the euphonious music.

0081 **exasperation** /ɪgˌzɑːspəˈreɪʃn/ □□□
EXASPERATION
n. intense annoyance or irritation 愤怒
同 **aggravation, bother, frustration, ruffle**
例 Mahoney clenched his fist in exasperation.

0082 **exhaustive** /ɪgˈzɔːstɪv/ □□□
EXHAUSTIVE
adj. practically complete; including nearly all elements or aspects; thorough 详尽的，彻底的
同 **thorough, comprehensive**
例 This is by no means an exhaustive list but it gives an indication of the many projects taking place.

0083 **exhilarating** /ɪgˈzɪləˌreɪtɪŋ/ □□□
EXHILARATING
adj. invigorating; happy, rejuvenating, and energetic 使人愉快的，令人喜欢的
同 **cheering, thrilling**
例 He clearly found the physical exertion exhilarating.

0084 **extinct** /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/ □□□
EXTINCT *adj.* no longer living or active 灭绝的，绝种的
同 **bygone, defunct, departed, vanished**
例 The extinct volcano's eruption would mean a cataclysm for the city.

0085 **extirpate** /ˈekstərpeɪt/ □□□
EXTIRPATE *vt.* to destroy at the core; to tear out from the roots 灭绝，使连根拔起
同 **abolish, efface, eradicate, expunge, obliterate**
例 The police arrested dealers in an attempt to extirpate drug abuse.

0086 **extraneous** /ɪkˈstreɪnɪəs/ □□□
EXTRANEOUS *adj.* extra; not essential; not pertaining to the central topic 外来的，不重要的，没有关联的
同 **accidental, adventitious, external**
例 His account of the fire accident includes a lot of extraneous details.

0087 **facilitate** /fəˈsɪlɪˌteɪt/ □□□
FACILITATE *vt.* to bring about; to make something easier to happen 促进，帮助
同 **grease, smooth**
例 Both sides undertake to facilitate further cultural exchanges.

0088 **factious** /ˈfækʃəs/ □□□
FACTIOUS *adj.* produced by dissatisfaction within a larger group; internal strife or dissatisfaction 好搞派系的，内讧的
同 **dissentious, divisive**
例 These meetings ought not to be sanctuaries for factious and flagitious fellows.

0089 **ferocity** /fəˈrɒsətɪ/ □□□
FEROCITY *n.* the state of being fierce or violent 凶猛，残暴
同 **fierceness, fury, vehemence, violence, wildness**
例 His intensity and the ferocity of his feelings alarmed me.

0090 **fervent** /ˈfəːvənt/ □□□
FERVENT *adj.* having great emotion or passion; caring a great deal 热诚的，热心的
同 **ardent, hot**
例 It was a debate which aroused fervent ethical arguments.

0091 **finesse** /fɪˈnes/ □□□
FINESSE *n.* skillful handling of a situation 手段，策略，手腕
同 **adroitness, cleverness, finesse, sleight**
例 You must acquire great finesse of perception.

0092 **fitful** /ˈfɪtfəl/ □□□
FITFUL *adj.* irregular; broken up; not steady 不规则的，断断续续的，不稳定的
同 **intermittent, occasional**
例 The government is making slow and fitful progress in these negotiations.

0093 **flagrant** /ˈfleɪgrənt/ □□□
FLAGRANT *adj.* obviously bad or wrong; conspicuously offensive 罪恶昭彰的
同 **blatant, conspicuous, glaring, pronounced, striking**
例 Telling the story was a flagrant breach of trust.

0094 **foolhardy** /ˈfuːlhɑːdɪ/ □□□
FOOLHARDY *adj.* foolishly adventurous and bold 莽撞的，有勇无谋的
同 **audacious, brash, overbold, reckless**
例 It would be foolhardy to sail in weather like this.

0095 **forgery** /ˈfɔːdʒərɪ/ □□□
FORGERY *n.* something that is a fake, made with the intention of presenting it as authentic 伪造，伪造物
同 **counterfeit, humbug**
例 Experts are dismissing claims that the painting is a forgery.

0096 **frivolous** /ˈfrɪvələs/ □□□
FRIVOLOUS *adj.* carefree; having no serious purpose 无价值的，毫无意义的，孩子气的
同 **unimportant, trivial, flippant, puerile**
例 Isabelle was a frivolous little fool, vain and flighty.

0097 **furtive** /ˈfəːtɪv/ □□□
FURTIVE adj. hidden due to guilt or the belief that being seen or known would cause trouble 鬼鬼祟祟的
同 **stealthy, sneaky, shady, slippery, sly**
例 The teacher was suspicious of the student's furtive behaviour during the exam.

0098 **gratify** /ˈgrætɪfaɪ/ □□□
GRATIFY vt. to please or satisfy 使满足，使满意，使高兴
同 **delight, feast, gladden, pleasure, rejoice**
例 She dilated on the beauty of the park and the Hall to gratify him.

0099 **gratuitous** /grəˈtiuːɪtəs/ □□□
GRATUITOUS adj. costing nothing 免费的
同 **bestowed, unpaid**
例 Participation in competition means the consent of authors to all conditions, including on gratuitous publication of works in any form.

0100 **hamper** /ˈhæmpə/ □□□
HAMPER vt. to hinder or prevent free movement; to hold back, literally for figuratively 妨碍，束缚
同 **obstruct, clog, encumber, hobble, manacle, obstruct, stymie**
例 Falling prices and a strong currency are hampering efforts to foster a recovery.

0101 **heterogeneous** /ˌhetərəˈdʒɪnɪəs/ □□□
HETEROGENEOUS adj. different in kind; unlike; incongruous 不同种类的
同 **dissimilar, mixed**
例 He believes that this equation cannot be applied to heterogeneous flow.

0102 **hypothetical** /ˌhaɪpəˈθetɪkl/ □□□
HYPOTHETICAL adj. based on a supposition; not real 假设的，猜想的
同 **conjectural, speculative, suppositional**
例 It must be emphasized that these estimates are hypothetical.

0103 **illicit** /ɪˈlɪsɪt/ □□□
ILLICIT adj. forbidden or illegal; prohibited; immoral or improper 违法的，不正当的
同 **illegal, criminal, felonious, illegitimate**
例 She slipped outside for an illicit cigarette.

0104 **imminent** /ˈɪmɪnənt/ □□□
IMMINENT adj. about to happen; immediate; due to occur at any moment 迫近的，即将来临的
同 **impending, looming, pending, threatening**
例 The black clouds show that a storm is imminent.

0105 **imperturbable** /ˌɪmpəˈtəːbəbl/ □□□
IMPERTURBABLE adj. calm and collected at all times; unable to be shocked or disturbed 冷静的，泰然自若的
同 **nerveless, unshakable**
例 The Doctor's indignation was wholly lost on his imperturbable rival.

0106 **implicit** /ɪmˈplɪsɪt/ □□□
IMPLICIT adj. implied though not stated directly; or inherent; essentially part of something 暗示的，含蓄的
同 **implied, tacit, wordless**
例 Implicit in his speech was the assumption that they were guilty.

0107 **impromptu** /ɪmˈprɒmptjuː/ □□□
IMPROMPTU n. spur of the moment; happening without a plan, purpose, or rehearsal 即兴演出
同 **ad-lib, extemporization, improvisation**
例 I'm sure his remarks were rehearsed, not impromptu.

0108 **incisive** /ɪnˈsaɪsɪv/ □□□
INCISIVE adj. impressively direct and decisive 直接的，尖锐的
同 **cutting, sharp**
例 His presentation was clear and incisive.

0109 **incompatible** /ˌɪnkəmˈpætəbl/ □□□
INCOMPATIBLE adj. unable to exist at the same time; incapable of living or associating in harmony 不相容的，不能同时成立的

同 **inharmonious, clashing, conflicting**
例 Many institutions exchange information by hand because of incompatible computer systems.

0110 **incongruous** /ɪnˈkɑŋgruəs/ □□□
INCONGRUOUS *adj.* lacking in harmony; incompatible 不调和的，不适宜的
同 **disagreeing, discrepant, inconsonant**
例 Such traditional methods seem incongruous in our technical age.

0111 **incorrigible** /ɪnˈkɔrɪdʒəbl/ □□□
INCORRIGIBLE *adj.* incapable of being reformed, corrected, or improved; used when describing a person or behavior 不可救药的，积习难改的
同 **incurable, irrecoverable, irredeemable, irreformable**
例 Because he was an incorrigible criminal, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

0112 **indelible** /ɪnˈdləbl/ □□□
INDELIBLE *adj.* impossible to erase, mark out, remove, or forget 擦不掉的，难忘的
同 **memorable**
例 The sinister atmosphere of the place left an indelible imprint on my memory.

0113 **indolence** /ˈɪndələns/ □□□
INDOLENCE *n.* laziness; the state of avoiding work or exertion 懒散，懒惰
同 **idleness, inertia, shiftlessness, sloth**
例 We rode slowly, with pleasant sense of Sunday indolence.

0114 **instigate** /ˈɪnstɪˌgeɪt/ □□□
INSTIGATE *vt.* to stir up or urge; to start, begin, or initiate 煽动，教唆
同 **abet, brew, ferment, foment, pick, provoke**
例 His object was to instigate a little rebellion on the part of the bishop.

0115 **intervene** /ˌɪntəˈviːn/ □□□
INTERVENE *v.* to come between two things, often to prevent something from occurring 干涉，调停
同 **intercede, intermediate, interpose, mediate**
例 The security forces had to intervene to prevent the situation worsening.

0116 **introspection** /ˌɪntrəˈspekʃn/ □□□
INTROSPECTION *n.* the honest exam of one's own thoughts, feelings, motivations, and beliefs 自省，反思
同 **self-contemplation, self-examination, self-observation**
例 Introspection, and with the habit of keeping a diary, was a common Puritan trait.

0117 **inundate** /ˈɪnʌnˌdet, ˈɪnən-/ □□□
INUNDATE *vt.* to overwhelm or flood; can be literal or figurative 泛滥，淹没
同 **overwhelm, flood, submerge, deluge, engulf**
例 Their neighborhood is being inundated by the rising waters of the Colorado River.

0118 **invalid** /ˈɪnvælɪd/ □□□
INVALID *adj.* sickly or disabled (noun) not valid (adjective) 残废的，无效的
同 **ailing, invalid, weakly**
例 Margaret resides with her invalid mother in a London suburb.

0119 **invert** /ɪnˈvəːt/ □□□
INVERT *vt.* to swap or reverse the order; or to turn inside out; or to turn upside down; or to turn inward 使……颠倒，使……反转
同 **flip**
例 They may be hoping to invert the presumption that a defendant is innocent until proved guilty.

0120 **invincible** /ɪnˈvɪnsəbl/ □□□
INVINCIBLE *adj.* incapable of being beaten, subdued, or overcome 无敌的，不能征服的
同 **unconquerable, indomitable, invulnerable, unbeatable**
例 They took an invincible lead in the chase for the championship.

0121 **irascible** /ɪˈræsəbl/ □□□
IRASCIBLE *adj.* angry and mean; easily made upset or angry 易怒的
同 **choleric, quick-tempered, short-tempered**
例 To every one's surprise, she got on remarkably well with her irascible relative.

0122 **irreproachable** /ˌɪrɪˈprəʊtʃəbl/ □□□
IRREPROACHABLE adj. beyond fault or criticism; perfect and without blemish 无瑕疵的，无过失的
同 **blameless; impeccable**
例 She welcomed her unexpected visitor with irreproachable politeness.

0123 **judicious** /dʒʊˈdɪʃəs/ □□□
JUDICIOUS adj. marked by good sense; having sound judgment; using reason and logic to come to or behave in an appropriate way 明智的，判断正确的
同 **wise, advisable, politic, prudent, tactical**
例 The President authorizes the judicious use of military force to protect our citizens.

0124 **kinetic** /kɪˈnetɪk/ □□□
KINETIC adj. relating to or characterized by motion 运动的，活跃的
同 **animated, brisk, bustling, rousing, stirring, thriving**
例 Two types of chemical kinetic models have proven especially fruitful.

0125 **lackadaisical** /ˌlækəˈdeɪzɪkəl/ □□□
LACKADAISICAL adj. lacking care or energy; carelessly lazy; unconcernedly indifferent 无精打采的，不热心的
同 **enervated, languid, languishing, languorous, spiritless**
例 There'll be no time to correct lackadaisical driving techniques after trouble develops.

0126 **lament** /ləˈment/ □□□
LAMENT v. / n. to grieve or mourn, openly and often loudly 悔恨，哀悼；悲痛之情
同 **bemoan, bewail, deplore, mourn**
例 He laments that people in Villa El Salvador are suspicious of the police.

0127 **libel** /ˈlaɪbl/ □□□
LIBEL n. / v. any publication, be it written word or picture, that is false and damaging to a person's reputation or well-being (noun) or to write or publish lies or other false info about a person (verb) 诋毁；诽谤
同 **aspersing, calumniation, defaming, maligning, vilification**
例 It can be difficult for public figures to win a libel case.

0128 **linger** /ˈlɪŋgə/ □□□
LINGER v. to stay in a place longer than necessary, usually because of a reluctance to leave; to take one's time; or to hang around; to persist 徘徊，磨蹭
同 **dawdle, drag, linger**
例 Customers are welcome to linger over coffee until around midnight.

0129 **listless** /ˈlɪstləs/ □□□
LISTLESS adj. having no energy or enthusiasm; uncaring and disinterested; having low spirits 倦怠的，无精打采的
同 **weary, sluggish, languid**
例 The illness left her feeling listless and depressed.

0130 **lithe** /laɪð/ □□□
LITHE adj. moving and bending with ease; marked by effortless grace 柔软的，易弯的
同 **flexible, supple, limber, lissome, pliable, pliant**
例 I was received by a tall, lithe, vibrant woman in her 70's, white-haired, and still beautiful.

0131 **lustrous** /ˈlʌstrəs/ □□□
LUSTROUS adj. glowing, as from an inner light; shining and bright; having a soft light 光辉的，有光泽的
同 **beaming, candescent, incandescent, luminous**
例 They strutted fearlessly about with their lustrous eyes flashing defiance.

0132 **malicious** /məˈlɪʃəs/ □□□
MALICIOUS adj. deliberately and intentionally harmful; knowingly hurtful and damaging 恶毒的，蓄意的
同 **despiteful, malevolent, malignant, spiteful, vicious, virulent**
例 It was both deliberate and malicious, not to mention clever.

0133 **malign** /məˈlaɪn/ □□□
MALIGN vt. / adj. to make intentionally harmful, cruel, and often untrue statements about a person; to criticize in an intentionally harsh or hurtful way (verb) or

influential in an evil way; characterized by having evil nature or intent (adjective) 诽谤，污蔑；有害的，恶意的

同 **asperse, blacken, calumniate, defame, libel, smear, traduce, vilify**

例 Your behaviours exercised a malign influence on the children.

0134 **mendacity** /men'dæsətɪ/ □□□

MENDACITY *n.* lies; untruthfulness; dishonesty 谎言

同 **fabrication, falsehood, falsity, fib, prevarication, whopper**

例 Politicians are often accused of mendacity.

0135 **mercenary** /'mə:sənərɪ/ □□□

MERCENARY *adj. / n.* solely interested in monetary gain, even at the expense of morals and ethics (adjective); one that serves merely for wages; especially, a solider hired into foreign service (noun) 唯利是图的；雇佣兵，唯利是图者

同 **acquisitive, avaricious, coveting, covetous, grabby, rapacious**

例 James is so mercenary that he'd turn in his own mother for the reward money.

0136 **mischievous** /'mɪstʃɪvəs/ □□□

MISCHIEVOUS *adj.* harmful, injurious; maliciously or playfully annoying 有害的，恶作剧的

同 **impish, prankish, tricksy, waggish**

例 Margaret was always mischievous and set on her own individual course.

0137 **miscreant** /'mɪskɪənt/ □□□

MISCREANT *n.* someone who behave badly; a person who breaks the law or behaves in other socially unacceptable ways 恶棍，罪大恶极之人

同 **hound, meanie, reprobate, savage, scoundrel**

例 Local people demanded that the District Magistrate apprehend the miscreants.

0138 **misnomer** /ˌmɪs'nəumə(r)/ □□□

MISNOMER *n.* an unsuitable and incorrect or misleading name for any given object 写错姓名，误称

同 **an incorrect name**

例 Herbal "tea" is something of a misnomer because these drinks contain no tea at all.

0139 **mosaic** /məu'zeɪɪk/ □□□

MOSAIC *n.* a piece of artwork created by attaching pieces of glass, tile, stone, or other substance on a surface in a pattern or design 马赛克；镶嵌图案，多种成分构成体

同 **mixture, collage, pastiche, patchwork**

例 The sky this morning is a mosaic of blue and white.

0140 **nominal** /'nɒmɪnl/ □□□

NOMINAL *adj.* insignificant, trifling, or token; or existing for show but having no real depth; or lower than actual or expected value; or having to do with a specific name 名义上的，有名无实的

同 **formal, paper, titular, trifling**

例 All the ferries carry bicycles free or for a nominal charge.

0141 **obtrude** /əb'tru:d/ □□□

OBTRUDE *v.* to intrude or become noticeable in an unpleasant, unwelcome way; to force upon 闯入，强加于人

同 **interlope, intermeddle, meddle, pry, snoop**

例 Gertrude now clearly felt that she had obtruded her sorrow.

0142 **oscillate** /'ɒsɪleɪt/ □□□

OSCILLATE *v.* to move back and forth at a regular speed 振荡，摆动

同 **vibrate, waver**

例 He seemed to oscillate between very drunk and icy sober.

0143 **ossify** /'ɒsɪfaɪ/ □□□

OSSIFY *vt.* to become set in one's ways; to become rigid and unwilling or unable to change; to become unalterable 使硬化，使僵化

同 **harden, solidify**

例 It reckons that rationing would ossify the farm industry.

0144 **pacifist** /'pæsɪfɪst/ □□□

PACIFIST *n.* a person who believes that war and violence cannot ever be justified under

any circumstance and that all disagreements can and should be settled in a nonviolent way 和平主义者

同 **antimilitarist**

例 David's play was amusing and its pacifist angle had a great appeal.

0145 **palpable** /ˈpælpəbl/ □□□

PALPABLE

adj. able to be felt, touched, or seen by humans; tangible; or so intense, it can practically be felt, touched, or seen; or obvious, plain, clearly seen 可感知的，易觉察的

同 **unmistakable, detectable, discernible, perceptible, sensible**

例 The city is now relatively quiet but there's palpable anger as people cope with shortages.

0146 **pathos** /ˈpeɪθɒs/ □□□

PATHOS

n. a certain quality or experience that invokes or creates feelings of pity and sympathy, often used to describe a reaction to artwork; or the pity and sympathy created by such art 悲怅，哀婉动人的词句

同 **sorrow, pity**

例 The pathos of the situation brought tears to our eyes.

0147 **pedantic** /pɪˈdæntɪk/ □□□

PEDANTIC

adj. narrowly focused on academic trivia; extremely bookish 学究式的，迂腐的

同 **bookish**

例 Reading in a pedantic way may turn you into a bookworm or a bookcase, and has long been opposed.

0148 **perennial** /pəˈrenɪəl/ □□□

PERENNIAL

adj. / n. continuing without interruption : constant, perpetual (adjective) of a plant: living for several years or for many years (noun) 常年的，持续的；多年生植物

同 **dateless, enduring, eternal, everlasting, imperishable**

例 The novel's central theme is the perennial conflict between men and women.

0149 **perfidy** /ˈpəːfədɪ/ □□□

PERFIDY

n. treason or treachery; a deliberate and intentional breach of trust; an act of betrayal 不诚实，背信弃义

同 **disloyalty, faithlessness, perfidiousness**

例 As devotion unites lovers, so perfidy estranges friends.

0150 **permeate** /ˈpəːmɪeɪt/ □□□

PERMEATE

v. to fill a space; to spread throughout; to flow or pass through 弥漫，渗透

同 **spread, interpenetrate, pervade, suffuse, transfuse**

例 An obvious change of attitude at the top will permeate through the system.

0151 **perpetuate** /pəˈpetʃʊeɪt/ □□□

PERPETUATE

vt. to prolong or cause to continue; to keep something going, usually an attitude or belief 使永存，使持续

同 **eternalize, immortalize**

例 Schools tend to perpetuate the myth that boys are better at sport than girls.

0152 **peruse** /pəˈrʊz/ □□□

PERUSE

vt. to read, examine, or study with great care and attention to detail; to study thoroughly 详细考查，精读

同 **pore**

例 You should peruse the terms and conditions carefully before using any service.

0153 **pique** /pɪːk/ □□□

PIQUE

vt. / n. to make someone feel irritated or put out; to wound someone's pride; or to create, stir up, or arouse; or to pride oneself on (verb) or a feeling of irritation or being put out, caused by a perceived slight or insult (noun) 刺激，伤害……自尊心；激怒

同 **irritation, resentment**

例 Lawrence, in a fit of pique, left the Army and took up a career in the City.

0154 **pitfall** /ˈpɪtˌfɒl/ □□□

PITFALL

n. an unrecognized or hidden source of trouble. Difficulty, or danger; or a covered hole in the ground acting as a trap 陷阱，圈套

同 **catch, hitch, menace, peril**
例 The biggest potential pitfall may not be technical but budgetary.

0155 **plumb** /plʌm/ □□□
PLUMB
v. / adj. to weight with lead; to measure the depth of; straight down or up 探究，探测；垂直的
同 **fathom; vertical**
例 She never abandoned her attempts to plumb my innermost emotions.

0156 **precarious** /prɪˈkeərɪəs/ □□□
PRECARIOUS
adj. dangerously unstable 危险的，不稳定的
同 **uncertain; risky**
例 They looked rather comical as they crawled up precarious ladders.

0157 **preternatural** /ˌprɪːtəˈnætʃrəl/ □□□
PRETERNATURAL
adj. extreme or extraordinary; far above and beyond what is normal 超自然的，异常的
同 **supernatural, paranormal, uncanny, unnatural**
例 Their parents had an almost preternatural ability to understand what was going on in their children's minds.

0158 **profane** /prəˈfeɪn/ □□□
PROFANE
adj. / v. marked by cursing, inappropriate, and offensive words; or nonreligious; secular; or characterized by being insulting to religious or faith (adjective) or to treat religion or faith in an insulting and disrespectful manner (verb) 不敬（神）的，玷污的；玷污
同 **violate, desecrate**
例 They have profaned the long upheld traditions of the Church.

0159 **provident** /ˈprɒvɪdənt/ □□□
PROVIDENT
adj. making financial arrangements for the future; planning for and thinking about the future 有先见之明的；节俭的
同 **farseeing, farsighted, prescient, visionary, thrifty**
例 Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.

0160 **prudence** /ˈpruːdəns/ □□□
PRUDENCE
n. the act of showing care and being concerned for the future; discretion, the ability to act in a way to avoid embarrassment, discomfort, or awkward situations 慎重
同 **alertness, cautiousness, chariness, circumspection, wariness**
例 A reasonable degree of prudence is often lacking in your actions.

0161 **pungent** /ˈpʌndʒənt/ □□□
PUNGENT
adj. marked by a sharp, strong, or even bitter taste or smell; or penetrating; nearly viciously to the point; sharp 刺激性的，辛辣的，尖刻的
同 **stinging, caustic, galvanizing, provocative**
例 He enjoyed the play's shrewd and pungent social analysis.

0162 **quell** /kwel/ □□□
QUELL
vt. to put an end to, often by the use of or threat of force; to force to stop; or to silence or subdue; or to ease; to clam; to make quiet 镇压，减轻，平息
同 **squelch, quench, appease, quiet**
例 He is unlikely to send in the army to quell nationalist aspirations.

0163 **query** /ˈkwɪərɪ/ □□□
QUERY
n. / v. a question or inquiry, generally used in formal situations (noun) or to ask a question, especially when expressing a doubt or concern; to request a clarification (verb) 询问；对……表示疑问
同 **contest, dispute, impeach, question**
例 I query very much whether it is wise to act so hastily.

0164 **quibble** /ˈkwɪbəl/ □□□
QUIBBLE
n. / v. a minor objection or criticism, especially over a trivial matter (noun) or to find fault through nitpicking (verb) 吹毛求疵的反对意见或批评，挑剔
同 **carp, cavil, fuss, niggle**
例 Council members spent the day quibbling over the final wording of the resolution.

0165 **ramify** /ˈræmɪˌfaɪ/ □□□
RAMIFY
vt. to have or cause complications; to cause further difficulties to develop 使分叉，使问题复杂化
同 **decouple, dissever, dissociate, split, unlink**
例 These plants ramify early and get to be very large.

0166 **rapacious** /rəˈpeɪʃəs/ □□□
RAPACIOUS
adj. greedy in an aggressive way; wanting more than one's fair share 贪婪的；掠夺的
同 **gluttonous, greedy, ravenous, predaceous, avaricious**
例 Hawks and other rapacious birds prey on variety of small animals.

0167 **raze** /reɪz/ □□□
RAZE
vt. to flatten; to completely destroy; to tear down to the ground 破坏，夷为平地
同 **annihilate, decimate, demolish, extinguish**
例 The owners intend to raze the hotel.

0168 **reactionary** /rɪˈækʃənrɪ/ □□□
REACTIONARY
adj. / n. marked by opposing liberal political and social views; characterized by being against reform (adjective) or a person who holds very conservative views and beliefs (noun) 反动的，反动主义的；反动分子
同 **die-hard, hidebound, unprogressive**
例 The reactionary regime was thrown down by an armed uprising.

0169 **reciprocity** /ˌresɪˈprɒsəɪ/ □□□
RECIPROCITY
n. the practice of exchanging goods, services, or ideals with another for mutual benefit; an exchange in which both parties gain 相互性，互惠主义
同 **reciprocality**
例 Reciprocity includes more than gifts and favors; it also applies to concessions that people make to one another.

0170 **refulgent** /rɪˈfʌldʒənt/ □□□
REFULGENT
adj. shining brightly; as if lit by the sun 辉煌的，灿烂的
同 **beaming, bedazzling, effulgent, luminous, shining**
例 Middle East has declined since modern era, however it had possessed of refulgent history.

0171 **reiterate** /rɪˈɪtəˌreɪt/ □□□
REITERATE
vt. to repeat something, usually for clarification or emphasis 重申，反复地做
同 **duplicate, reduplicate, renew, replicate, reprise**
例 The boy do not move though the teacher reiterate her command.

0172 **relegate** /ˈrelɪget/ □□□
RELEGATE
vt. to refer to another; to pass off responsibility for; or to demote; to lower in rank or responsibility; or to banish or expel; to put in an obscure or out of the way place 使降级，转移，移交
同 **delegate; assign, assort, distribute, grade**
例 We shall relegate this problem to the organizing committee.

0173 **reprehensible** /ˌreprɪˈhensəbl/ □□□
REPREHENSIBLE
adj. truly disgusting or deplorable; deserving of scorn 应该谴责的
同 **blamable, censurable, culpable, reproachable**
例 She was not reprehensible in any way — just a full-blood animal glowing ith a love of life.

0174 **resonance** /ˈrezənəns/ □□□
RESONANCE
n. the quality of being resounding or having great meaning; or deep, rich tones 共振；共鸣；引起共鸣的力量
同 **reverberation, sonority, vibrancy**
例 The ear has a set of filaments to vibrate in resonance with incoming sound-waves.

0175 **rigor** /ˈrɪgə/ □□□
RIGOR
n. something hard to live through or manage; difficulty; difficult to endure; or strictness; extreme hardship 严格，严厉
同 **adversity, asperity, hardness, hardship**
例 There is a need for academic rigor in approaching this problem.

0176 **ruffian** /ˈrʌfɪən/ □□□
RUFFIAN
n. a Person who is tough an disorderly, particularly one who commits a crime 恶棍，无赖

同 **bully; scoundrel**
例 The doctor struck out suddenly and stretched the ruffian on the ground.

0177 **saturate** /ˈsætʃəreɪt/ □□□
SATURATE
vt. to drench with a liquid until no more can be held; to soak completely; to totally fill 使饱和，使充满，使湿透
同 **drench, drown**
例 If the filter has been saturated with motor oil, it should be discarded and replaced.

0178 **savor** /ˈseɪvə/ □□□
SAVOR
v. / n. to enjoy completely; to appreciate with great gusto; often referring to the flavor of food 使有风味，尽情享受；风味，滋味
同 **adore, fancy, relish, revel; flavor**
例 His humorous remarks added a savor to our conversation.

0179 **savory** /ˈseɪvərɪ/ □□□
SAVORY
adj. a spicy, rather than sweet, flavoring; or morally pure; uncorrupted 可口的，风味极佳的
同 **ambrosial, aromatic, perfumed, redolent**
例 He consumed a large plateful of the very savory stew.

0180 **scrupulous** /ˈskruːpjələs/ □□□
SCRUPULOUS
adj. having great attention to detail; thorough and attentive; or highly morals; concerned with behaving well 细心的，小心谨慎的，一丝不苟的
同 **careful, conscientious, meticulous, principled**
例 Both readers commend Knutson for his scrupulous attention to detail.

0181 **seclusion** /sɪˈkluʒn/ □□□
SECLUSION
n. the state of being away from other people; being in an exceeding private place 隐退，隐蔽的地方
同 **insulation, privacy, segregation, separateness, solitariness, solitude**
例 In spite of the extremity of her seclusion she was sane.

0182 **sedulous** /ˈsedjʊləs/
SEDULOUS
adj. characterized by constant and diligent care and concern 勤勉的，勤苦工作的
同 **assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious**
例 The young woman was so sedulous that she received a commendation for her hard work.

0183 **sluggard** /ˈslʌgəd/ □□□
SLUGGARD
n. an overall lazy person, has negative connotations 懒鬼，偷懒者
同 **loafer, bludger, deadbeat**
例 We make the busy bee look like a lazy creature, the ant like a sluggard.

0184 **sluggish** /ˈslʌgɪʃ/ □□□
SLUGGISH
adj. slow moving; slow to respond; having a lack of energy 迟钝的，行动迟缓的
同 **crawling, creeping, dragging, languid**
例 Circulation is much more sluggish in the feet than in the hands.

0185 **solace** /ˈsɒləs/ □□□
SOLACE
n. comfort in difficult or trying times; ease from pain 安慰
同 **cheer, consolation, relief**
例 I found solace in writing when my father died three years ago.

0186 **solvent** /ˈsɒlvənt/ □□□
SOLVENT
adj. having enough money to meet all financial obligations, being able to pay one's debts 有偿付能力的
例 A bankrupt company is not solvent.

0187 **spurn** /spəːn/ □□□
SPURN
v. to reject in a cold and rude manner 唾弃，冷落
同 **deselect, disapprove, refuse, reject, reprobate, repudiate**
例 He spurned the advice of management consultants.

0188 **squalid** /ˈskwɒlɪd/ □□□
SQUALID
adj. disgustingly dirty; grimy and practically unlivable; or completely without morals or standards 肮脏的

同 **dirty, filthy, grimy**
例 He followed her up a rickety staircase to a squalid bedsit.

0189 **stagnation** /stæg'neɪʃən/ □□□
STAGNATION *n.* a period of time without growth; the state of not moving forward; often referring to an economic condition 停滞
同 **stagnancy, doldrums**
例 Poor economic policies led to a long period of stagnation and decline.

0190 **strident** /'straɪdnt/ □□□
STRIDENT *adj.* obnoxiously and often unnecessarily loud 刺耳的，尖锐的
同 **blatant, clamant, clamorous, vociferous**
例 I found plenty more to be angry about along the way and built something of a reputation for being strident.

0191 **transitory** /'trænsətrɪ/ □□□
TRANSITORY *adj.* temporary and short-lived 短时间的
同 **ephemeral, passing, short-lived, transient, fugacious**
例 Most teenage romances are transitory.

0192 **truculence** /'trʌkjələns/ □□□
TRUCULENCE *n.* the state of being eager and ready to fight over petty issues 野蛮，好战
同 **aggressiveness, ferocity, truculency**
例 Amid the truculence and turmoil around it, Germany appears an oasis of tranquillity.

0193 **vehement** /'vɪəmənt/ □□□
VEHEMENT *adj.* intense; forceful; marked by strong feelings or emotions 热烈的，激烈的
同 **fierce, tearing, violent, aggressive, forceful, strenuous**
例 She was herself a vehement protagonist of sexual equality.

0194 **vitiate** /'vɪʃɪeɪt/ □□□
VITIATE *vt.* to decrease the value; to make less worthy or worthwhile 损害，弄坏，使无效
同 **mar, impair, spoil, invalidate, void**
例 Strategic policy during the War was vitiated because of a sharp division between "easterners" and "westerners".

0195 **vivify** /'vɪvəˌfaɪ/ □□□
VIVIFY *vt.* to make more interesting or lively; to make come alive 使生动，使活跃
同 **animate, recreate, reanimate, revive, renovate**
例 His remarks always vivify an otherwise dull story.

Level II

0196 **aback** /ə'bæk/ □□□
ABACK *adv.* a position to catch the wind upon the forward surface; by surprise 向后地，意外地
同 **suddenly, unanticipatedly, unaware, unexpectedly**
例 Cross was a little taken aback by her abrupt manner.

0197 **abash** /ə'bæʃ/ □□□
ABASH *vt.* to destroy the self-possession or self-confidence of 使困窘，使羞愧，使局促不安
同 **embarrass; discomfit**
例 The girl was abashed by the laughter of her classmates.

0198 **abscond** /əb'skɒnd/ □□□
ABSCOND *vi.* to run away; to leave in a hurry and in secret to avoid detection or arrest 逃匿，潜逃
同 **flee, fly, lam**
例 A dozen inmates have absconded from Forest Jail in the past year.

0199 **accede** /ək'siːd/ □□□
ACCEDE *vi.* to take or rise to office or position of authority; or to agree to a demand 加入，就任，同意
同 **agree, assent, consent, subscribe**
例 I never understood why he didn't just accede to our demands at the outset.

0200 **accountable** /ə'kaʊntəbl/ □□□
ACCOUNTABLE *adj.* liable to account for one's actions 有责任的
同 **amenable, answerable, liable**
例 The major service industries should be accountable to their customers.

0201 **affirmation** /ˌæfə'meɪʃn/ □□□
AFFIRMATION *n.* a statement or declaration of support or acceptance; a statement of agreement 主张，肯定
同 **assurance, certainty, certitude, conviction, doubtlessness, sureness**
例 The high turnout was an affirmation of the importance that the voters attached to the election.

0202 **aggravate** /'ægrəˌveɪt/ □□□
AGGRAVATE *vt.* yo make something worse; to exacerbate a situation; to annoy or frustrate 加重，使恶化，激怒
同 **worsen, exacerbate, exasperate**
例 Men aggravate me when they go on about how impractical women are.

0203 **agog** /ə'gɒg/ □□□
AGOG *adj.* eager, excited, in anticipation of 渴望的，兴奋的
同 **agape, anticipant, anticipatory**
例 The prospect of Christmas left the children agog.

0204 **alcove** /'ælkəʊv/ □□□
ALCOVE *n.* a small cut-out or deeper area, usually in a room 凹室
同 **bay, nook, recess**
例 The bookcase fits neatly into the alcove.

0205 **amalgamation** /əˌmælgə'meɪʃn/ □□□
AMALGAMATION *n.* the act of amalgamating or the condition resulting from this act 融合，合并
同 **merger, combination, conflation, emulsion, fusion, mixture**
例 The proposed amalgamation of the two institutes has mow fallen through.

0206 **ambiance** /'æmbɪəns/ □□□
AMBIANCE *n.* a special quality or impression associated with something 环境，气氛
同 **air, atmosphere, climate, flavor**
例 The curriculum and intellectual ambiance are virtually identical.

0207 **amenable** /ə'miːnəbl/ □□□
AMENABLE *adj.* responsive to suggestion; able to be swayed to do something 顺从的；服从的
同 **docile**
例 The Jordanian leader seemed amenable to attending a conference.

0208 **amorphous** /ə'mɔːfəs/ □□□
AMORPHOUS *adj.* without clear shape or form; undefined 无固定形状的
同 **formless, shapeless**
例 A dark, strangely amorphous shadow filled the room.

0209 **annihilate** /ə'naɪəleɪt/ □□□
ANNIHILATE *v.* to destroy all traces of 完全消灭
同 **efface, eradicate, exterminate, obliterate**
例 The human race has enough weapons to annihilate itself.

0210 **antagonist** /æn'tægənɪst/ □□□
ANTAGONIST *n.* one who is openly adversarial or hostile; an enemy 敌手
同 **adversary, opponent**
例 The thing is to know the nature of your antagonist.

0211 **antidote** /'æntɪdəʊt/ □□□
ANTIDOTE *n.* cure for poison; anything that makes a person feel better 解毒剂，解药
同 **counterpoison, curative, remedy, therapy**
例 Quinine is a natural antidote for this fever.

0212 **apogee** /'æpədʒiː/ □□□
APOGEE *n.* the point in the moon's or a satellite's orbit at which it is furthest from the earth; the climax or culmination of a project or event 远地点，最高点，极点

同 **culmination**
例 The Alliance for Progress reached its apogee during the first half of the decade.

0213 **apostate** /ə'pɒsteɪt/ □□□
APOSTATE *n.* a person who rejects a religious or political belief 脱党者，变节者
同 **deserter, renegade, turncoat, recreant**
例 I'm awfully glad you have made an apostate of me all the same!

0214 **apprehension** /ˌæprɪ'henʃn/
APPREHENSION *n.* fear, concern, or anxiety that something bad will occur; nerves or jitters 恐惧，忧惧
同 **apprehensiveness, dread, foreboding**
例 It reflects real anger and apprehension about the future.

0215 **apprise** /ə'praɪz/ □□□
APPRISE *vt.* to inform, tell, or fill in; to bring up to date 通知，报告
同 **acquaint, advise, brief, familiarize, inform**
例 We must apprise them of the dangers that may be involved.

0216 **arable** /'ærəbl/ □□□
ARABLE *adj.* capable of producing crops; suitable for farming 可耕作的
同 **cultivable, cultivatable, tillable**
例 The soil proved too infertile to sustain real pasture or arable crops.

0217 **argot** /'ɑːgəʊ/ □□□
ARGOT *n.* the language or slang used by a specific group 隐语，暗语，暗号，黑话
同 **cant, jargon, slang, vernacular**
例 The clusters had what are known in the argot of the trade as deep roots.

0218 **artful** /'ɑːtfl/ □□□
ARTFUL *adj.* wily; dexterous 狡猾的，巧妙的
同 **disingenuous**
例 Some politicians have realised that there are more artful ways of subduing people than shooting or jailing them.

0219 **artifact** /'ɑːtəˌfækt/ □□□
ARTIFACT *n.* something made by humans that has historical or archeological importance 手工艺品
同 **artefact**
例 Now I have an artifact from every Florida shipwreck of the 1960's.

0220 **asperity** /æ'sperətɪ/ □□□
ASPERITY *n.* harshness, roughness, or nastiness of matter; irritability 粗糙，刻薄，令人讨厌
同 **grimness, hardship, rigor, severity, rigorousness**
例 She assured him with some asperity that they were very well able to keep a good cook, and that her daughters had nothing to do in the kitchen.

0221 **aspire** /ə'spaɪr/ □□□
ASPIRE *vi.* to dream; to hope to achieve; to set as a goal 渴望，立志
同 **calculate, contemplate, design, propose, purport**
例 It's not something little girls aspire to.

0222 **atonement** /ə'təʊnmənt/ □□□
ATONEMENT *n.* payment, through action, for an injury or harming another; an action that repays a debt 赎罪，补偿
同 **expiation, satisfaction, propitiation**
例 He's living in a monastery in a gesture of atonement for human rights abuses committed under his leadership.

0223 **avow** /ə'vaʊ/ □□□
AVOW *vt.* to state openly and without shame 承认，公开宣称
同 **affirm, verify, assert**
例 The senator was forced to avow openly that he had received some money from that company.

0224 **balm** /bɑːm/ □□□
BALM *n.* an ointment used for soothing or healing; anything that causes a pain or hurt to be eased; something that gives comfort 香油，镇痛药膏

同 **aroma, fragrancy, incense, perfume, redolence, scent**
例 For both adults and children, philosophy is a balm, a consolation, an instrument and an inspiration.

0225 **baneful** /ˈbeɪnfl/ □□□
BANEFUL *adj.* poisonous 有害的，有毒的
同 **harmful, toxic, evil, poisonous, destructive**
例 He made some commonplace observation upon the baneful effect of the night air at the season.

0226 **bask** /bɑːsk/ □□□
BASK *v.* to relax and enjoy warmth, either literally or figuratively（愉快或舒适地）晒太阳，取暖
同 **enjoy, relish, savor**
例 All through the hot, still days of their holiday Amy basked in the sun.

0227 **beatify** /ˈbjuːtɪfaɪ/ □□□
BEATIFY *vt.* to idolize above all; to make someone blissfully happy 使极臻幸福，赐福
同 **exhilarate, thrill, exalt**
例 In May, Pope John Paul is to beatify Gianna Beretta.

0228 **bellwether** /ˈbelweðə/ □□□
BELLWETHER *n.* leader 领导者
同 **leader, moses**
例 For decades the company was the bellwether of the British economy.

0229 **bleak** /bliːk/ □□□
BLEAK *adj.* cold, miserable, barren; without hope 荒凉的，没有希望的，贫瘠的
同 **chilly, bare**
例 Her book paints a bleak picture of the problems women now face.

0230 **blighted** /bʾlaɪtɪd/ □□□
BLIGHTED *adj.* diseased; given over to hopelessness and despair; sickly; run down 枯萎的，摧残的
同 **spoilt**
例 The cost — to the world economy and, above all, to the millions of lives blighted by the absence of jobs — will nonetheless be immense.

0231 **blithe** /blaɪð/ □□□
BLITHE *adj.* lightheartedness to the point of indifference or uncaring; happily unconcerned and oblivious 愉快的，快乐无忧的
同 **blithesome, lighthearted, lightsome**
例 There was, after all, something charming about the blithe eclecticism of this worldview.

0232 **bloom** /bluːm/ □□□
BLOOM *v.* to produce flowers; to develop a rosy facial color 开花，带来好的结果
同 **flower, blossom**
例 The park is a picture when flowers are in bloom.

0233 **blunt** /blʌnt/ □□□
BLUNT *vt. / adj.* to make less sharp, definite, or forceful 使变愚钝，使受挫；钝的；唐突的
例 The blunt comment made Richard laugh in spite of himself.

0234 **braggart** /ˈbrægət/ □□□
BRAGGART *n.* one who boasts or brags unnecessarily; one who builds himself up in order to appear impressive 吹牛，自夸
同 **bragger, boaster, vaunter**
例 Theritos may be a braggart, but he backs up his swagger with his fierce fighting skills.

0235 **brevity** /ˈbrevətɪ/ □□□
BREVITY *n.* shortness and clarity in written or spoken word 简洁，简短
同 **conciseness, briefness**
例 The brevity of the concert disappointed the audience.

0236 **brisk** /brɪsk/ □□□
BRISK *adj.* lively 敏锐的，活泼的

同 **alive, acute, keen, lively, activated**
例 She went for a brisk walk to work off her frustration.

0237 **brittle** /ˈbrɪtl/ □□□
BRITTLE *adj.* hard but fragile and easily broken or damaged 易碎的，脆弱的
同 **brickle, crispy, crumbly, embrittled**
例 These incidents suggest the peace in Northern Ireland is still brittle.

0238 **broach** /brəʊtʃ/ □□□
BROACH *vt.* to bring up, as a suggestion or topic of conversation; to approach a topic 提出，开始讨论
同 **moot, place, raise**
例 While we're able to broach the subject of sex, money rarely gets an airing.

0239 **bumptious** /ˈbʌmpʃəs/ □□□
BUMPTIOUS *adj.* loud and self-serving to the point of being obnoxious 盲目自夸的，盲目自大的
同 **assuming, arrogant, self-assertive**
例 Mr. Cameron has yet to hit on a rhetorical register between bitter and bumptious.

0240 **buoyant** /ˈbɔɪənt/ □□□
BUOYANT *adj.* lighthearted and happy; or able to float 轻快的，有浮力的，上涨的
同 **effervescent, frolic, vivacious, floaty**
例 High interest rates do not point to a buoyant market this year.

0241 **cabal** /kəˈbæl/ □□□
CABAL *n.* a secret group of plotters or conspirators 阴谋集团
同 **conspiracy, crew, gang, mob**
例 He had been chosen by a secret government cabal.

0242 **canon** /ˈkænən/ □□□
CANON *n.* the general principles, standards, or rules by which something is judged 标准，教规
同 **belief, conviction, tenet, creed, axiom, precept, principle**
例 The very first canon of nursing is to keep the air inside as fresh as the air outside.

0243 **cardinal** /ˈkɑːdɪnl/ □□□
CARDINAL *adj.* of basic importance 最重要，红衣主教的，深红色的
同 **chief, dominant, leading, overbearing, paramount, principal**
例 As a salesman, your cardinal rule is to do everything you can to satisfy a customer.

0244 **carping** /ˈkɑːpɪŋ/ □□□
CARPING *adj.* complaining or nagging in a fault-finding way; unfairly and vocally dissatisfied 挑毛病的，吹毛求疵的
同 **caviling, quibbling**
例 He cannot understand why she's constantly carping at him.

0245 **castigation** /ˌkæstɪˈgeɪʃn/ □□□
CASTIGATION *n.* a harsh scolding or verbal punishment 惩罚，苛评
同 **earful, upbraiding, chastisement**
例 Some people believe that work is a better means of order and discipline than chain and castigation.

0246 **cataract** /ˈkætərækt/ □□□
CATARACT *n.* a great, rushing waterfall 大瀑布，暴雨
同 **cascade, fall**
例 The good news from the battlefields is becoming a cataract.

0247 **cautionary** /ˈkɔːʃənərɪ/ □□□
CAUTIONARY *adj.* conveying a warning 告诫的
同 **admonitory, exemplary, monitory, warning**
例 Barely fifteen months later, it has become a cautionary tale of the pitfalls of international mergers and acquisitions.

0248 **certitude** /ˈsəːtɪtjuːd/ □□□
CERTITUDE *n.* the absolute certainty that something is true; complete confident in the truth of a matter 确信，确实
同 **assurance, certainty, conviction, doubtlessness**

例 This is why he could paint so sceptically with such certitude.

0249 **cloister** /ˈklɒɪstə/ □□□
CLOISTER vt. to seclude from the world 使隔绝
同 **seclude, insulate, sequester**
例 He has cloistered himself in a monastery for more than thirty years.

0250 **combustible** /kəmˈbʌstəbl/ □□□
COMBUSTIBLE adj. able to catch fire and/or burn easily 易燃的，易激动的
同 **burnable, fiery, flammable, ignitable, inflammable, touchy**
例 The ability of coal to release a combustible gas has long been known.

0251 **comestible** /kəˈmestɪbl/ □□□
COMESTIBLE n. / adj. anything that can be eaten (noun) or edible; fit for human consumption (adjective) 食物；可吃的
同 **edible, eatable, eating, esculent**
例 Preventing a terrorist or a disgruntled employee from contaminating milk, juice, produce, meat or any type of comestible is a daunting problem.

0252 **composure** /kəmˈpəʊʒə(r)/ □□□
COMPOSURE n. being calm and in control of oneself and one's emotions; a calm state of mind 镇静，沉着
同 **calmness, equanimity, countenance, imperturbability, placidity**
例 Stopping only briefly to regain her composure, she described her agonising ordeal.

0253 **conceit** /kənˈsiːt/ □□□
CONCEIT n. arrogance; an unreasonably high opinion of oneself 自负，狂妄
同 **complacency, ego, pomposity, self-admiration, self-assumption, smugness**
例 As conceit makes one lag behind, so modesty helps one make progress.

0254 **condescension** /ˌkɒndɪˈsenʃn/ □□□
CONDESCENSION n. patronizing behavior 谦逊，故意屈尊
同 **superciliousness, disdainfulness**
例 There was a tinge of condescension in her greeting.

0255 **confluence** /ˈkɒnfluəns/ □□□
CONFLUENCE n. the meeting, joining, or flowing together at one point, originally used in relation to streams （河流的）汇合；（人或物的）聚集
同 **merging, concourse, meeting**
例 The 160-metre falls mark the dramatic confluence of the rivers Nera and Velino.

0256 **congeal** /kənˈdʒiːl/ □□□
CONGEAL v. to jell or curdle; to coagulate; to form a loose solid （使）……凝结；（使）……冻结
同 **concrete, coagulate**
例 After you ball for a whole decade in the League, your full career starts to congeal and Odom has basically cemented a rep.

0257 **congregation** /ˌkɒŋgrɪˈgeɪʃn/ □□□
CONGREGATION n. a large gathering, often but not always of people for the purpose of worship 集合，集会
同 **assembly, concentration, convergence**
例 The preacher addressed a congregation of more than one thousand people.

0258 **conjoin** /kənˈdʒɔɪn/ □□□
CONJOIN v. attach, come together, join （使）结合，（使）联合
同 **coalesce, combine, conjugate**
例 America's rise in rates was conjoined with higher rates elsewhere.

0259 **constraint** /kənˈstreɪnt/ □□□
CONSTRAINT n. extreme dismay or anxiety, usually caused by something unexpected occurring 约束，限制，抑制
同 **check, circumscription, condition, curb, limitation, restraint**
例 Water shortages in the area will be the main constraint on development.

0260 **contumacious** /ˌkɒntjuˈmeɪʃəs/ □□□
CONTUMACIOUS adj. willfully and intentionally rude and disobedient 不听命令的，顽固的

同 **resistant, stubborn, bulky, defiant, obstreperous**
例 On his refusal to appear in person or by his attorney, he was pronounced contumacious.

0261 **cornucopia** /ˌkɔːnjʊˈkəʊpɪ/ □□□
CORNUCOPIA
n. a symbol, literally or figuratively, of abundance, wealth, and plenty; when literal, usually in the form of a horn overflowing with fruits and vegetables （装满花果及谷穗表丰饶的）象征
同 **profusion, profuseness, richness**
例 Our cornucopia is the human mind and heart.

0262 **corrode** /kəˈrəʊd/ □□□
CORRODE
v. to rust or be eaten away by chemical reaction; to destroy slowly and systematically 侵蚀，损害
同 **erode, gnaw, nibble**
例 An iron tool, if never used, will corrode with rust.

0263 **corrugated** /ˈkɒrəgeɪtɪd/ □□□
CORRUGATED
adj. shaped into ridges and grooves 缩成皱纹的，波纹的
同 **grooved, wrinkled, crinkled, rippled**
例 His brow corrugated with the effort of thinking.

0264 **countervail** /ˈkaʊntəveɪl/ □□□
COUNTERVAIL
v. to offset the effect of something with an equal but opposing force; to counter 抵销，对抗
同 **pay; compete, balance**
例 In civil litigation, the defendant can offer to countervail creditor's rights in order to ban down creditor's litigant appeal.

0265 **cower** /ˈkaʊə/ □□□
COWER
vi. to shrink or cringe in fear 退缩，抖缩
同 **fawn, crawl, creep, cringe, grovel**
例 I will never cower before any master nor bend to any threat.

0266 **criterion** /kraɪˈtɪərɪən/ □□□
CRITERION
n. a standard or test by which something else is judged or compared（批评判断的）标准，准则
同 **standard, measure, touchstone**
例 The most important criterion for entry is that applicants must design and make their own work.

0267 **cynosure** /ˈsɪnəzjʊə(r)/ □□□
CYNOSURE
n. an object or person that has all the attention; the focal point 众人瞩目的焦点
同 **finger, index, pointer**
例 The princess, dressed head to foot in gold, was the cynosure of all eyes.

0268 **decimate** /ˈdesɪˌmeɪt/ □□□
DECIMATE
vt. to utterly destroy or ruin; to inflict great damage 杀死或毁灭（某物）的大部
同 **eliminate, annihilate, extinguish, eradicate**
例 The pollution could decimate the river's thriving population of kingfishers.

0269 **degradation** /ˌdegrəˈdeɪʃn/ □□□
DEGRADATION
n. the process of insulting or putting someone down; the state of being put down, insulted, or humiliated 降格，降级
同 **debasement, abasement, abjection**
例 There are serious problems of land degradation in some arid zones.

0270 **deign** /deɪn/ □□□
DEIGN
v. to do something that is believed to be below one's station or dignity 屈尊
同 **condescend, descend**
例 He doesn't deign to talk to unimportant people like me.

0271 **delirious** /dɪˈlɪrɪəs/ □□□
DELIRIOUS
adj. of, suffering from, or characteristic of delirium 精神错乱的，非常激动的，特别愉快的，狂乱状态的
同 **hallucinating; excited, frantic, unrestrained**
例 His tax-cutting pledge brought a delirious crowd to their feet.

0272 **dénouement** /ˌdeɪˈnuːmənt/ □□□
DÉNOUEMENT *n.* the final part of a story or movie in which all the loose ends are tied up and all the questions answered（戏剧、小说等的）收场，结局
同 **conclusion, outcome, ending**
例 In a surprising denouement, she becomes a nun.

0273 **deplore** /dɪˈplɔː/ □□□
DEPLORE *vt.* to feel strong disapproval; to condemn; to be strongly against 强烈反对
同 **condemn, denounce**
例 We deplore this lamentably ill-advised decision.

0274 **deposition** /ˌdepəˈzɪʃn/ □□□
DEPOSITION *n.* a statement or testimony under oath 宣誓作证，证词
同 **testimony**
例 The jury heard 200 pages of depositions.

0275 **deprave** /dɪˈpreɪv/ □□□
DEPRAVE *vt.* to make wicked; to morally corrupt 使堕落，使腐败
同 **demoralize, debauch, debase, profane, vitiate, misdirect**
例 The habit of lying sometimes deprave a child's character.

0276 **derision** /dɪˈrɪʒn/ □□□
DERISION *n.* mockery, contempt, ridicule 嘲笑
同 **sarcasm, ridicule, mockery**
例 Americans speak with derision of those who are lazy.

0277 **descry** /dɪˈskraɪ/ □□□
DESCRY *vt.* to finally see; to catch sight of; to figure out through detection 看见，察看
同 **ascertain, detect, determine**
例 In this beautiful sunset photo, I seem to descry the wings of the angel.

0278 **despicable** /dɪˈspɪkəbl/ □□□
DESPICABLE *adj.* worthy only of being despised and rejected; morally reprehensible 可鄙的，卑鄙的
同 **contemptible; vile, unworthy**
例 From beginning to end his conduct had been despicable and wicked.

0279 **deterrent** /dɪˈterənt/ □□□
DETERRENT *n./adj.* something that discourages or dissuades 遏制，制止；遏制的
同 **block, fetter, handicap, hindrance, hurdle, impediment, inhibition**
例 Long prison sentences can be a very effective deterrent for offenders.

0280 **devise** /dɪˈvaɪz/ □□□
DEVISE *v.* to plan, create, or design, usually referring to the mental process of creation 设计，发明
同 **invent, contrive, formulate, forge**
例 Scientists are working to devise a means of storing this type of power.

0281 **dilate** /daɪˈleɪt/ □□□
DILATE *v.* to expand; to make wider or larger 膨胀，扩大
同 **elaborate, expatiate, expound, distend**
例 At night, the pupils dilate to allow in more light.

0282 **discomfit** /dɪsˈkʌmfɪt/ □□□
DISCOMFIT *vt.* to embarrass or make uncomfortable; to defeat soundly 使……为难，挫败
同 **upset, discompose, disconcert**
例 The teacher is completely discomfit by the unexpected question.

0283 **disconsolate** /dɪsˈkɒnsələt/ □□□
DISCONSOLATE *adj.* deeply sad to the point of being unable to find or accept comfort 郁郁不乐的，忧郁的
同 **depressing, dismal, gloomy, grim**
例 He did not have much success, but tried not to get too disconsolate.

0284 **discountenance** /dɪsˈkaʊntɪnəns/ □□□
DISCOUNTENANCE *n.* disapproval 不赞成
同 **deprecation, disapprobation, disesteem, disfavor, dislike, displeasure**

例 With her composure, she survived every atempt to discountenance her.

0285 **discretion** /dɪˈskreʃn/ □□□
DISCRETION *n.* the ability to act or think responsibly; the ability to act or behave prudently 判断力
同 **discreetness, prudence, sensibleness, wisdom**
例 Where there are no service charges added to the bill, tip at your discretion.

0286 **disinclination** /ˌdɪsɪnklɪˈneɪʃn/ □□□
DISINCLINATION *n.* reluctance or unwillingness to do something 不愿意，不情愿（做某件事）
同 **hesitance, reticence, unwillingness**
例 They are showing a marked disinclination to pursue these opportunities.

0287 **disparate** /ˈdɪspərət/ □□□
DISPARATE *adj.* essentially different or dissimilar; not easy or even impossible to compare 全异的，不同的
同 **dissimilar, distinctive, distinguishable, diverse**
例 Scientists are trying to pull together disparate ideas in astronomy.

0288 **disquiet** /dɪsˈkwaɪət/ □□□
DISQUIET *n.* a feeling of anxiety, worry, or unrest 担心，忧虑
同 **anxiousness, unease, uneasiness**
例 In Britain, the growing discussion of women's sexuality raised its own disquiet.

0289 **dissolution** /ˌdɪsəˈluːʃn/ □□□
DISSOLUTION *n.* the ending of an official organization or body; the breaking up of an established group （议会等的）解散，（契约等的）解除
同 **partition, split, abolishment, abrogation, invalidation, nullification**
例 Politicians say it could lead to a dissolution of parliament.

0290 **distraught** /dɪˈstrɔːt/ □□□
DISTRAUGHT *adj.* deeply agitated; emotionally upset 发狂的，心烦意乱的
同 **agitated, delirious, frenzied, hysterical**
例 Her distraught mother had spent all night waiting by the phone.

0291 **divest** /daɪˈvest/ □□□
DIVEST *vt.* to deprive, usually the power or rights of another person 剥夺，迫使放弃
同 **expropriate, oust, bereave, strip**
例 She managed to divest herself of the unwanted property.

0292 **doctrine** /ˈdɒktrɪn/ □□□
DOCTRINE *n.* the beliefs or principles held and taught by some governing body, usually political or religious 教义，学说，信条
同 **canon, dogma, gospel, ideology, philosophy, testament**
例 The doctrine of karma is inseparably linked with reincarnation.

0293 **document** /ˈdɒkjʊmənt/ □□□
DOCUMENT *vt.* to supply written proof; to keep a paper trail 用文件证明，记录
同 **demonstrate, substantiate, validate**
例 The effects of smoking have been well documented.

0294 **domineering** /ˌdɒmɪˈnɪərɪŋ/ □□□
DOMINEERING *adj.* inclined to exercise arbitrary and overbearing control over others 盛气凌人的，飞扬跋扈的
同 **authoritarian, despotic, dictatorial, imperious, masterful, overbearing**
例 Mick was stubborn and domineering with a very bad temper.

0295 **duplicity** /djuːˈplɪsətɪ/ □□□
DUPLICITY *n.* a state of being two-faced or deliberately deceptive 口是心非，表里不一
同 **artifice, craft, crookery, cunningness, deception, dishonesty**
例 Malcolm believed he was guilty of duplicity in his private dealings.

0296 **ecstatic** /ɪkˈstætɪk/ □□□
ECSTATIC *adj.* of, relating to, or marked by ecstasy 狂喜的，入迷的
同 **elated, elevated, enraptured, entranced, euphoric**
例 She was absolutely ecstatic when I told her the news.

0297 **edacious** /ɪˈdeɪʃəs/ □□□
EDACIOUS *adj.* voracious; greedy for; devouring 贪吃的，贪婪的
同 **gluttonous, rapacious**
例 The puppy's owner said, she planned to use the knife to carve a turkey, but it was swallowed by the edacious puppy.

0298 **educe** /ɪˈdjuːs/ □□□
EDUCE *vi.* to bring out or draw out; to coax 推断（出），引出
同 **elicit, evoke, inspire, raise**
例 The teacher was unable to educe an answer from her pupils.

0299 **effervesce** /ˌefəˈves/ □□□
EFFERVESCE *vi.* to bubble up; emit small bubbles 泡腾，冒泡
同 **foam, froth, fizz, sparkle**
例 That hot spring was effervescing with bubbles.

0300 **efficacy** /ˈefɪkəsɪ/ □□□
EFFICACY *n.* effectiveness; the ability to create 功效，效力
同 **efficaciousness, effectiveness, efficiency, productiveness**
例 Recent medical studies confirm the efficacy of a healthier lifestyle.

0301 **effulgence** /ɪˈfʌldʒəns/ □□□
EFFULGENCE *n.* bright and radiant; glowing 灿烂，光辉
同 **brightness, dazzle, illumination, luminance, refulgence, splendor**
例 They began to loose the spiritual effulgence and grace that was bestowed on them.

0302 **egoism** /ˈegəʊɪzəm/ □□□
EGOISM *n.* excessive concern for oneself with or without exaggerated feelings of self-importance 利己主义
同 **egocentrism, self-interest, self-concern, self-centeredness**
例 He was looked down upon because of his egoism.

0303 **elicit** /ɪˈlɪsɪt/ □□□
ELICIT *vt.* to draw out, usually a response from a person 得出，引起
同 **evoke, inspire, raise**
例 Stimulating other locations on the cortical surface might elicit a specific taste, a vivid childhood memory, or a fragment of a long-forgotten tune.

0304 **emaciate** /ɪˈmeɪʃɪeɪt/ □□□
EMACIATE *v.* make abnormally thin, usually due to starvation or illness （使）消瘦；（使）衰弱
同 **macerate, decay, fade, fail, wither**
例 A long illness had emaciated the invalid.

0305 **emblazon** /ɪmˈbleɪzn/ □□□
EMBLAZON *vt.* to display obviously; to put something somewhere it cannot be missed（用图案、符号或文字醒目地）装饰，颂扬
同 **color, blazon**
例 The king's shield was emblazoned with his family coat of arms.

0306 **emend** /ɪˈmend/ □□□
EMEND *vt.* to alter or edit with the intent to improve 修订，改进
同 **amend, rectify, reform, remedy**
例 Based on the introduction of the developmental theories of real-estate, the dissertation puts forward the new developing styles and tries to make emend for the traditional theories.

0307 **emollient** /ɪˈmɒlɪənt/ □□□
EMOLLIENT *n./adj.* any substance that softens or soothes the skin 润肤剂，软化剂；使柔软的，使暖和的
同 **cream, ointment**
例 The choice of emollient should be made taking into account budgetary limitations and ease of supply.

0308 **encomium** /enˈkəʊmɪəm/ □□□
ENCOMIUM *n.* a formal speech or statement in praise of someone 赞辞，赞美；称赞
同 **accolade, commendation, eulogium, homage**
例 He pronounced a splendid encomium upon her in the forum.

0309 **engrave** /ɪnˈgreɪv/ □□□
ENGRAVE *vt.* to etch or mark permanently; to carve into something hard 雕刻，铭记
同 **grave, inscribe, insculp**
例 The jeweller will engrave the inside of the ring with her name.

0310 **epitome** /ɪˈpɪtəmɪ/ □□□
EPITOME *n.* a person or thing that is the ideal all others are compared to 典型的人或事物
同 **prototype, paradigm, image**
例 T-shirts, the epitome of American casualness, have moved upscale.

0311 **equilibrium** /ˌiːkwɪˈlɪbrɪəm/ □□□
EQUILIBRIUM *n.* a state of emotional, mental, or physical balance 均衡，平静
同 **balance, equipoise, counterbalance**
例 Change in the world around us disturbs our inner equilibrium.

0312 **equitable** /ˈekwɪtəbl/ □□□
EQUITABLE *adj.* even, equal, or fair 公平的，公正的
同 **impartial, just, nonpartisan, objective, unbiased, unprejudiced**
例 We believe you can redistribute this money in a way that's equitable to take care of the poor of the inner city.

0313 **euphoria** /juːˈfɔːrɪə/ □□□
EUPHORIA *n.* a feeling of well-being or elation 心情愉快，一种自觉愉快的或心旷神怡的感觉
同 **elation, exhilaration, paradise, rapture**
例 Once the euphoria surrounding this victory subsides, reality must return.

0314 **euthanasia** /ˌjuːθəˈneɪzɪə/ □□□
EUTHANASIA *n.* the practice of ending the life of hopelessly ill individuals; assisted suicide 安乐死
同 **mercy-killing**
例 He was thankful euthanasia was not an option when he requested it.

0315 **exculpatory** /eksˈkʌlpətərɪ/ □□□
EXCULPATORY *adj.* tending to clear from a charge of fault or guilt 开脱罪责的
同 **inculpatory, inculpative**
例 Currently, prosecutors cannot be prosecuted for withholding exculpatory evidence.

0316 **exemplify** /ɪgˈzemplɪfaɪ/ □□□
EXEMPLIFY *vt.* to be or serve as an example 例示，例证
同 **demonstrate, instance**
例 The plays of Wilds exemplify the comedy of manners.

0317 **expatiate** /ɪkˈspeɪʃɪeɪt/ □□□
EXPATIATE *vi.* to be long-winded; to speak or write at length on a topic 详述，细说
同 **elaborate, enlarge, expand, expound, dilate**
例 It is needless to expatiate on its poetic merit or felicity of diction.

0318 **exploit** /ɪkˈsplɔɪt/ □□□
EXPLOIT *vt./n.* to use, often unethically or immorally, toward one's own ends (verb) or a brave, adventurous deed (noun) 剥削，开采；功绩
同 **use, abuse, capitalize, impose**
例 What the media should not do is to exploit people's natural fears.

0319 **expostulate** /ɪkˈspɒstʃʊleɪt/ □□□
EXPOSTULATE *v.* to express strong disagreement with the goal of changing another person's mind or attitude 劝诫，告诫……不要做
同 **demur, except, protest, remonstrate**
例 She expostulate with her husband about his habit of smoking in bed.

0320 **expropriate** /eksˈprəʊpɪeɪt/ □□□
EXPROPRIATE *vt.* to take away from the rightful owner, usually an action performed by a government 没收，据为己有
同 **arrogate, commandeer, convert**
例 The Bolsheviks expropriated the property of the landowners.

0321 **extinguish** /ɪkˈstɪŋgwɪʃ/ □□□
EXTINGUISH *vt.* to put out; to put an end to 使熄灭，使……不复存在

同 **annihilate, decimate, demolish, pulverize, raze, shatter, vaporize**
例 The lights are extinguished as soon as the news conference is over.

0322 **extort** /ɪkˈstɔːt/
EXTORT *vt.* to obtain by threat or intimidation 敲诈，侵占
同 **exact, wrest, wring**
例 The police used torture to extort a confession from me.

0323 **exuberance** /ɪgˈzjuːbərəns/ □□□
EXUBERANCE *n.* joyous, unbridled enthusiasm （过于）丰富，（过度）热情，兴高采烈，活跃
同 **animation, briskness, lustiness, robustness, vibrance, vigorousness**
例 Her burst of exuberance and her brightness overwhelmed me.

0324 **faddish** /ˈfædɪʃ/ □□□
FADDISH *adj.* a practice or interest followed for a time with exaggerated zeal 流行一时的
同 **faddy, fashionable, modish, popularized**
例 The current society is just evolved into a faddish society.

0325 **fallacy** /ˈfæləsɪ/ □□□
FALLACY *n.* something that is untrue, usually believed due to false logic or bad info 谬论，谬误
同 **delusion, falsity, illusion, misbelief, misconception, untruth**
例 It exposes the fallacy of short-term industrial gain at long-term environmental expense.

0326 **falter** /ˈfɔːltə/ □□□
FALTER *v.* to hesitate or be unsteady, usually from fear; to lose courage and be unable to act 支吾地说，颤抖，踌躇
同 **dither, stagger, vacillate, waver, wobble**
例 Investment could dry up and that could cause the economy to falter.

0327 **fanaticism** /fəˈnætɪsɪzəm/ □□□
FANATICISM *n.* extreme, often irrational belief in something, characterized by criticism of differing viewpoints 狂热，盲信
同 **zealotry**
例 This kind of fanaticism is a species of political insanity.

0328 **feint** /feɪnt/ □□□
FEINT *n.* a false, misleading move intended to draw attention away from the real action or activity, usually used in sporting events 声东击西，佯攻
同 **dissemblance, stalking-horse**
例 The boy made a feint of studying hard, though actually he was listening to the radio.

0329 **filibuster** /ˈfɪlɪˌbʌstə/ □□□
FILIBUSTER *v.* delaying tactics, usually the making of long speeches, used in the legislature to postpone or prevent action being taken 阻碍议案通过
例 A group of senators plans to filibuster a measure that would permit drilling in Alaska.

0330 **flout** /flaʊt/ □□□
FLOUT *n./v.* to openly disregard or show contempt for 嘲笑，愚弄；藐视
同 **scoff, jeer**
例 No one can flout the rules and get away with it.

0331 **foppish** /ˈfapɪʃ/ □□□
FOPPISH *adj.* overly concerned with looks, style, and mannerism 虚荣的，看重外表的
同 **dandified, dandyish**
例 He stood out because he wore a foppish hat, making him easy to find.

0332 **frantic** /ˈfræntɪk/ □□□
FRANTIC *adj.* overcome with fear, anxiety, or another negative emotion 狂乱的，疯狂的
同 **frenetic, frenzied, excited, mad, unrestrained**
例 She watched the frantic flow of cars and buses along the street.

0333 **fray** /freɪ/ □□□
FRAY *v.* to wear away; to frighten 使磨损，变得令人紧张、急躁
同 **chafe, corrade, erode, fret, rasp**
例 Her washing machine tends to fray edges on intricate designs.

0334 **frugality** /frʊˈgælətɪ/
FRUGALITY
n. the ability to spend very little money; the ability to save without wasting much 俭省，节俭
同 **husbandry, parsimony, providence, thrift**
例 Industry and frugality are the inherent qualities of the Chinese nation.

0335 **fugacious** /fjuːˈgeɪʃəs/
FUGACIOUS
adj. passing away quickly; fleeting; short lived 短暂的，易逃逸的
同 **ephemeral, short-lived, transient, transitory**
例 Science and scholarship have become more fugacious.

0336 **fulminate** /ˈfʊlmɪneɪt/
FULMINATE
v. to express violent disapproval; to protest vehemently 严词谴责
同 **bluster, rave, rail, spout**
例 Many people are fulminating against the cruelty of blood sports.

0337 **gainsay** /geɪnˈseɪ/
GAINSAY
n. / v. to deny, contradict, or state something is false 反驳；否定
同 **disconfirm, negate, refute, reject, repudiate**
例 Who were we to gainsay her decision to relinquish her child?

0338 **gallant** /ˈgælənt/
GALLANT
adj. brave 勇敢的
同 **dauntless, intrepid, manful, stalwart, stout, valiant**
例 I had been promoted for what was called gallant and meritorious service.

0339 **germane** /dʒəːˈmeɪn/
GERMANE
adj. relevant to the topic at hand; pertinent to what is being discussed 贴切的，恰当的
同 **applicable, apposite, apropos, relative, relevant**
例 He asks questions that are germane and central to the issue.

0340 **gesticulate** /dʒeˈstɪkjuleɪt/
GESTICULATE
v. to use gestures while speaking, especially for emphasis 用手势谈话，做姿势表达
同 **gesture, motion**
例 They shout and gesticulate tremendously but cannot agree.

0341 **glacial** /ˈgleɪʃl/
GLACIAL
adj. extremely cold, either in demeanor, manner, or temperature 冰的，冰冷的
同 **coldish, freezing, frigid, frosty, polar, wintry**
例 It was formed as a limestone cave during the glacial period.

0342 **glimmer** /ˈglɪmə/
GLIMMER
n. an intermittent flicker of light; or a faint glimpse 微光，闪光
同 **hint, ray, scintilla, shade, shadow, spark, sprinkling, trace**
例 She saw the occasional glimmer of a moth's wings.

0343 **glint** /glɪnt/
GLINT
v. be shiny, as if wet 闪耀，闪光，发光
同 **glitter, glisten, gleam, shine**
例 He came up to me with the glint of triumph in his eye.

0344 **glutton** /ˈglʌtn/
GLUTTON
n. a person who eats an enormous amount; or a person who can withstand or even longs for a large amount of something 贪吃的人，酷爱……的人
同 **gorger, gormandizer, gourmand**
例 Ivy must be a glutton for punishment.

0345 **gossamer** /ˈgɒsəmə(r)/
GOSSAMER
n. something light, flimsy, and delicate, often referring to very delicate material 薄纱，轻薄之物
同 **filmy, gauzy, insubstantial**
例 Along the way, they learn a little about themselves, and about the vagaries of adolescent friendships that seem rock-solid and undying until they blow away like gossamer.

0346 **gourmand** /ˈgʊəmənd/
GOURMAND
n. a person who loves good food 美食家，贪食者

同 **overeater, glutton**
例 Lyon is a gourmand's heaven, boasting perhaps more restaurants per square kilometre than anywhere else in Europe, and a galaxy of Michelin stars.

0347 **grievous** /ˈgriːvəs/ □□□
GRIEVOUS adj. devastating; causing severe pain, either emotional or physical 痛苦的
同 **afflicting, agonizing, excruciating, galling, harrowing, tormenting**
例 The West has learned through bitter experience to avoid the grievous mistakes it made from the outset of that venture.

0348 **haughtiness** /ˈhɔːtɪnəs/ □□□
HAUGHTINESS n. arrogance; superiority; condescending pride 傲慢
同 **assumption, imperiousness, peremptoriness, pomposity**
例 Don't remember how to start, just remember in others in the laughter of my haughtiness of paint on words.

0349 **headlong** /ˈhedlɒŋ/ □□□
HEADLONG adj./adv. rashly and without much thought; or headfirst 轻率地；头向前地
同 **cursorily, hurriedly, precipitately, precipitously**
例 Do not leap headlong into decisions.

0350 **heinous** /ˈheɪnəs/ □□□
HEINOUS adj. particularly vicious or offensive on a societal level, not just a personal one （道德败坏的人或行为）极邪恶的，可耻的
同 **hateful, blanky**
例 Her life has been permanently blighted by his heinous crime.

0351 **heretical** /həˈretɪkl/
HERETICAL adj. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of heretics or heresy 异教的，异端的
同 **dissident, heterodox**
例 I made the then heretical suggestion that it might be cheaper to design new machines.

0352 **heterogeneity** /ˌhetərəˈdʒɪˈnɪːətɪ/ □□□
HETEROGENEITY n. the quality or state of being heterogeneous 异种，不同成分
同 **assortment, diverseness, diversity, miscellaneousness, variousness**
例 The heterogeneity and uneven development of China's economy are rather advantageous in the war of resistance.

0353 **hoodwink** /ˈhʊdwɪŋk/ □□□
HOODWINK vt. to trick or deceive; to fool; to put one over on 欺骗，蒙蔽
同 **beguile, delude, fool, hoax, misguide**
例 I cannot believe that so blatant a comedy can hoodwink anybody.

0354 **hospitable** /hɒˈspɪtəbl/ □□□
HOSPITABLE adj. receiving or treating guests or strangers warmly and generously 好客的，招待周到的
同 **affable, cordial, genial, hospitable, sociable**
例 The man is very hospitable; he keeps open house for his friends and fellow-workers.

0355 **humbuggery** /ˈhʌmˌbʌgərɪ/ □□□
HUMBUGGERY n. deception 诈欺，欺骗
同 **fraud, dupery**
例 A man of moral integrity never resorts to humbuggery.

0356 **hypocrisy** /hɪˈpɒkrəsɪ/ □□□
HYPOCRISY n. the act of saying one thing and doing another; the practice of stating a certain belief and then acting differently from that belief 虚伪，伪善
同 **dissimulation, insincerity, piousness**
例 Through them I discovered that thought is often full of unconscious prejudice, ignorance, and hypocrisy.

0357 **hypocritical** /ˌhɪpəˈkrɪtɪkl/ □□□
HYPOCRITICAL adj. presenting to have virtues or feelings one lacks; phony 虚伪的，伪善的
同 **artificial, backhanded, feigned, pretended**
例 It's hypocritical to say ong thing and do another.

0358 **ignoble** /ɪɡˈnəʊbl/ □□□
IGNOBLE adj. common, ordinary, or plain; not overly honorable or impressive 出身普通的，卑鄙的
同 **mean, base, humble, inferior, vulgar**
例 There's something cowardly and ignoble about such an attitude.

0359 **immaculate** /ɪˈmækjələt/ □□□
IMMACULATE adj. perfectly clean, spotless; free from stain or marking 完美的，无瑕疵的
同 **clean, decent, pure, vestal, virginal**
例 Her apartment was immaculate.

0360 **imperative** /ɪmˈperətɪv/ □□□
IMPERATIVE adj. absolutely necessary; required; urgent 势在必行的，紧急的
同 **compulsory, necessary, obligatory, peremptory, required**
例 With inflation remaining low, there was no imperative for central banks to act.

0361 **impiety** /ɪmˈpaɪətɪ/ □□□
IMPIETY n. lack of reverence or respect, especially toward God 无信仰，不虔诚
同 **impiousness, ungodliness, indevotion**
例 Socrates was charged with impiety towards the gods of the city and with corrupting the youth of Athens.

0362 **implicate** /ˈɪmplɪˌkeɪt/
IMPLICATE vt. to show a close connection between two things, usually in an incriminating, criminal, or negative way 使牵连其中，牵涉
同 **enlace, entwine, interlace, interweave**
例 It was easier to confess everything and implicate everybody.

0363 **importunate** /ɪmˈpɔːtʃənət/ □□□
IMPORTUNATE adj. persistent to the point of being annoying 强求的，缠扰不休的
同 **compelling, importunate, pressing, urgent**
例 I would not have our gratitude become indiscreet or importunate.

0364 **impregnable** /ɪmˈpregnəbl/ □□□
IMPREGNABLE adj. impossible to be attacked or brought down, referring to a structure, idea, or argument 坚不可摧的，要塞坚固的
同 **bulletproof, insuperable, invulnerable, unbeatable**
例 The old Dutch fort with its thick high walls looks virtually impregnable.

0365 **impunity** /ɪmˈpjuːnətɪ/
IMPUNITY n. exempt from punishment; free from consequence 不受惩罚，免罚
同 **exemption**
例 If laws are not enforced, crimes are committed with impunity.

0366 **inadvertent** /ˌɪnədˈvɜːtnːt/ □□□
INADVERTENT adj. accidentally; unintentionally; caused by being unintentionally negligent 疏忽的
同 **casual, fortuitous, unintended, unplanned, unwitting**
例 An inadvertent agricultural policy miscalculation can also be costly.

0367 **incidental** /ˌɪnsɪˈdentlː/ □□□
INCIDENTAL adj. happening along with but secondary to the major event; minor and less significant 附带的，伴随而来的
同 **inconsequential, insignificant, negligible, trifling**
例 At the bottom of the bill, you will notice various incidental expenses such as faxes.

0368 **incite** /ɪnˈsaɪt/ □□□
INCITE v. to stir up or provoke; to encourage or urge on, usually violent behavior or dissension 煽动，刺激
同 **abet, brew, foment, instigate, provoke**
例 The party agreed not to incite its supporters to violence.

0369 **incredulity** /ˌɪnkrəˈdjʊlətɪ/ □□□
INCREDULITY n. the state of disbelief, doubt regarding truth; the state of being unwilling or unable to believe 不轻信，不易相信
同 **nonbelief, unbelief**
例 Reagan's speech was met with incredulity in the US.

0370 **indict** /ɪn'daɪt/ □□□
INDICT *vt.* to change or accuse of wrongdoing, often a crime but not necessarily 控告，揭发
同 **charge, criminate, defame, impeach, incriminate**
例 You can't indict whole people for the crudeness of a few.

0371 **indivisible** /ˌɪndɪ'vɪzəbl/ □□□
INDIVISIBLE *adj.* incapable of undergoing division 不可分的；不可能再分割或分离的
同 **impartible**
例 Far from being separate, the mind and body form an indivisible whole.

0372 **ineluctable** /ˌɪnɪ'lʌktəbl/ □□□
INELUCTABLE *adj.* unavoidable and inescapable; unable to turn back or stop 不可避免的，无法逃避的
同 **inevitable, unavoidable**
例 The onward march of globalisation is, of course, not ineluctable.

0373 **infelicitous** /ɪnˈfekʃəs/ □□□
INFELICITOUS *adj.* inappropriate, not thought out, or poorly chosen 不适当的，不贴切的
同 **improper, inapposite, inept, unseemly**
例 There are several infelicitous remarks in this article.

0374 **inflame** /ɪn'fleɪm/ □□□
INFLAME *vt.* to excite to excessive or uncontrollable action or feeling 激怒，使燃烧
同 **enrage, incense, infuriate, madden**
例 The testimony would inflame the jurors, and lead them astray from the facts of the case.

0375 **infuse** /ɪn'fjuːz/ □□□
INFUSE *v.* to fill up or permeate; to spread throughout 浸渍，使充满
同 **endue, imbue, inculcate, ingrain, steep, suffuse**
例 An union would infuse unnecessary conflict into the company's employee relations.

0376 **ingénue** /'ænʒəɪnjuː/ □□□
INGÉNUE *n.* an innocent young woman; often the role or character of an innocent young woman in a play 天真少女，（戏剧）初进社交界的少女
同 **innocent**
例 This is no time to have a political ingenue as secretary of state.

0377 **insinuate** /ɪn'sɪnjʊeɪt/ □□□
INSINUATE *v.* suggest or hint (something negative) in an indirect and unpleasant way 含沙射影地说，暗示
同 **indicate, hint imply**
例 The libel claim followed an article which insinuated that the President was lying.

0378 **insolvent** /ɪn'sɒlvənt/ □□□
INSOLVENT *adj.* unable to pay debts or what is owed; without money or assets 破产的，无力偿还的
同 **bankrupt**
例 They lost orders and were insolvent within weeks.

0379 **insouciant** /ɪn'suːsɪənt/ □□□
INSOUCIANT *adj.* casual indifference or unconcerned; nonchalant 漠不关心的
同 **casual, nonchalant**
例 This had engendered among all those highly paid investment bankers and traders an insouciant indifference to risk.

0380 **insularity** /ˌɪnsjʊ'lærətɪ/ □□□
INSULARITY *n.* the state of being detached, either physically or emotionally; characterized by having little or no contact with others （思想、观点等的）偏狭性，僵化，与外界隔绝
同 **insulation, detachment**
例 Sometimes, too, cohesion is just another word for insularity or even self-dealing.

0381 **insuperable** /ɪn'sʊpərəbl/ □□□
INSUPERABLE *adj.* impossible to eat, overcome, or rise above, such as a challenge or obstacle 不能克服的
同 **invincible, unsurmountable**
例 Public finances are still weak but they are no longer an insuperable constraint on this rating.

0382 **intimidate** /ɪnˈtɪmɪˌdeɪt/
INTIMIDATE
vt. to frighten or make nervous; to make someone afraid by using threats 恐吓，威胁
同 **browbeat, bully, cow, hector**
例 It could threaten and intimidate the oil states of the Gulf.

0383 **inveigh** /ɪnˈveɪ/
INVEIGH
vi. to write or speak out against something with great anger and passion; to be against an attitude, belief, or behavior in the strongest possible way; to condemn 漫骂，猛烈抨击
同 **rail**
例 A lot of his writings inveigh against luxury and riches.

0384 **inveigle** /ɪnˈveɪgl/
INVEIGLE
vt. to gain or obtain something through flattery; to win over with sweet talk, often false or put on for the occasion 诱骗，引诱
同 **entice, wheedle, cajole, coax**
例 With patience and diplomacy, she can eventually inveigle him into marrying her.

0385 **irate** /aɪˈreɪt/
IRATE
adj. enraged; extremely angry; furious 生气的，发怒的
同 **ireful**
例 The irate animal made for us, coming at a full jump.

0386 **ire** /aɪər/
IRE
n. fury; anger; wrath 愤怒
同 **anger, choler, wrath**
例 Their ire was directed mainly at the company

0387 **irksome** /ˈəːksəm/
IRKSOME
adj. annoying, irritating, and bothersome; tedious and boring to the point of annoyance 令人厌烦的
同 **boring, deadening, tedious, wearisome**
例 There is certainly much work which is exceedingly irksome.

0388 **itinerate** /ɪˈtɪnəreɪt/
ITINERATE
vi. to move from one place to another, one town to another, usually to perform one's job 巡回，巡游
同 **move**
例 That Professor is engaged himself in giving itinerate speech.

0389 **labyrinth** /ˈlæbərɪnθ/
LABYRINTH
n. a complicated and difficult path that is very hard to find the way through; a maze; or anything that is overly complex, difficult to navigate 迷宫，难解的事物
同 **warren, maze**
例 He wandered through the labyrinth of the alleyways.

0390 **laudable** /ˈlɔːdəbl/
LAUDABLE
adj. deserving of praise; commendable; noteworthy 值得赞赏的
同 **applaudable, commendable, praiseworthy**
例 One of Emma's less laudable characteristics was her jealousy.

0391 **laudatory** /ˈlɔːdətərɪ/
LAUDATORY
adj. (of speech or writing) expressing praise and commendation 赞美的，赞赏的
同 **admiring, applausive**
例 The New York Times has this very laudatory article about your retirement.

0392 **legacy** /ˈlegəsɪ/
LEGACY
n. anything, material or otherwise, handed down from one generation to the next 遗产
同 **bequest, birthright, heritage**
例 They are the most precious cultural legacy our forefathers left.

0393 **lethargic** /ləˈθɑːdʒɪk/
LETHARGIC
adj. lacking in energy; tired; slow and sluggish 昏睡的，无生气的
同 **dull, inert, sleepy, sluggish, torpid**

例 It'served to make him rebellious and hence lethargic at times.

0394 **levity** /ˈlevətɪ/ □□□
LEVITY
n. humor or a joking manner, often in an inappropriate place or time; amusement; foolishness 轻率，轻浮
同 **facetiousness, flippancy, frivolousness, silliness**
例 On this latter point he felt almost certain, knowing her freedom from levity of character.

0395 **luminary** /ˈluːmɪnərɪ/ □□□
LUMINARY
n. a person who inspire or influences others, often but not necessarily in a specific group; or a celestial object that gives off natural light 杰出人物，名人，天体，发光体
同 **celebrity, star, sun**
例 He opposed the political opinions of such luminaries as Sartre or de Beauvoir.

0396 **luxuriant** /lʌgˈʒʊrɪənt/ □□□
LUXURIANT
adj. tick and healthy growth; lush; or characterized by luxury; decadent and delightful 繁茂的，奢华的
同 **leafy, overgrown, verdant**
例 There were two very large oak trees in front of our house with wide spreading branches and luxuriant foliage.

0397 **malcontent** /ˌmælkəntent/ □□□
MALCONTENT
n./adj. a rebel (noun) or dissatisfied and disgusted, especially with authority or the government 不满现状的人，反抗者；不满的
同 **protester, rebel, agitator; disgruntled, dissatisfied, rebellious**
例 Country of a few members expresses to be mixed amazedly to this limitation malcontent.

0398 **martial** /ˈmɑːʃl/
MARTIAL
adj. having to do with or regarding war or soldiering; suggestive of war and/or being a soldier; warlike; soldier-like 战争的；军事的
同 **military, soldierly**
例 He pleaded guilty before a court martial to absenting himself without leave.

0399 **matriarchal** /ˌmeɪtrɪˈɑːkl/ □□□
MATRIARCHAL
adj. characteristic of a matriarchy 女家长的，母系氏族的
例 He was raised in a matriarchal family and was always closer to his mother than his father.

0400 **meander** /mɪˈændə/ □□□
MEANDER
v. to move or flow in a random path; to wander aimlessly without a set direction 漫步
同 **wind, thread**
例 His talk appears to meander but by the end focuses attention on the true state of affairs.

0401 **membranous** /ˈmembrənəs/ □□□
MEMBRANOUS
v. of, relating to, or resembling membrane 膜的，膜状的
同 **thecal, velar**
例 Those insects have two pairs of membranous wings and an ovipositor specialized for stinging or piercing.

0402 **meritocracy** /ˌmerɪˈtɒkrəsɪ/ □□□
MERITOCRACY
n. a group of leaders or officeholders selected on the basis of individual ability or achievement; A system in which advancement is based on individual ability or achievement 学术界名流，英才教育，能人统治
同 **elite**
例 An ethos of meritocracy will permeate business ethics and corporate processes.

0403 **meritorious** /ˌmerɪˈtɔːrɪəs/ □□□
MERITORIOUS
adj. deserving of honor or esteem 值得嘉奖的
同 **applaudable, commendable, laudable, praiseworthy**
例 We would have to regard these actions as good and meritorious.

0404 **mesmerize** /ˈmezməraɪz/ □□□
MESMERIZE
vt. to entrance or enthrall; to hypnotize; to strongly attract 迷住，吸引，施催眠术
同 **arrest, bedazzle, fascinate, spellbind**
例 Like all great books, it has an enduring power to surprise and mesmerize.

0405 **mettlesome** /ˈmetlsəm/ □□□
METTLESOME *adj.* having an unbroken spirit; characterized by courage and heart 精神饱满的；勇敢的
同 **gamey, gritty, spirited, spunky**
例 The mettlesome actress resumed her career after recovering from a stroke.

0406 **microcosm** /ˈmaɪkrəʊkɒzəm/ □□□
MICROCOSM *n.* a situation, community, or system that represents a larger whole; a smaller, representative sample 缩影
同 **miniature**
例 The family is a microcosm of society.

0407 **milieu** /mɪːˈljeː/ □□□
MILIEU *n.* environment 环境，出身背景
同 **setting, environment, scene, background, surroundings**
例 David found it much easier to make friends in his new milieu.

0408 **mishap** /mɪshæp/ □□□
MISHAP *n.* an unfortunate but not very serious event 不幸，灾难
同 **accident, calamity, misfortune, disaster, catastrophe**
例 Tell your mother you have arrived here without mishap.

0409 **modish** /ˈməʊdɪʃ/ □□□
MODISH *adj.* fashionable, stylish 流行的，时髦的
同 **fashionable, stylish**
例 Brief figuring style, neat and spiffy prints in and fashionable narrow design show your modish feelings.

0410 **monomania** /ˈmɒnəˈmeɪnɪə/ □□□
MONOMANIA *n.* an obsession or intense preoccupation with a single subject matter 偏执狂，狂热
同 **possession**
例 The western world was indeed black with homicidal monomania.

0411 **mordant** /ˈmɔːdnt/ □□□
MORDANT *adj.* sharp, sarcastic, and piercing, used when describing wit or humor 尖酸的，辛辣的
同 **harsh, caustic, astringent, acerbic, penetrating**
例 His mordant wit appealed to students.

0412 **obscenity** /abˈsenətɪ/ □□□
OBSCENITY *n.* the character or quality of being obscene 淫秽，下流
同 **indecency, lewdness, bawdiness, salaciousness, salacity**
例 He was eventually convicted on obscenity charges but was freed on bail.

0413 **oligarchy** /ˈɒlɪgɑːrkɪ/ □□□
OLIGARCHY *n.* a government in which a small group exercises supreme control 寡头统治的政府
例 The landed oligarchy had stunted the country's democratic development for generations.

0414 **onus** /ˈəʊnəs/ □□□
ONUS *n.* a difficult responsibility or duty; obligation; burden of proof 责任，负担
同 **responsibility, burden, obligation, duty**
例 Governments place the onus on their citizens to volunteer organs.

0415 **ostracism** /ˈɒstrəsɪzəm/ □□□
OSTRACISM *n.* the act of banishing a person or subgroup from a larger group or community 排斥，放逐
同 **banishment, exclusion, barring, isolation**
例 If Mr Abe at least stays away from the Yasukuni shrine, Mr Hu will feel that his ostracism of Mr Koizumi has paid off.

0416 **outcast** /ˈaʊtkɑːst/ □□□
OUTCAST *n.* one that is cast out or refused acceptance 被抛弃的人
同 **exile, pariah, outsider, recluse**
例 She is an outcast from her tribe, and she is suffering because of it.

0417 **pageant** /ˈpædʒənt/ □□□
PAGEANT *n.* a colourful public procession, show, or ceremony 华丽的演出

同 **procession, parade, carnival, display**
例 In August 1968 women held a demonstration at the Miss America Beauty Pageant.

0418 **palatable** /ˈpælətəbl/ □□□
PALATABLE *adj.* agreeable to the palate or taste; agreeable or acceptable to the mind 称心的，满足或合乎心情或感觉的
同 **edible, pleasant, tasty, toothsome**
例 Most articles are certainly not palatable to a larger circle.

0419 **palate** /ˈpælət/ □□□
PALATE *n.* the roof of the mouth; or appreciation for; taste or liking 上颚，味觉，趣味
例 There can never be any substitute for your own palate nor any better education than tasting the wine yourself.

0420 **pander** /ˈpændə/ □□□
PANDER *vi.* to cater to the lower tastes and desires of others or exploit their weaknesses 迎合
同 **gratify, indulge**
例 Tabloid newspapers pander to the lowest common denominator.

0421 **pathogenic** /ˈpæθəˈdʒenɪk/ □□□
PATHOGENIC *adj.* causing disease 引起疾病的
同 **infective, morbific**
例 Man is host to a variety of pathogenic bacteria, protozoa, and viruses.

0422 **patriotism** /ˈpeɪtrɪətɪzəm/ □□□
PATRIOTISM *n.* love for or devotion to one's country 爱国主义
同 **nationalism**
例 When it comes to talking about patriotism, he's an extremist.

0423 **pedagogy** /ˈpedəgɒdʒɪ/ □□□
PEDAGOGY *n.* the art, science, or profession of teaching; especially: education 教育学，教育
同 **pedagogics**
例 We just don't have the money to reinvent the model of pedagogy.

0424 **penury** /ˈpenjərɪ/ □□□
PENURY *n.* destitution; extreme poverty; financial want; or barrenness; having no resources or ability; infertile 贫穷，贫困
同 **destitution, impecuniousness, impoverishment, indigence**
例 A succession of bad harvest had reduced the small farmer to penury.

0425 **peremptory** /pəˈremptərɪ/ □□□
PEREMPTORY *adj.* refusing to allow debate, conversation, or refusal 不容置辩的，强制的，傲慢的，专横的
同 **autocratic, domineering, imperious, masterful, overbearing**
例 With a brief, almost peremptory gesture he pointed to a chair.

0426 **persiflage** /ˈpəːsɪflɑːʒ/ □□□
PERSIFLAGE *n.* pleasant, joking chatter; gentle and good-natural teasing; lighthearted mockery 打趣，善意的嘲弄
同 **quizzing, mockery, badinage, chaff, jesting**
例 The persiflage is not appropriate when we are discussing such serious problems.

0427 **perturbation** /ˌpəːtəˈbeɪʃn/ □□□
PERTURBATION *n.* anxiety; the state of being worried or disturbed; uneasiness 不安，扰乱
同 **agitation, disquiet, trepidation**
例 A small perturbation can lead to a huge change in the system.

0428 **pervade** /pəˈveɪd/ □□□
PERVADE *n.* to exist throughout; to spread completely 弥漫，遍及
同 **permeate, saturate, infuse, suffuse**
例 Science and technology have come to pervade every aspect of our lives.

0429 **pessimism** /ˈpesɪmɪzəm/ □□□
PESSIMISM *n.* lack of hopefulness; gloom 悲观，悲观情绪，厌世主义
同 **despondence**
例 There were good grounds for pessimism about future progress.

0430 **piety** /ˈpaɪətɪ/ □□□

PIETY *n.* the state of being religious, faithful, and devout 虔诚，孝敬

同 **piousness, devotion, religion**

例 Later I talked with Big Brother in his room about filial piety.

0431 **pious** /ˈpaɪəs/ □□□

PIOUS *adj.* devoted to a particular religion 虔诚的，敬神的

同 **devout, religious, virtuous, dedicated**

例 What we need is not manifestos of pious intentions, but real action.

0432 **plight** /plaɪt/ □□□

PLIGHT *n.* an unfortunate, difficult, or precarious situation; a solemnly given pledge 境况，困境，誓约

同 **dilemma, trouble, predicament, difficulty, quandary**

例 They bore their plight with stoicism and fortitude.

0433 **pluck** /plʌk/ □□□

PLUCK *v./n.* courageous readiness to fight or continue against odds : dogged resolution 拨，扯（羽毛等），采，摘（花、果实），掏；勇气

同 **nerve, courage, determination, bravery**

例 It took me about two hours to pluck up courage to call.

0434 **pomposity** /pɒmˈpɒsətɪ/ □□□

POMPOSITY *n.* self-importance; excessive self-esteem 虚夸，炫耀，自负

同 **arrogance, pretension, snobbishness, haughtiness**

例 She answered pomposity with irony and dominated conversations by her personality and shrewd psychology.

0435 **ponderous** /ˈpɒndərəs/ □□□

PONDEROUS *adj.* clumsy and slow, often due to great weight; laborious; or unnecessarily solemn and serious 笨重的，沉闷的，呆板的

同 **cumbersome, laborious, weighty, humdrum, jading**

例 She watched the cow's ponderous progress.

0436 **possessive** /pəˈzesɪv/ □□□

POSSESSIVE *adj.* manifesting possession or the desire to own or dominate 占有欲的

同 **selfish, greedy, grasping, mean**

例 He used to ring his possessive mother several times a day.

0437 **posterity** /pɒˈsterətɪ/ □□□

POSTERITY *n.* the offspring of one progenitor to the furthest generation 子孙，后裔

同 **progeny, seed, spawn**

例 A photographer recorded the scene on video for posterity.

0438 **postulate** /ˈpɒstjʊleɪt/ □□□

POSTULATE *vt.* to assume or claim as true, existent, or necessary; to assume as a postulate or axiom (as in logic or mathematics) （认为当然而）主张，（认为自明之理而）假定，（作为先决条件而）要求

同 **assume, hypothesize, suggest**

例 Freud postulated that we all have a death instinct as well as a life instinct.

0439 **posture** /ˈpɒstʃə(r)/ □□□

POSTURE *n.* state or condition at a given time especially with respect to capability in particular circumstances 形势，情形，态度

同 **position, stance, attitude**

例 Poor posture, sitting or walking slouched over, compresses the body's organs.

0440 **precondition** /ˌprɪːkənˈdɪʃn/ □□□

PRECONDITION *n.* prerequisite 前提，先决条件

同 **premise, condition, requirement**

例 A ceasefire is an essential precondition for negotiation.

0441 **prefigure** /ˌpriːˈfɪgər/ □□□

PREFIGURE *vt.* to show, suggest, or announce by an antecedent type, image, or likeness; to picture or imagine beforehand （通过形象）预示，预兆，预言

同 **anticipate, herald, foreshadow, portend, presage**
例 The wall through Berlin was finally ruptured, prefiguring the reunification of Germany.

0442 **premonition** /ˌpriːməˈnɪʃn/ □□□
PREMONITION *n.* anticipation of an event without conscious reason 先兆，预兆
同 **foreboding, presentiment, forewarning**
例 He had an unshakable premonition that he would die.

0443 **prerequisite** /priːˈrekwəzɪt/ □□□
PREREQUISITE *n.* something prerequisite 先决条件，前提
同 **precondition, requirement, condition, qualification**
例 Stability and unity are a prerequisite to the four modernizations.

0444 **procrastination** /prəʊˌkræstɪˈneɪʃn/ □□□
PROCRASTINATION *n.* the habits of putting something off until the very last minute; the act of putting off or delaying until later 耽搁，拖延
同 **deferment, delay, adjournment**
例 Most often we procrastinate when faced with something we do not want to do.

0445 **profligacy** /ˈprɒflɪgəsɪ/ □□□
PROFLIGACY *n.* indulgence; the tendency to spend money unwisely, generally on luxury or unnecessary items, and without regard to budget concerns 放荡，肆意挥霍，浪费
同 **wastefulness, licentiousness, dissolution, decadence**
例 Hardest of all will be finding the political will to curb profligacy.

0446 **prosecute** /ˈprɒsɪkjuːt/ □□□
PROSECUTE *v.* to bring legal action against for redress or punishment of a crime or violation of law 对……提起公诉
同 **sue, indict**
例 Photographs taken by roadside cameras will soon be enough to prosecute drivers for speeding.

0447 **pusillanimous** /ˌpjuːsɪˈlænɪməs/ □□□
PUSILLANIMOUS *adj.* cowardly; lacking courage; fearful or spineless 胆怯的
同 **cowardly, timid, unmanly**
例 The pusillanimous man would not defend his own family.

0448 **quackery** /ˈkwækərɪ/ □□□
QUACKERY *n.* the practices or pretensions of a quack 骗子的行为，庸医的医术
同 **deception, trickery, dishonesty, fraud**
例 Some scientists relegate parapsychology to the sphere of quackery.

0449 **quandary** /ˈkwɒndərɪ/ □□□
QUANDARY *n.* a state of confusion or uncertainty about how to handle a difficult situation; a dilemma 困惑；进退两难，窘境
同 **predicament, plight, dilemma**
例 The government appears to be in a quandary about what to do with so many people.

0450 **raucous** /ˈrɔːkəs/ □□□
RAUCOUS *adj.* loud and unruly; rowdy; disruptive and noisy 粗声的，沙哑的
同 **knockabout, robustious, roisterous**
例 Walk away from the square in any direction, however, and soon you find yourself amid a raucous riot of commerce.

0451 **rebuttal** /rɪˈbʌtl/ □□□
REBUTTAL *n.* a statement or speech given to contradict or answer a statement or speech that has come before it 举反例，反驳
同 **disconfirmation, disproof, refutation**
例 The best humor allows for opinion and rebuttal.

0452 **reciprocal** /rɪˈsɪprəkl/ □□□
RECIPROCAL *adj.* given in return; exchanged; felt or performed by each side 互相给予的，互惠的，相互的
同 **correlative, supplemental, supplementary**
例 I speculated that this effect was reciprocal: Women who got what they wanted were more likely to indulge their partners' wishes.

0453 **rectify** /ˈrektɪfaɪ/ □□□
RECTIFY
vt. to set straight or make right; to make amends by correcting the situation 改正；整顿
同 **correct**
例 The local government was taking emergency measures to rectify the state of chaos.

0454 **recuperative** /rɪˈkuːpərətɪv/ □□□
RECUPERATIVE
adj. helping you to return to normal health or strength; helping you to recuperate 恢复的，复原的，有复原力的
同 **restorative, restoring, rehabilitative**
例 Presidents have a way of coming back, and America has legendary recuperative powers.

0455 **redoubtable** /rɪˈdaʊtəbl/ □□□
REDOUBTABLE
adj. instilling fear or respect; causing awe; or worthy of respect and recognition 可怕的，令人敬畏的
同 **terrible, august, horrible, awesome, fearful**
例 He soon proved himself a redoubtable warrior, and won the respect of other soldiers.

0456 **remonstrate** /ˈremənˌstreɪt/ □□□
REMONSTRATE
v. to forcefully protest; to argue against 抗议，表示异议
同 **demur, except, expostulate, protest**
例 She opened her mouth to remonstrate, but became silent.

0457 **renege** /rɪˈnɪːg/ □□□
RENEGE
v. to go back on a promise; to fail to keep a commitment 食言
同 **revoke**
例 If someone reneged on a deal, they could never trade here again.

0458 **repast** /rɪˈpɑːst/ □□□
REPAST
n. a meal 就餐，饮食
同 **meal**
例 Breakfast at our house is a light repast.

0459 **requite** /rɪˈkwaɪt/ □□□
REQUITE
vt. to repay, as a debt; or to return an emotion; to feel the same way 报答，回报
同 **indemnify, remunerate, compensate, satisfy**
例 I'll requite you good deeds with my prayers.

0460 **resemblance** /rɪˈzembləns/ □□□
RESEMBLANCE
n. similarity 相似
同 **commonality, correspondence, similarity, similitude**
例 Any resemblance to actual persons, places or events is purely coincidental.

0461 **resigned** /rɪˈzaɪnd/ □□□
RESIGNED
adj. submissive; passively accepting the inevitable 顺从的，听从的
同 **acquiescent, tolerant, unresistant, yielding**
例 Pauline was already resigned to losing her home.

0462 **retract** /rɪˈtrækt/ □□□
RETRACT
v. to draw back in; to pull back; or to take back a statement 缩回，缩进
同 **shrink back**
例 Mr Smith hurriedly sought to retract the statement, but it had just been broadcast on national radio.

0463 **retraction** /rɪˈtrækʃn/ □□□
RETRACTION
n. a statement saying that something you said or wrote at an earlier time is not true or correct 缩回，取消，撤回
同 **withdrawal, reclamation**
例 The newspaper published a retraction of the erroneous report.

0464 **reverent** /ˈrevərənt/ □□□
REVERENT
adj. characterized by showing respect; worthy of admiration 恭敬的，尊敬的
同 **deferential, reverential, respectful, worshipful, awed**
例 She said the word artist with a gentle, understanding, reverent smile.

0465 **rumble** /ˈrʌmbl/ □□□
RUMBLE
n. low frequency noise 吵闹声，喧哗

同 **roar, thunder, growl, grumble**
例 The rumble of distant thunder seemed to echo my inner turmoil.

0466 **salutary** /ˈsæljətrɪ/ □□□
SALUTARY *adj.* producing good effects; beneficial 有益的
同 **beneficial, good**
例 The accident was a salutary lesson; I'll never drink and drive again.

0467 **satiate** /ˈseɪʃɪeɪt/ □□□
SATIATE *v.* to satisfy completely; to want or need no more of a longing or appetite 充分满足，使厌腻
同 **glut, fill, sate**
例 In review a novel, you shall try to titillate rather than satiate the reader's interest.

0468 **scramble** /ˈskræmbl/ □□□
SCRAMBLE *v.* to climb; to mix together 攀登，使混杂
同 **crawl, scrabble, scuttle, jostle**
例 There was an undignified scramble for the best seats.

0469 **solicitude** /səˈlɪsɪtjuːd/ □□□
SOLICITUDE *n.* care or concern; a cause of anxiety or concern 关心，焦虑
同 **attentiveness, concern, consideration, kindness**
例 The solicitude shown him by his neighbours after robbery touched him deeply.

0470 **solitude** /ˈsɒlɪtjuːd/ □□□
SOLITUDE *n.* a lonely or secluded place 偏僻处，隐居处
同 **loneliness, privacy, isolation, seclusion, separateness**
例 She temporarily lost her balance during the long months of solitude.

0471 **specious** /ˈspiːʃəs/ □□□
SPECIOUS *adj.* reasonable at first glance but actually false; believable on the surface but not true; plausible but incorrect 似是而非的
同 **false, hollow, erroneous, baseless, inaccurate**
例 He deserves credit for resisting specious gambles in September.

0472 **squabble** /ˈskwɒbl/ □□□
SQUABBLE *vi.* to quarrel noisily and usually over petty matters 争论，争吵
同 **argue, bicker, disagree, wrangle**
例 Mother is devoted to Dad although they squabble all the time.

0473 **stigma** /ˈstɪgmə/ □□□
STIGMA *n.* a mark of shame or embarrassment; something considered appropriate to hide 污名，耻辱
同 **slur, stain, smirch**
例 Being an unmarried mother used to carry a social stigma.

0474 **stupefaction** /ˌstjuːpɪˈfækʃn/ □□□
STUPEFACTION *n.* marginal consciousness 麻醉，昏迷
同 **grogginess, stupor**
例 Bear markets often end not in capitulation but stupefaction.

0475 **subside** /səbˈsaɪd/ □□□
SUBSIDE *vi.* to lower to normal or almost normal levels; to decrease; to ease off 平息；减弱
同 **diminish, lessen, decrease, wane**
例 Violence has subsided following two days of riots.

0476 **supplicate** /ˈsʌplɪkeɪt/ □□□
SUPPLICATE *v.* to ask humbly for something; to plead with great earnestness 恳求，恳请
同 **beg, appeal, petition, plead, request**
例 When an individual wants to get married, they should have the intention to have righteous children and supplicate Allaah to this effect.

0477 **surcharge** /ˈsəːtʃɑːdʒ/ □□□
SURCHARGE *n.* an additional charge above and beyond the price or original amount 额外费用，追加罚款
同 **extra**

例 A surcharge is levied on late applications.

0478 **synthesis** /ˈsɪnθəsɪs/ □□□
SYNTHESIS
n. the combining of two or more individual parts to create a new whole 合成
同 **mixture, amalgamation, combination, blend, fusion**
例 Her synthesis of feminism and socialism ran counter to all other historical currents.

0479 **tentative** /ˈtentətɪv/ □□□
TENTATIVE
adj. not completely set or agreed upon; still subject to change; or shy; timid; hesitant 试验性的，暂定的
同 **probationary, provisional, provisionary**
例 Political leaders have reached a tentative agreement to hold a preparatory conference next month.

0480 **terminology** /ˌtəːmɪˈnɒlədɪ/ □□□
TERMINOLOGY
n. the technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, or special subject 专门用语，术语
同 **vocabulary**
例 He particularly criticized the terminology in the document.

0481 **torpor** /ˈtɔːpə(r)/ □□□
TORPOR
n. the state of being tired, lazy, or inactive; apathy or indifference 不活泼，懒散，麻木
同 **anesthesia, numbness**
例 She must rouse herself from the torpor of mind and body.

0482 **torrential** /təˈrenʃl/ □□□
TORRENTIAL
adj. resembling a torrent in violence or rapidity of flow 奔流的，急流的
例 The torrential rain had plastered her hair to her head.

0483 **torrid** /ˈtɒrɪd/ □□□
TORRID
adj. scorching hot; overheated; parched; or passionate and fiery; or energetic to the point of frenzy 晒热的，热情的
同 **hot, stifling, sweltering, scorching, boiling**
例 We will ultimately run out of natural resources if we keep up this torrid pace of use.

0484 **travesty** /ˈtrævəstɪ/ □□□
TRAVESTY
n. an over-the-top, exaggerated, or twisted take on the truth of something; a distorted version 滑稽的描写
同 **charade, caricature, parody, mockery**
例 The experts agree that if the health workers are found guilty, it would be a travesty of justice.

0485 **tribunal** /traɪˈbjuːnl/ □□□
TRIBUNAL
n. a court or forum of justice 法庭，法院
同 **court, board, panel**
例 The arbitration tribunal may extend this time limit if it considers that there are justified reasons.

0486 **turbid** /ˈtəːbɪd/ □□□
TURBID
adj. muddy and unclear; stirred up, can be used literally or figuratively 混乱的，浑浊的
同 **muddy, cloudy, opaque, dirty, murky**
例 Several different species of fish inhabit these turbid shallow waters.

0487 **ulterior** /ʌlˈtɪərɪə(r)/ □□□
ULTERIOR
adj. hidden; beyond what is acknowledged or admitted to 秘而不宣的，有意隐瞒的
同 **subterranean, subterraneous**
例 People thought he must have an ulterior motive for wanting to help.

0488 **untenable** /ʌnˈtenəbl/ □□□
UNTENABLE
adj. unjustifiable; impossible to defend or maintain an argument for 站不住脚的
同 **indefensible**
例 Prejudice and lies are untenable and the cold war mentality has no popular support.

0489 **unwarranted** /ʌnˈwɒrəntɪd/ □□□
UNWARRANTED
adj. having no justification or basis in fact 无根据的

同 **indefensible, insupportable, unjustifiable, unwarrantable**
例 The bank's inflation forecasts suggest that such a concern is unwarranted.

0490 **valiant** /ˈvælɪənt/ □□□
VALIANT *adj.* possessing or acting with bravery or boldness 英勇的
同 **valorous**
例 The firefighter made a valiant effort to save the child from the burning house.

0491 **venial** /ˈviːnɪəl/ □□□
VENIAL *adj.* slight and easy to forgive; minor, used to describe actions that aren't quite acceptable 可原谅的，罪过轻微的
同 **forgivable, pardonable, understandable, minor**
例 Early Christian teachings divided sins into the mortal sins and the venial sins.

0492 **veracious** /vəˈreɪʃəs/ □□□
VERACIOUS *adj.* consistently honest and truthful; accurate most of the time 诚实的
同 **honest, truthful, genuine, principled, dependable**
例 Such conviction stems from his keen focus and veracious tenacity.

0493 **verbiage** /ˈvəːbɪɪdʒ/ □□□
VERBIAGE *n.* speech or writing that is wordy; the use of too many words 冗词，废话
同 **verbosity, waffle, circumlocution**
例 Stripped of their pretentious verbiage, his statements come dangerously close to inviting racial hatred.

0494 **veritable** /ˈverɪtəbl/ □□□
VERITABLE *adj.* real or actual, often used to intensify a metaphor 真正的，名副其实的
同 **absolute, real, genuine, authentic**
例 Stuart Tannahill'sshed is a veritable hive of photographic creativity.

0495 **vexation** /vekˈseɪʃn/ □□□
VEXATION *n.* being annoyed or frustrated; or that which causes someone to be annoyed or frustrated 苦恼，恼怒，令人烦恼的事
同 **displeasure, annoyance, upset, bother, irritation**
例 He kicked the broken machine in vexation.

0496 **virtue** /ˈvəːtʃuː/ □□□
VIRTUE *n.* a good quality or way of behaving 美德，价值
同 **justness, goodness, fidelity, piety**
例 Teachers should impress the children with the virtue of always telling the truth.

0497 **visage** /ˈvɪzɪdʒ/ □□□
VISAGE *n.* the face; facial features or expressions; or the outward appearance 面貌，容貌，外表，外观
同 **look, appearance, aspect, mien, form**
例 A blithe heart makes a blooming visage.

0498 **vociferous** /vəˈsɪfərəs/ □□□
VOCIFEROUS *adj.* loud and noisy; unrestrained and boisterous; generally referring to protests or cheers 喊叫的，喧嚷的
同 **clamorous, vocal, loud, voluble, raucous**
例 From his earliest writings to his last works, he has drawn vociferous critics, but that is the mark of a scholar who has important and fundamental things to say.

0499 **witticism** /ˈwɪtɪsɪzəm/ □□□
WITTICISM *n.* a pun, joke, or funny remark 妙语，俏皮话
同 **quip, joke, riposte, gibe**
例 A contemporary Chinese professor has made the witticism that in the matter of desirability, "Wives are always better if they are others; while writing is always better if it's one's own."

0500 **wrench** /rentʃ/ □□□
WRENCH *v.* twist or pull violently or suddenly 扭动，转动
同 **twist**
例 He felt two men wrench the suitcase from his hand.

高难词汇

本单元词汇 SSAT2250+ 必备词汇。部分单词义思比较生僻，我们同时还对考试可能会出现的新词做出了科学的预测。对于这类单词，我们的建议是，不需要完全记住拼写，只需要记住最常见的中文意思即可。我们按照难度划分为两个 Level：Level I 和 Level II。为了更好地帮助考生理解，我们同样为每个词配备了精确的英文解释和例句。让我们从现在开始，记忆本单元词汇，征服 SSAT 高难词汇 500 词。

Level I

0001 **abate** /ə'beɪt/ □□□
ABATE *v.* to reduce or lesson 减轻，减少
同 **decrease, weaken, dwindle**
例 The doctor gave him some medicine to abate the powerful pain.

0002 **abdicate** /'æbdɪˌkeɪt/ □□□
ABDICATE *v.* to give up a position 退位，放弃（职位，权力等）
同 **quit, relinquish, yield, abnegate, surrender**
例 Many parents simply abdicate all responsibility for their children.

0003 **aberration** /ˌæbə'reɪʃən/ □□□
ABERRATION *n.* something different from the usual 离开正路，失常
同 **anomaly, deviation, irregularity, exception**
例 Single people are treated as an aberration and made to pay a supplement.

0004 **abhor** /əb'hɔː/ □□□
ABHOR *vt.* to really hate 痛恨，憎恶
同 **despise, loathe, abominate, execrate, detest**
例 If nature abhors a vacuum, journalists abhor a transition, when there is little news to cover.

0005 **abject** /'æbˌdʒekt/ □□□
ABJECT *adj.* miserable, pitiful 不幸的，可怜的
同 **lamentable, humble, servile**
例 The abject behaviors will surely be despised and condemned.

0006 **abortive** /ə'bɔːtɪv/ □□□
ABORTIVE *adj.* ending without results 流产的
同 **fruitless, futile, ineffective, inefficacious**
例 Abortive accident should not been forgotten.

0007 **abstain** /əb'steɪn/ □□□
ABSTAIN *vi.* to refrain from doing something 戒除……的习惯
同 **forbear, cease, abjure, forgo, refrain**
例 To abstain from meat was a serious deviation.

0008 **accretion** /ə'kriːʃən/ □□□
ACCRETION *n.* a growth in size, an increase in amount 增长
同 **accumulation, collection**
例 The script has been gathering editorial accretions for years.

0009 **acme** /'ækmɪ/ □□□
ACME *n.* the highest level or degree attainable 顶点，极点，最高点
同 **apogee, climax, crest, pinnacle**
例 A baseball player usually reaches the acme of his skill before he is thirty.

0010 **acrimony** /'ækrɪmənɪ/ □□□
ACRIMONY *n.* bitterness, animosity 刻薄，辛辣
同 **antipathy, asperity, acidity, bitterness**

例 These are slow, nit-picky debates, fraught with acrimony and issues of nationalism.

0011 **actuate** /ˈæktʃʊeɪt/ □□□
ACTUATE vt. to put into motion, to activate, to motivate or influence to activity 驱动，开动，促使
同 **incite, instigate, impel**
例 Before about 2000, the Greek already used the water conservation to actuate the machinery.

0012 **acuity** /əˈkjuːətɪ/ □□□
ACUITY n. sharp vision or perception characterized by the ability to resolve fine detail （视力、才智等的）敏锐，尖锐
同 **acuteness, sharpness, delicacy, keenness, perceptivenss**
例 Changes in visual acuity can be indications of a serious eye disease.

0013 **acumen** /əˈkjəmən/ □□□
ACUMEN n. keen insight 敏锐
同 **astuteness, intelligence, shrewdness**
例 That ought to cast doubt on the financial acumen of the executives concerned.

0014 **adroit** /əˈdrɒɪt/ □□□
ADROIT adj. skillful; accomplished; highly competent 精明的，干练的，机敏的
同 **skillful, artful, clever, dexterous**
例 My dad was specially adroit at making small hand-painted ornaments.

0015 **adversity** /ædˈvɜːsɪtɪ/ □□□
ADVERSITY n. hardship, misfortune 不幸，灾难
同 **tragedy**
例 If we did not taste something of adversity, prosperity would not be so welcome.

0016 **aggrandize** /əˈgræn,daɪz/ □□□
AGGRANDIZE vt. to make larger or greater in power 增加，夸大，提高
同 **elevate, exalt, glorify, magnify**
例 The king sought to aggrandize himself at the expense of his people.

0017 **alacrity** /əˈlækrɪtɪ/ □□□
ALACRITY n. cheerful willingness, eagerness; speed 敏捷，轻快
同 **briskness, promptness, celerity**
例 Although the man was very old, he still moved with alacrity.

0018 **amalgamate** /əˈmælgəmeɪt/ □□□
AMALGAMATE v. to mix, combine 合并，混合
同 **assimilate, integrate, merge, mix**
例 The unions will attempt to amalgamate their groups into one national body.

0019 **amicable** /ˈæmɪkəbl/ □□□
AMICABLE adj. friendly 友好的，友善的
同 **agreeable, harmonious, peaceable, compatible**
例 The two countries made settlement by amicable arrangement.

0020 **amity** /æmɪtɪ/ □□□
AMITY n. friendship, good will 友好
同 **harmony, benevolence, fellowship**
例 We live in amity with our neighbours.

0021 **antagonism** /ænˈtæge,nɪzəm/ □□□
ANTAGONISM n. an active hostility or opposition, as between unfriendly or conflicting groups 敌对，对抗
同 **conflict, friction, strife**
例 With urbanisation the antagonism between rich and poor sharpened.

0022 **anterior** /ænˈtɪrɪə(r)/ □□□
ANTERIOR adj. preceding, previous, before, prior (to) 前面的，前部的
同 **foregoing, previous, preceding**

例 The anterior part of a fish contains the head and gills.

0023 **ardent** /ˈɑːdnt/ □□□
ARDENT adj. passionate, enthusiastic, fervent 热心的，热情的
同 **fervid, passionate, torrid, vehement**
例 He's been one of the most ardent supporters of the administration's policy.

0024 **ardor** /ɑːdə/ □□□
ARDOR n. great emotion or passion 热情，狂热
同 **ardency, fervidness, vehemence, enthusiasm, zeal**
例 His political ardor led him into many arguments.

0025 **assent** /əˈsent/ □□□
ASSENT vi. / n. to agree, as to a proposal 同意
同 **accede, concur, consent**
例 I assented to the request of the American publishers to write this book.

0026 **awry** /əˈraɪ/ □□□
AWRY adv. crooked, askew, amiss 弯曲地，扭曲地，走样地
同 **crooked, skewed, slanted**
例 They may have grown a little awry for want of attention.

0027 **beatific** /ˌbɪəˈtɪfɪk/ □□□
BEATIFIC adj. displaying calmness and joy, relating to a state of celestial happiness 快乐而安详的
同 **blissful, joyful, delighted**
例 All parents wish their children could have a safe and beatific life.

0028 **becalm** /bɪˈkɑːm/ □□□
BECALM vt. to stop the progress of, to soothe 使（船等）停住，使镇静
同 **quiet, allay, still**
例 My stomach got worse when the schooner was becalmed.

0029 **becloud** /bɪˈklaʊd/ □□□
BECLOUD vt. to make less visible, obscure, or blur 遮蔽，蒙蔽
同 **muddle, cloud, confuse**
例 In the real world, all too often personalities and emotions becloud objective thinking.

0030 **beget** /bɪˈget/ □□□
BEGET vt. to produce, especially as an effect or outgrowth; to bring about 引起，产生
同 **cause, breed, create, spawn, yield**
例 Evil deeds may beget many fateful consequences.

0031 **belabor** /bɪˈleɪbə/ □□□
BELABOR vt. to insist repeatedly or harp on 痛击，痛斥，反复地说
同 **lambaste**
例 If you really want to tick a customer off or incite an already upset customer, belabor your point.

0032 **benevolent** /bəˈnevələnt/ □□□
BENEVOLENT adj. friendly, helpful 仁慈的，无私的，助人为乐的
同 **humane, generous, philanthropic**
例 Primo de Rivera himself was a benevolent and sincere paternalist.

0033 **bombastic** /bɒmˈbæstɪk/ □□□
BOMBASTIC adj. high-sounding but meaningless; ostentatiously lofty in style 夸大的（言辞）
同 **grandiose, inflated, flatulent**
例 The candidate spoke in a bombastic way of all that he would do if elected.

0034 **breach** /briːtʃ/ □□□
BREACH n. act of breaking, violation 违背，违反
同 **lapse, transgression**
例 They have a case against their directors for breach of fiduciary duty.

0035 **buttress** /ˈbʌtrɪs/ □□□
BUTTRESS vt. to reinforce or support 支持

同 **bolster, brace, strengthen**
例 In the 1980s this concept was used to buttress several so-called sectoral reciprocity proposals.

0036 **cache** /kæʃ/ □□□
CACHE *n.* a hiding place; stockpile 隐藏处，贮存物
同 **hoard, reserve**
例 Police discovered a cache of weapons in the room.

0037 **cacophonous** /kəˈkɒfənəs/ □□□
CACOPHONOUS *adj.* marked by cacophony; harsh-sounding 刺耳的，发音不和谐的
同 **dissonant, discordant, inharmonious**
例 They produced the most cacophonous beat of pop music.

0038 **callow** /ˈkæləʊ/ □□□
CALLOW *adj.* immature, lacking sophistication 不成熟的
同 **artless, ingenuous, naïve**
例 He was a callow youth when he joined the newspaper.

0039 **carcass** /ˈkɑːkəs/ □□□
CARCASS *n.* the body of a dead animal 尸体
同 **corpse**
例 A cluster of vultures crouched on the carcass of a dead buffalo.

0040 **cataclysmic** /ˌkætəˈklɪzmɪk/ □□□
CATACLYSMIC *adj.* severely destructive 灾变的，剧变的
同 **apocalyptic, tragic, disastrious**
例 The gradual build-up of underground pressure can lead to occasional bursts of cataclysmic activity.

0041 **caucus** /ˈkɔːkəs/ □□□
CAUCUS *n.* a closed committee within a political party; a private committee meeting 核心会议，秘密会议，领导班子
同 **assembly, convention**
例 Caucus procedures differ from state to state and party to party.

0042 **cede** /siːd/ □□□
CEDE *vt.* to surrender possession of something 让给，割让
同 **resign, yield, relinquish, render**
例 This island was ceded to Spain more than one hundred years ago.

0043 **cessation** /seˈseɪʃən/ □□□
CESSATION *n.* a temporary or complete halt 停止，中断
同 **arrest, termination, closure**
例 The money saved from the cessation of the road project will be invested in public transport.

0044 **circumlocution** /ˌsəːkəmləˈkjuːʃn/ □□□
CIRCUMLOCUTION *n.* roundabout, lengthy way of saying something 迂回累赘的陈述
同 **evasion, wordiness**
例 It was always when you most wanted a direct answer that Greenfield came up with a circumlocution.

0045 **clemency** /ˈklemənsɪ/ □□□
CLEMENCY *n.* merciful leniency 宽容，仁慈，和蔼，（气候）温和
同 **indulgence, mercy, mercifulness**
例 After he forgot their anniversary, Martin could only beg Maria for clemency.

0046 **cloying** /ˈklɔɪɪŋ/ □□□
CLOYING *adj.* sickly sweet; excessive 厌烦的，令人腻烦的
同 **fulsome**
例 Her cheap, cloying scent enveloped him.

0047 **coagulate** /kəʊˈægjʊleɪt/ □□□
COAGULATE *v.* to clot; to cause to thicken （使）凝结
同 **congeal, clot**
例 Blood began to coagulate around the edges of the wound.

0048 **coalesce** /ˌkəʊəˈles/ □□□

COALESCE *v.* to grow together or cause to unite as one 合并，联合

同 **combine, merge, unite, join, unify**

例 Cities, if unrestricted, tend to coalesce into bigger and bigger conurbations.

0049 **cogent** /ˈkəʊdʒənt/ □□□

COGENT *adj.* intellectually convincing 有说服力的

同 **compelling, convincing, forceful**

例 The result is a cogent explanation of inflation.

0050 **collaborate** /kəˈlæbəˌreɪt/ □□□

COLLABORATE *vi.* work together 合作

同 **cooperate, concert, concur, conjoin**

例 Time and incidents had played along, had seemed to collaborate with me.

0051 **collateral** /kəˈlætərəl/ □□□

COLLATERAL *adj. / n.* accompanying 旁系的，并行的；担保金，抵押品

同 **ancillary, indirect**

例 To minimize collateral damage maximum precision in bombing was required.

0052 **colloquy** /ˈkɒləkwɪ/ □□□

COLLOQUY *n.* dialogue or conversation, conference 谈话，会话

同 **discussion, conference, seminar**

例 The colloquy which followed was brief and to the point.

0053 **comeliness** /ˈkʌmlɪnɪs/ □□□

COMELINESS *n.* physical grace and beauty 清秀，美丽

同 **attractiveness, seemliness, loveliness**

例 Mary think the company hired her because of her ability instead of her comeliness.

0054 **compassion** /kəmˈpæʃən/ □□□

COMPASSION *n.* sympathy 同情，怜悯

同 **commiseration, sympathy, feeling**

例 The president insisted that he was acting out of compassion, not opportunism.

0055 **compliant** /kəmˈplaɪənt/ □□□

COMPLIANT *adj.* submissive, yielding 顺从的，屈从的

同 **malleable, tractable, acquiescent**

例 Henry seemed less compliant with his wife's wishes than he had six months before.

0056 **conciliatory** /kənˈsɪlɪətɔːrɪ/ □□□

CONCILIATORY *adj.* overcoming distrust or hostility 安抚的，调和的

同 **pacifiable, appesable, propitiatory**

例 The President's speech was hailed as a conciliatory gesture toward business.

0057 **condescending** /ˌkɒndɪˈsendɪŋ/ □□□

CONDESCENDING *adj.* patronizing 高傲的

同 **patronizing, disdainful, supercilious**

例 I'm fed up with your money and your whole condescending attitude.

0058 **conditional** /kənˈdɪʃənəl/ □□□

CONDITIONAL *adj.* contingent upon something else, contingent upon 有条件的，假定的

同 **dependent, contingent**

例 He was given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay compensation.

0059 **condole** /kənˈdəʊl/ □□□

CONDOLE *v.* to grieve; to express sympathy 吊唁，表示同情

同 **console, sympathize, lament**

例 I should never presume to condole with Mr. Ralph; we're not on those terms.

0060 **conflagration** /ˌkɒnfləˈgreɪʃn/ □□□

CONFLAGRATION *n.* great fire 大火

同 **fire, blaze**

例 A conflagration in 1947 reduced 90 percent of the houses to ashes.

0061 **conformist** /kən'fɔːmɪst/ □□□

CONFORMIST *n.* a person who uncritically or habitually conforms to the customs, rules, or styles of a group 遵奉者，墨守成规的人

例 Mr Gordon now feels forced into an ever more conformist way of running his practice.

0062 **congenial** /kən'dʒiːnjəl/ □□□

CONGENIAL *adj.* agreeable, suitable, or pleasing in nature or character 宜人的，适宜的

同 **agreeable, blessed, pleasant, delectable, gratifying, felicitous**

例 In this small village he found few persons congenial to him.

0063 **congenital** /kən'dʒenɪtl/ □□□

CONGENITAL *adj.* existing since birth 天生的，先天的

同 **innate, natural**

例 Clefts are often associated with other more serious congenital defects.

0064 **conjure** /'kʌndʒə/ □□□

CONJURE *v.* to evoke a spirit, cast a spell 恳求，唤起

同 **summon, pray, solicit, imagine**

例 I can't simply conjure up the money out of thin air.

0065 **conscientious** /ˌkɒnʃɪ'enʃəs/ □□□

CONSCIENTIOUS *adj.* guided by or in accordance with the dictates of conscience; principled 有良心的，有责任感的

同 **ethical, moral, scrupulous**

例 Virginia was still struggling to be a conscientious and dedicated mother.

0066 **consonant** /'kɒnsənənt/ □□□

CONSONANT *adj.* consistent with, in agreement with 一致的，和谐的

同 **accordant, balanced, compatible, congruous, harmonic**

例 I found their work very much consonant with this way of thinking.

0067 **constituent** /kən'stɪtʃʊənt/ □□□

CONSTITUENT *n.* component, part; citizen, voter 成分，选民

同 **element, factor, ingredient**

例 Caffeine is the active constituent of drinks such as tea and coffee.

0068 **consummate** /'kɒnsəmeɪt/ □□□

CONSUMMATE *adj.* accomplished, complete, perfect 圆满的，完美的，完全的

同 **exhaustive, flawless, ideal, thorough**

例 Those familiar with Sanders call him a consummate politician.

0069 **convalesce** /ˌkɒnvə'les/ □□□

CONVALESCE *v.* to gradually recover from an illness 渐渐康复

同 **heal, recuperate**

例 Convalescent people are comparatively sensitive when they convalesce in a new surrounding.

0070 **convergence** /kən'vəːdʒəns/ □□□

CONVERGENCE *n.* coming together 收敛，会聚

同 **conjunction, convergency, confluence, meeting**

例 There is a convergence between capitalist firms and co-operatives in terms of business strategy.

0071 **corpulence** /'kɔːpjələns/ □□□

CORPULENCE *n.* obesity, fatness, bulkiness 肥胖

同 **plumpness, portliness, rotundity, stoutness**

例 Pure corpulence and blood disease are clinical disease in recent years.

0072 **corroborate** /kə'rɒbə reɪt/ □□□

CORROBORATE *vt.* to confirm, verify 确证，证实

同 **confirm, prove, substantiate, warrant**
例 He looked at me anxiously, as if he hoped I'd corroborate this.

0073 **countenance** /ˈkaʊntənəns/ □□□
COUNTENANCE *v./n.* to favor, support 支持，表情，面孔
同 **approve, tolerate**
例 When the girls starfed a pillow fight, the baby sitter warned them,"I will not countenance such behavior."

0074 **covert** /ˈkʌvət/ □□□
COVERT *adj.* secretive, not openly shown 隐藏的，隐蔽的
同 **hidden, clandestine**
例 The depth of covert racism in my own profession frightens me.

0075 **credence** /ˈkriːdns/ □□□
CREDENCE *n.* acceptance of something as true or real 信用，信任
同 **credibility, confidence, faith, credit**
例 Her denials of this charge served merely to lend it credence.

0076 **credulity** /krɪˈduːlətɪ/ □□□
CREDULITY *n.* readiness to believe 轻信，易信
同 **gullibility, naiveness, credulousness**
例 He tried to practice upon the imagination and credulity of the public.

0077 **daunt** /dɔːnt/ □□□
DAUNT *vt.* to discourage, intimidate 使……胆怯，恐吓
同 **consternate, demoralize, dishearten**
例 A greater natural calamity cannot daunt us.

0078 **debase** /dɪˈbeɪs/ □□□
DEBASE *vt.* to degrade or lower in quality or stature 贬低，贬损，（使货币）贬值
同 **adulterate, defile, demean, denigrate**
例 You debase yourself by telling such lies.

0079 **decorous** /ˈdekərəs/ □□□
DECOROUS *adj.* proper, tasteful, socially correct 高雅的，端庄的
同 **appropriate, seemly, courteous, propor**
例 They go for decorous walks every day in parks with their nanny.

0080 **defamatory** /dɪˈfæmətɔːrɪ/ □□□
DEFAMATORY *adj.* injurious to the reputation 诽谤的，中伤的
同 **libelous, slanderous, scandalous**
例 The reader said that the report was defamatory.

0081 **deferential** /ˌdefəˈrenʃəl/ □□□
DEFERENTIAL *adj.* respectful and polite in a submissive way 恭敬的
同 **dutiful, regardful**
例 A few deferential protestations would take the edge from her displeasure.

0082 **delectable** /dɪˈlektəbəl/ □□□
DELECTABLE *adj.* Greatly pleasing; delightful 令人愉快的，让人喜爱的
同 **felicitous, gratifying**
例 He ate every savoury morsel of a delectable stew at the dinner.

0083 **delineation** /dɪˌlɪnɪˈeɪʃn/ □□□
DELINEATION *n.* depiction, representation 描述，画轮廓
同 **figuration, illustration, portraiture**
例 Delineation of channels is the first step of geologic evaluation.

0084 **deluge** /ˈdejuːdʒ/ □□□
DELUGE *adj.* to submerge, overwhelm, flood 使泛滥，大洪水
同 **engulf, immerse, inundate, swamp, whelm**
例 This little stream can become a deluge when it rains heavily.

0085 **demur** /dɪˈməː/ □□□
DEMUR *adj.* to express doubts or objections 提出异议

同 **expostulate, dissent, protest, remonstrate**
例 Without demur, they joined the party in my rooms.

0086 **depravity** /dɪˈprævɪtɪ/ □□□
DEPRAVITY *n.* sinfulness, moral corruption 堕落，腐败
同 **corruption, debauchery, decadence, degradation, enormity**
例 Last night's harrowing television pictures plumbed new depths of depravity.

0087 **diaphanous** /daɪˈæfənəs/ □□□
DIAPHANOUS *adj.* light, airy, transparent 透明的，柔软的
同 **translucent**
例 She was wearing a dress of diaphanous silk.

0088 **diffidence** /ˈdɪfɪdəns/ □□□
DIFFIDENCE *n.* shyness, lack of confidence 羞怯，无自信
同 **reticence, timidity**
例 What women mistake as thoughtlessness is often just diffidence.

0089 **digression** /daɪˈgreʃən/ □□□
DIGRESSION *n.* straying from main point 离题，脱轨
同 **excursion, tangent**
例 The audience cried the speaker down as soon as he started on a third digression.

0090 **discredit** /dɪsˈkredɪt/ □□□
DISCREDIT *vt.* dishonor someone; prove something untrue 使……丢脸，不信
同 **abase, chasten, demean, humble**
例 He says his accusers are trying to discredit government foreign-aid policies.

0091 **discrete** /dɪˈskriːt/ □□□
DISCRETE *adj.* individually distinct, separate 离散的，不连续的
同 **unconnected, distinct**
例 Social structures are not discrete objects; they overlap and interweave.

0092 **disdain** /dɪsˈdeɪn/ □□□
DISDAIN *vt.* to regard with scorn 鄙弃
同 **contemptuousness, despisement**
例 She shared her daughter's disdain for her fellow countrymen.

0093 **disobedient** /ˌdɪsəˈbiːdɪənt/ □□□
DISOBEDIENT *adj.* neglecting or refusing to obey; not submitting 不服从的
同 **contumacious**
例 The cruel captain used a scourge on his disobedient sailor.

0094 **dispassionate** /dɪsˈpæʃənɪt/ □□□
DISPASSIONATE *adj.* unaffected by bias or strong emotions; not personally pr emotionally involved in something 公正的，不带偏见的
同 **disinterested, impartial**
例 We, as prosecutors, try to be dispassionate about the cases we bring.

0095 **disseminate** /dɪˈsemɪneɪt/ □□□
DISSEMINATE *v.* to spread far and wide 宣传，传播
同 **circulate, diffuse, disperse**
例 It took years to disseminate information about Aids in Africa.

0096 **dissension** /dɪˈsenʃən/ □□□
DISSENSION *n.* difference of opinion 意见不合，纠纷
同 **disagreement**
例 The tax cut issue has caused dissension among administration officials.

0097 **dissident** /ˈdɪsɪdənt/ □□□
DISSIDENT *adj.* disagreeing with an established religious or political system 意见不同的
同 **heretical**
例 There were many dissident elements in the population.

0098 **dissipate** /ˈdɪsɪpeɪt/ □□□
DISSIPATE *v.* to scatter; to pursue pleasure to excess 驱散，使……消散，放荡
同 **consume, dissolve, squander**
例 The body must dissipate heat as fast as it produces it.

0099 **distend** /dɪˈstend/ □□□
DISTEND *v.* to swell, inflate, bloat 使……膨胀，使……扩张
同 **broaden, bulge**
例 The stomachs of starving people often distend.

0100 **divergent** /dɑɪˈvəːdʒənt/ □□□
DIVERGENT *adj.* moving apart, going in different directions 相异的，分歧的
同 **different, deviating, conflicting, opposing**
例 Similar customs were known in widely divergent cultures such as Ancient Egypt and Scandinavia.

0101 **divine** /dɪˈvaɪn/ □□□
DIVINE *v.* to foretell or know by inspiration 预言
同 **auger, foresee, predict, presage**
例 She could divine what he was thinking just by looking at him.

0102 **doctrinaire** /ˌdɒktrɪˈneə/ □□□
DOCTRINAIRE *adj.* rigidly devoted to theories without regard for practically; dogmatic 教条主义的
同 **opinionated, opinionative, opinioned**
例 The world needs a less doctrinaire approach to foreign capital flows.

0103 **dogged** /ˈdɒgɪd/ □□□
DOGGED *adj.* stubbornly persevering 顽固的，顽强的
同 **tenacious, obstinate**
例 His dogged determination helped him to win the race.

0104 **dogmatic** /dɒgˈmætɪk/ □□□
DOGMATIC *adj.* rigidly fixed in opinion, opinionated 教条的
同 **authoritative, doctrinaire, inflexible, obstinate**
例 The regime is dogmatic, and no one dares to express personal opinions.

0105 **ebb** /eb/ □□□
EBB *adj.* to fade away, recede 退潮，衰落
同 **abate, retreat, subside, wane, withdraw**
例 When the tide ebbs it's a rock pool inhabited by crustaceans.

0106 **edict** /ˈiːdɪkt/ □□□
EDICT *n.* law, command, official public order 法令，布告
同 **decree, dictum, directive**
例 The poor are taking advantage of this edict to marry off their daughters without enormous expenditure while they can.

0107 **efface** /ɪˈfeɪs/ □□□
EFFACE *vt.* to erase or make illegible 抹去
同 **expunge, obliterate**
例 It takes many years to efface the unpleasant memories of a war.

0108 **efficacious** /ˌefɪˈkeɪʃəs/ □□□
EFFICACIOUS *adj.* effective, efficient 有效的，灵验的
同 **effectual, potent**
例 Qingdao is a resort efficacious for a variety of bodily ills.

0109 **elude** /ɪˈluːd/ □□□
ELUDE *vt.* to avoid cleverly, to escape the perception of （尤指机敏地）避开，逃避
同 **evade, dodge**
例 I had dared and baffled his fury; I must elude his sorrow.

0110 **empathy** /ˈempəθɪ/ □□□
EMPATHY *n.* feeling someone else's feeling 共鸣
同 **understanding, sympathy, compassion**

例 The nurse should try to develop empathy between herself and the patient.

0111 **encumber** /ɪnˈkʌmbə/ □□□
ENCUMBER vt. to weight down, to burden 妨碍，阻碍
同 **burden, hinder, hamper, impede**
例 He never let a woman encumber him for any length of time.

0112 **enervate** /ˈenərveɪt/ □□□
ENERVATE vt. to weaken, sap strength from 使衰弱，使失去活力
同 **debilitate, deplete, drain, exhaust**
例 A hot climate enervates people who are not used to it.

0113 **enervating** /ˈenəˌveɪtɪŋ/ □□□
ENERVATING adj. tiring 使人衰弱的，令人萎靡不振的
同 **exhausting, weakening, draining, wearying**
例 The folds of her scarlet silk gown gave off the enervating smell of poppies.

0114 **engender** /ɪnˈdʒendə/ □□□
ENGENDER v. to produce, cause, bring about 产生，引起
同 **generate, originate, procreate, propagate**
例 Mr Bowles could engender delight in students and musicians alike.

0115 **entreat** /ɪnˈtriːt/ □□□
ENTREAT v. to plead, beg 恳求，乞求
同 **beseech, implore, importune, petition, request**
例 However much you may entreat him, you will get little or nothing.

0116 **epicure** /ˈepɪkjʊə/ □□□
EPICURE n. a person with refined taste in cuisine 美食家
同 **connoisseur, gourmand, gourmet**
例 This cookery book have being wrote by a real epicure.

0117 **erosion** /ɪˈrəʊʒn/ □□□
EROSION n. the act or state of eroding 腐蚀，侵蚀
同 **attrition, undermining, waste**
例 More familiar landscapes have been sculpted by surface erosion.

0118 **ethereal** /iθɪərɪəl/ □□□
ETHEREAL adj. not earthly, spiritual, delicate 轻巧的，飘逸的，精致的
同 **airy, diaphanous, gossamer, intangible, sheer**
例 You can't see ideas especially such highly ethereal ones as mine.

0119 **expedient** /ɪkˈspiːdɪənt/ □□□
EXPEDIENT adj. convenient, efficient, practical 权宜的，方便的
同 **appropriate, sensible, useful**
例 The government found it expedient to relax censorship a little.

0120 **exponent** /ɪkˈspəʊnənt/ □□□
EXPONENT n. one who champions or advocates 倡导者，倡议者，指数
同 **supporter, representative**
例 She was a leading exponent of free trade during her political career.

0121 **expound** /ɪkˈspaʊnd/ □□□
EXPOUND v. to explain or describe in detail 论述，详细讲解
同 **elucidate, elaborate**
例 The speaker has an hour to expound his views to the public.

0122 **extant** /ekˈstænt/ □□□
EXTANT adj. existing, not destroyed or lost 现存的
同 **present, surviving, existent**
例 This is the only picture extant of a stereognathus.

0123 **extemporaneous** /eksˈtempəˈreɪnɪəs/ □□□
EXTEMPORANEOUS adj. unrehearsed, on the spur of the moment 即兴的，临时的
同 **ad-lib, impromptu, spontaneous**

例 Nixon carried away with it all, delivered his extemporaneous toast.

0124 **extenuating** /ɪkˈstenjʊeɪtɪŋ/ □□□
EXTENUATING *adj.* something that makes the situation not as bad 使减轻的，情有可原的
同 **mitigating, explanatory, palliative**
例 There were extenuating circumstances and the defendant did not receive a prison sentence.

0125 **extrapolation** /ɪkˌstræpəˈleɪʃən/ □□□
EXTRAPOLATION *n.* using known data and information to determine what will happen in the future, prediction 推测，推断
同 **forecast, conclude, deduce**
例 He estimate his income tax bill by extrapolation from figures submit in previous year.

0126 **extrude** /ɪkˈstruːd/ □□□
EXTRUDE *v.* to form or shape something by pushing it out, to force out, especially through a small pening （被）挤压出（注意不要和“exude （*v.*）流露”混淆）
同 **banish, chase, dismiss, expel**
例 Land masses extrude into the sea.

0127 **felicitous** /fəˈlɪsɪtəs/ □□□
FELICITOUS *adj.* suitable, appropriate; well spoken 恰当的，善于措辞的
同 **fitting, appropriate, suitable**
例 Her prose style is not always felicitous; she tends to repetition.

0128 **fervid** /ˈfəːvɪd/ □□□
FERVID *adj.* passionate, intense, zealous 炽热的，热情的
同 **ardent, avid, eager, enthusiastic, vehement**
例 He was a ready scholar as you are, but more fervid and impatient.

0129 **fetter** /ˈfetə/ *n.* □□□
FETTER *vt.* to bind, chain, confine 束缚，限制；脚镣
同 **curb, handcuff, manacle, shackle, tether**
例 We reverence tradition but will not is fetter by it.

0130 **fictive** /ˈfɪktɪv/ □□□
FICTIVE *adj.* fictional, relating to imaginative creation 想象的，虚构的
同 **assumed, false, fictitious, pretended**
例 Religion arises as an artefact of the ability to build fictive worlds.

0131 **forbearance** /fɔːˈberəns/ □□□
FORBEARANCE *n.* patience, restraint, leniency 自制，忍耐，宽容
同 **long-suffering, resignation, tolerance**
例 All the Greenpeace people behaved with impressive forbearance and dignity.

0132 **forego** /fɔːgəu/ □□□
FOREGO *vt.* to go before 居先，在……之前
同 **antecede, antedate, predate**
例 Keen skiers are happy to forego a summer holiday to go skiing.

0133 **forswear** /fɔːˈsweə/ □□□
FORSWEAR *v.* to repudiate, renounce, disclaim, reject 发誓放弃，发誓否认
同 **abnegate, renege, renounce, repudiate**
例 Wells was not likely to forswear the faith of a lifetime.

0134 **forte** /ˈfɔːteɪ/ □□□
FORTE *n.* strong point, something a person does well 长处，特长，优点
同 **specialty**
例 Languages were never my forte.

0135 **founder** /ˈfaʊndə/ □□□
FOUNDER *v.* to fall helplessly; to sink 沉没
同 **immerse, plunge**
例 Three ships foundered in heavy seas.

0136 **fractious** /ˈfrækʃəs/ □□□
FRACTIOUS *adj.* unruly, rebellious 易怒的，脾气不好的，倔强的
同 **contentious, peevish, quarrelsome**
例 Children often get fractious and tearful when tired.

0137 **fulsome** /ˈfʊlsəm/ □□□
FULSOME *adj.* sickeningly excessive; repulsive 过度的，令人厌恶的
同 **copious, overdone**
例 Newspapers have been fulsome in their praise of the former president.

0138 **gait** /geɪt/ □□□
GAIT *n.* a manner of walking, stepping, or running 步态
同 **walk, step, stride**
例 His gangling, awkward gait has earned him the name Spiderman.

0139 **garner** /ˈɡɑːnə(r)/ □□□
GARNER *vt.* to gather and store 贮藏，收集
同 **amass, acquire, harvest**
例 Mr. Jaafari has been unable to garner support outside his own party.

0140 **gibe** /dʒaɪb/ □□□
GIBE *v.* to make heckling, taunting remarks 嘲笑，愚弄
同 **deride, jeer, mock, ridicule**
例 It is unkind to gibe at a foreign student's English, even though it may sound amusing.

0141 **glib** /glɪb/ □□□
GLIB *adj.* fluent in an insincere manner; offhand, casual 能说善道的，（说话）不假思索的
同 **easy, superficial**
例 His glib talk sounds as sweet as a song.

0142 **gluttonous** /ˈglʌtənəs/ □□□
GLUTTONOUS *adj.* Indulging in something, such as an activity, to excess; voracious 暴食的；贪吃的
同 **greedy, voracious, insatiable, desirous, excessive**
例 Wanting to eat or drink more than one can reasonably gluttonous.

0143 **gratis** /ˈɡrætɪs/ □□□
GRATIS *adj.* free, costing nothing 免费的
同 **complimentary, costless**
例 The college students swarmed around the gratis buffet in the lobby.

0144 **hapless** /ˈhæplɪs/ □□□
HAPLESS *adj.* unfortunate, having bad luck 倒霉的，不幸的
同 **ill-fated, ill-starred, luckless**
例 Don't let some hapless potential partner wait needlessly at your meeting place.

0145 **herald** /ˈherəld/ □□□
HERALD *vt.* to give notice to; to greet especially with enthusiasm 通告，预示……的来临
同 **foreshadow, indicate**
例 These talks could herald a new era of peace.

0146 **hinterland** /ˈhɪntəlænd/ □□□
HINTERLAND *n.* wilderness 内地，穷乡僻壤
同 **backcountry, frontier**
例 A century ago, eastern Germany was an agricultural hinterland.

0147 **hypocrite** /ˈhɪpəˌkrɪt/ □□□
HYPOCRITE *n.* one who puts on a false appearance of virtue; one who criticizes a flaw he in fact possesses 伪君子，虚伪的人
同 **pretender, deceiver**
例 The magazine wrongly suggested he was a liar and a hypocrite.

0148 **imbibe** /ɪmˈbaɪb/ □□□
IMBIBE *vt.* to receive into the mind and take in, absorb 吸取，接受
同 **absorb**
例 As a clergyman's son he'd imbibed a set of mystical beliefs from the cradle.

0149 **imbue** /ɪmˈbjuː/ □□□
IMBUE *vt.* to infuse; to dye, wet, moisten 灌输，使感染，使充满
同 **impregnate, permeate, pervade**
例 He was able to imbue even the friendliest words with a tone of biting criticism.

0150 **immutable** /ɪˈmjuːtəbl/ □□□
IMMUTABLE *adj.* unchangeable, invariable 不可变的，不变的
同 **fixed, permanent, steady**
例 Our nature is not considered immutable, either socially or biologically.

0151 **impervious** /ɪmˈpəːvɪəs/ □□□
IMPERVIOUS *adj.* not penetrable, incapable of being affected 不能渗透的，不受影响的
同 **callous, immune**
例 The political system there has been impervious to all suggestions of change.

0152 **impetuosity** /ɪmˌpetʃʊˈɒsɪtɪ/ □□□
IMPETUOSITY *n.* the quality or condition of being impetuous; an impetuous act 冲力，猛烈，性急
同 **impulsiveness, hastiness, suddenness**
例 With characteristic impetuosity, he announced he was leaving school.

0153 **impudent** /ˈɪmpjədənt/ □□□
IMPUDENT *adj.* casually rude, insolent, impertinent 冒失的，鲁莽的
同 **bold, brazen, impertinent, insolent**
例 The teacher threatened to kick the impudent pupil out of the room.

0154 **impute** /ɪmˈpjuːt/ □□□
IMPUTE *vt.* to assign or attribute to someone 归咎于，归因于
同 **attribute, ascribe, assign**
例 It is grossly unfair to impute blame to the United Nations.

0155 **incandescent** /ˌɪnkənˈdesənt/ □□□
INCANDESCENT *adj.* shining brightly 明亮的，耀眼的
同 **brilliant, radiant**
例 Gill had an extraordinary and incandescent personality.

0156 **inchoate** /ɪnˈkəʊət/ □□□
INCHOATE *adj.* unformed or formless, in a beginning stage 刚开始的，早期的，不成熟的
同 **formless, undefined**
例 Her early works are inchoate idea, nothing but full of lush rhetoric.

0157 **inconsequential** /ɪnˌkɒnsɪˈkwenʃl/ □□□
INCONSEQUENTIAL *adj.* without consequence, trivial, doesn't matter 不重要的，不合理的，不合逻辑的
同 **unimportant, trivial, minor, petty, insignificant**
例 Seemingly inconsequential details can sometimes contain significant clues.

0158 **indefatigable** /ˌɪndɪˈfætɪgəbl/ □□□
INDEFATIGABLE *adj.* incapable of defeat, failure, decay 不屈不挠的，不知疲倦的
同 **inexhaustible, unflagging, weariless**
例 His indefatigable spirit helped him to cope with his illness.

0159 **indolent** /ˈɪndələnt/ □□□
INDOLENT *adj.* habitually lazy, idle 懒惰的
同 **languid, lethargic, slothful, sluggish**
例 The sultry weather in the tropics encourages tourists to lead an indolent life.

0160 **inert** /ɪˈnəːt/ □□□
INERT *adj.* unable to move, tending to inactivity 无行动的，迟钝的
同 **dormant, lethargic, sluggish, inactive**
例 Inert gas studies are providing valuable information about other planets, too.

0161 **inevitable** /ɪnˈevɪtəbəl/ □□□
INEVITABLE *adj.* unavoidable, definitely going to happen 必然的，不可避免的
同 **ineludible, inescapable, unavoidable**
例 Most unions see privatisation as an inevitable prelude to job losses.

0162 **infuriate** /ɪnˈfjʊərɪeɪt/ □□□
INFURIATE adj. to make furious 激怒的，狂怒的
同 **enrage, inflame**
例 Even evidences of male chauvinism amongst her friends would infuriate her.

0163 **ingenious** /ɪnˈdʒiːnjəs/ □□□
INGENIOUS adj. original, clever, inventive 有独创性的，机灵的
同 **cunning, imaginative, shrewd**
例 The director used ingenious devices to keep the audience in suspense.

0164 **ingenuous** /ɪnˈdʒenjʊəs/ □□□
INGENUOUS adj. straightforward, open; naïve and unsophisticated 坦白的，正直的，天真的
同 **artless, candid, natural, simple, unaffected**
例 It is ingenuous to suppose that money did not play a part in his decision.

0165 **iniquity** /ɪˈnɪkwɪtɪ/ □□□
INIQUITY n. wickedness or sin 邪恶，不公正，罪行
同 **immorality, injustice, wickedness**
例 Research has revealed that he is a monster of iniquity.

0166 **inquest** /ˈɪnˌkwest/ □□□
INQUEST n. an investigation 审讯，查询
同 **inquiry**
例 His plea came last night as party chiefs held an inquest into the election disaster.

0167 **insolent** /ˈɪnsələnt/ □□□
INSOLENT adj. insultingly arrogant, overbearing 无礼的，傲慢的
同 **offensive, rude**
例 His insolent manner really got my blood up.

0168 **interpose** /ˌɪntəˈpəʊz/ □□□
INTERPOSE v. to insert; to intervene 使插入，使干涉
同 **interfere**
例 Police had to interpose themselves between the two rival groups.

0169 **intimation** /ˌɪntɪˈmeɪʃn/ □□□
INTIMATION n. a subtle and indirect hint 暗示
同 **suggestion, insinuation**
例 There was no intimation from his doctor that his condition was serious.

0170 **intricate** /ˈɪntrɪkɪt/ □□□
INTRICATE adj. complex; complicated 错综复杂的
同 **complicated**
例 Her washing machine tends to fray edges on intricate designs.

0171 **jingoism** /ˈdʒɪŋgəʊɪzəm/ □□□
JINGOISM n. belligerent support of one's country 主战论，侵略主义
同 **chauvinism, nationalism**
例 They have stripped the veneer of jingoism from the play, by showing war in its true horror.

0172 **jubilant** /dʒuːbɪlənt/ □□□
JUBILANT adj. extremely joyful, happy 欢呼的，喜悦的
同 **exulting, glorying, exultant**
例 Ferdinand was jubilant after making an impressive comeback from a month on the injured list.

0173 **languid** /ˈlæŋgwɪd/ □□□
LANGUID adj. sluggish from fatigue or weakness 倦怠的，虚弱的
同 **enervated, listless**
例 His languid manner annoys me when there's work to be done.

0174 **lassitude** /ˈlæsɪtjuːd/ □□□
LASSITUDE n. lethargy, sluggishness 疲乏，懒散
同 **listlessness, stupor, torpor, weariness**
例 With all my lassitude I have strength enough to see it out.

0175 **latent** /ˈleɪtnt/ □□□
LATENT adj. hidden, but capable of being exposed 潜伏的，潜在的
同 **idle, inert**
例 The European states retained a latent capability to menace Britain's own security.

0176 **lax** /læks/ □□□
LAX adj. not rigid, looe; negligent 松弛的，疏忽的，散漫的
同 **careless, imprecise**
例 There have been allegations from survivors that safety standards had been lax.

0177 **libertarian** /ˌlɪbəˈteəriən/ □□□
LIBERTARIAN n. one who advocates individual rights and free will （思想或行动等的）自由论者
例 To the libertarian and the hard-determinist, such a distinction is unintelligible.

0178 **libertine** /ˈlɪbəti:n/ □□□
LIBERTINE n. a free thinker, usually used disparagingly; one without moral restraint 自由思想家，放荡者
同 **hedonist**
例 The transition from libertine to prig was so complete.

0179 **limber** /ˈlɪmbə/ □□□
LIMBER adj. flexible, capable of being shaped 柔软的，灵活的
同 **agile, nimble**
例 By now he was perspiring and felt warmer and more limber.

0180 **longevity** /lɒnˈdʒevətɪ/ □□□
LONGEVITY n. long (particularly long life) 长寿，长命
同 **permanence, durability, endurance**
例 The main characteristic of the strike has been its longevity.

0181 **machination** /ˌmæʃɪˈneɪʃn/ □□□
MACHINATION n. plot or scheme 阴谋，图谋
同 **cabal, conspiracy, intrigue**
例 The exploit machination is in backward status in tourism research usually.

0182 **malinger** /məˈlɪŋgə/ □□□
MALINGER v. to evade responsibility by pretending to be ill 装病以逃避职责
同 **fake, shirk**
例 His boss suspected him of malingering because of his frequent absences from work.

0183 **mannered** /ˈmænəd/ □□□
MANNERED adj. artificial or stilted in character 不自然的，矫揉造作的
同 **affected, unnatural**
例 Mild-mannered Stanley morphs into a confident, grinning hero.

0184 **megalomania** /ˌmegələˈmeɪnɪə/ □□□
MEGALOMANIA n. obsession with great or grandiose performance （对浮夸方案的）狂热，自大狂，夸大狂
同 **egoism, self-centeredness**
例 Early success may lead to megalomania.

0185 **mirth** /mə:θ/ □□□
MIRTH n. frivolity, gaiety, laughter 欢乐，欢笑
同 **glee, hilarity, merriment**
例 The performance produced much mirth among the audience.

0186 **modicum** /ˈmɒdɪkəm/ □□□
MODICUM n. a small amount of something 少量，一小份
同 **little, bit, degree**
例 If he had a modicum of sense, he wouldn't do such a foolish thing.

0187 **morass** /məˈræs/ □□□
MORASS n. a wet swampy bog; figuratively, something that traps and confuses 沼泽，困境

同 **mess, chaos, muddle, quagmire**
例 I tried to drag myself out of the morass of despair.

0188 **mores** /ˈmɔːreɪz/ □□□
MORES *n.* fixed customs or manners; moral attitudes 风俗，习惯
同 **conventions, practices**
例 But "the gift" changes the traditions and social mores of their world for the worse.

0189 **multifarious** /ˌmʌltɪˈfeəɪəs/ □□□
MULTIFARIOUS *adj.* diverse 多种的，各式各样的
同 **various**
例 Suzhou embroidery is exquisite in workmanship and multifarious in patterns.

0190 **mundane** /mʌnˈdeɪn/ □□□
MUNDANE *adj.* boring, ordinary 平凡的
同 **secular, temporal**
例 It was hard to return to mundane matters after such excitement.

0191 **munificence** /mjuːˈnɪfɪsns/ □□□
MUNIFICENCE *n.* generosity in giving 慷慨给与
同 **generosity, largesse, kindness**
例 He is kindness and munificence by nature.

0192 **myopic** / maɪˈɒpɪk/ □□□
MYOPIC *adj.* lacking foresight, having a narrow view or long-range perspective 近视的，缺乏远见的
同 **short-sighted, unthinking**
例 Myopic views could be potentially damaging for us.

0193 **nascent** /ˈnæsnt/ □□□
NASCENT *adj.* in the process of being born or coming into existence 初期的，新生的，尚不成熟的
同 **embryonic, emerging, inchoate, incipient**
例 That slim book showed the Chinese intelligentsia and the nascent working class.

0194 **negligible** /ˈneglɪdʒəbl/ □□□
NEGLIGIBLE *adj.* not worth considering 可以忽略的，微不足道的
同 **insignificant, nugatory, trifling, trivial**
例 The company says the cost of relocation will be negligible.

0195 **notoriety** /ˌnəʊtəˈraɪətɪ/ □□□
NOTORIETY *n.* unfavorable fame 臭名昭著，声名狼藉
同 **disgrace, dishonor, disrepute**
例 She achieved notoriety for her affair with the senator.

0196 **novel** /ˈnɒvl/ □□□
NOVEL *adj.* new and not resembling anything formerly know 新颖的
同 **original, innovative**
例 Protesters found a novel way of demonstrating against steeply rising oil prices.

0197 **obtuse** /əbˈtjuːs/ □□□
OBTUSE *adj.* lacking quickness of sensibility or intellect 钝的，愚钝的
同 **blunt, dense, slow**
例 I'm a limited and obtuse clergyman while you're the expert.

0198 **occlude** /əˈkluːd/ □□□
OCCLUDE *v.* to shut, block 使闭塞，封闭
同 **close, obstruct**
例 This method can occlude the invalid user and greatly improve the security of the DBMS software.

0199 **officious** /əˈfɪʃəs/ □□□
OFFICIOUS *adj.* to helpful, meddlesome 多管闲事的
同 **eager, intrusive, unwanted**
例 When people put on uniforms, their attitude becomes more confident and their manner more officious.

0200 **olfactory** /ɒl'fæktərɪ/ □□□
OLFACTORY adj. relating to the sense of smell 嗅觉的
同 **fragrant, odorous**
例 Exposure may produce olfactory fatigue or habituation.

0201 **onerous** /'ɒnərəs/ □□□
ONEROUS adj. burdensome 繁重的
同 **arduous, demanding, oppressive, rigorous**
例 She desired a fixed occupation—no matter how onerous, how irksome.

0202 **opulence** /'ɑpjələns/ □□□
OPULENCE n. wealth 富裕，丰富
同 **affluence, luxury, prosperity**
例 You will appreciate opulence, while fearing jealousies that it causes.

0203 **ostensible** /ɒ'stensəbl/ □□□
OSTENSIBLE adj. apparent 表面的，假装的
同 **represented, supposed, surface**
例 The ostensible purpose of these meetings was to gather information on financial strategies.

0204 **oust** /aʊst/ □□□
OUST vt. to remove from position by force; eject 驱逐，革职
同 **dismiss, evict**
例 The legislative body had voted to oust the country's onetime rulers.

0205 **paltry** /'pɒltrɪ/ □□□
PALTRY adj. pitifully small or worthless 无价值的，微不足道的
同 **trifling, petty**
例 The parents had little interest in paltry domestic concerns.

0206 **paragon** /'pærəgən/ □□□
PARAGON n. a model of excellence or perfection 模范，完美之物
同 **ideal, nonpareil**
例 He was considered to be a paragon of virtue.

0207 **paramount** /'pærəˌmaʊnt/ □□□
PARAMOUNT adj. supreme, of chief importance 最重要的，极为重要的
同 **primary, dominant**
例 Loyalty is a duty paramount to all others.

0208 **parched** /pɑːrtʃt/ □□□
PARCHED adj. freed from water, dried up 炎热的，干透的；parch（v.）烤干
同 **thirsty, gasping, dry, dehydrated, panting**
例 The road winds for miles through parched earth, scrub and cactus.

0209 **patrician** /pə'trɪʃən/ □□□
PATRICIAN adj. aristocratic 贵族的，显贵的
同 **refined, upper-class, noble**
例 The old patrician was buried in the family vault.

0210 **patronize** /'peɪtrənaɪz/ □□□
PATRONIZE vt. to act as patron of, to adopt an air of condescension toward; to buy from 以高人一等的态度对待，光顾
同 **condescend**
例 Don't patronize me. I'm not a child.

0211 **pedant** /'pednːt/ □□□
PEDANT n. one who pays undue attention to book learning and formal rules; one who exhibits one's earning or scholarship ostentatiously 学究，卖弄学问者
同 **pedagogue, scholar**
例 I am no pedant and avoid being dogmatic concerning English grammar and expression.

0212 **pejorative** /pɪ'dʒɔːrətɪv/ □□□
PEJORATIVE n. having bad connotations; disparaging 轻蔑的
同 **belittling, dismissive, insulting**

例 In the context of ethnic tourism, commercialization often has a pejorative connotation.

0213 **penitent** /ˈpenɪtənt/ □□□
PENITENT adj. expressing sorrow for sins or offenses, repentant 忏悔的
同 **remorseful, apologetic**
例 I have grown neither humble nor penitent by what has passed.

0214 **permeable** /ˈpəːmɪəbl/ □□□
PERMEABLE adj. penetrable 可渗透的
同 **previous, porous**
例 A number of products have been developed which are permeable to air and water.

0215 **pestilence** /ˈpestələns/ □□□
PESTILENCE n. epidemic, plague 瘟疫，有害的事物
同 **contagion, illness, sickness**
例 They were crazed by the famine and pestilence of that bitter winter.

0216 **petulance** /ˈpetjʊləns/ □□□
PETULANCE adj. rudeness, irritability 易怒，暴躁，性急
同 **irritability, querulousness, testiness**
例 Zeus's pride and petulance became more and more intolerable.

0217 **pithy** /ˈpɪθɪ/ □□□
PITHY adj. concisely meaningful 精练的，简练的
同 **brief, compact, laconic, terse**
例 Many of them made a point of praising the film's pithy dialogue.

0218 **pittance** /ˈpɪtnːs/ □□□
PITTANCE n. meager amount or wage 少量；少量津贴
同 **insufficiency, scrap**
例 Neither set of lenders was paid more than a pittance.

0219 **plaintive** /ˈplentɪv/ □□□
PLAINTIVE adj. expressive of suffering or woe, melancholy 表示哀怨的，忧郁的
同 **mournful, sorrowful**
例 They lay on the firm sands, listening to the plaintive cry of the seagulls.

0220 **plateau** /plæˈtəʊ/ □□□
PLATEAU n. a land area having a relatively level surface considerably raised above adjoining land on at east one side; a period or state of little or no growth or decline 高原，停滞时期
同 **altiplano, tableland**
例 The US heroin market now appears to have reached a plateau.

0221 **posthumous** /ˈpɒstjʊməs/ □□□
POSTHUMOUS adj. following or occurring after death 死后的
同 **subsequent, retrospective, delayed, following**
例 They changed their minds and asked doctors if they could harvest her eggs for posthumous reproduction.

0222 **proliferate** /prəˈlɪfəˌreɪt/ □□□
PROLIFERATE v. to grow by rapid production of new parts; increase in number 激增；（迅速）繁殖
同 **multiply**
例 There is a natural tendency for services to proliferate.

0223 **prosperity** /prɒˈsperətɪ/ □□□
PROSPERITY n. the condition of prospering; success or wealth 兴旺，繁荣，成功
同 **successfulness**
例 Prosperity and economic success remain popular and broadly shared goals.

0224 **pseudonym** /ˈsuːdəmɪm/ □□□
PSEUDONYM n. a fictitious name, used particularly by writers to conceal identity 假名，化名
同 **alias**
例 Eric Blair wrote under the pseudonym of George Orwell.

0225 **puerile** /ˈpjʊraɪl/ □□□
PUERILE adj. childish, immature, silly 孩子气的，未成熟的
同 **infantile, jejune, juvenile**
例 Concert organisers branded the group's actions as puerile.

0226 **querulous** /ˈkwerələs, ˈkwerjə-/ □□□
QUERULOUS adj. irritable, prone to argument 易怒的，抱怨的
同 **peevish, puling, whiny, sniveling**
例 The querulous old man refused to be put on the shelf.

0227 **quotidian** /kwəʊˈtɪdɪən/ □□□
QUOTIDIAN adj. occurring daily; commonplace 每日的，平凡的
同 **everyday, normal, usual**
例 Television has become part of our quotidian existence.

0228 **rankle** /ˈræŋkl/ □□□
RANKLE v. to cause anger and irritation 惹怒，激怒
同 **embitter, annoy**
例 Britain's refusal to sell Portugal arms in 1937 still rankled with him.

0229 **rapt** /ræpt/ □□□
RAPT adj. deeply absorbed 全神贯注的，入迷的
同 **engrossed, immersed**
例 I noticed that everyone was watching me with rapt attention.

0230 **reclusive** /rɪˈkluːsɪv/ □□□
RECLUSIVE adj. seeking or preferring seclusion or isolation 隐居的
同 **isolated, solitary, withdrawn**
例 She had been living a reclusive life in Los Angeles since her marriage broke up.

0231 **reconciliation** /ˌrekənˌsɪlɪˈeɪʃən/ □□□
RECONCILIATION n. coming back together after a disagreement 和解，调和，和谐
同 **settlement, resolution, compromise**
例 The couple have separated but he wants a reconciliation.

0232 **recrimination** /rɪˌkrɪmɪˈneɪʃən/ □□□
RECRIMINATION n. to bring a countercharge against an accuser 反责
同 **accusation, blame, reproach, allegation, retort**
例 Mutual recrimination passed between them; they parted in anger, and were never reconciled.

0233 **rectitude** /ˈrektɪtjuːd/ □□□
RECTITUDE n. moral uprightness 诚实，正直
同 **honesty, honor, integrity, probity, righteousness**
例 Alexander is a man of unquestioned moral rectitude.

0234 **remediable** /rɪˈmɪdɪəbl/ □□□
REMEDIABLE adj. capable of being corrected 可纠正的，可治疗的
同 **fixable**
例 Now many kinds of cancers are remediable.

0235 **remission** /rɪˈmɪʃən/ □□□
REMISSION n. a lessening of intensity or degree 缓和，减轻
同 **abatement, subsiding**
例 Some patients complain of constant pain without real remission.

0236 **repose** /rɪˈpəʊz/ □□□
REPOSE n. relaxation, leisure 休息，宁静
同 **calmness, tranquility**
例 Its atmosphere is one of repose rather than excitement.

0237 **rescind** /rɪˈsɪnd/ □□□
RESCIND vi. to take back, repeal 撤回，取消，使无效
同 **withdraw, annul, cancel**
例 Trade Union leaders have demanded the government rescind the price rise.

0238 **resignation** /ˌrezɪgˈneɪʃən/ □□□
RESIGNATION *n.* a formal statement, document, etc., stating that one gives up an office, position, etc.; ubmission; acquiescence 辞职，顺从
同 **compliance, demission**
例 There was no grief in his expression, only deep resignation.

0239 **restive** /ˈrestɪv/ □□□
RESTIVE *adj.* impatient, uneasy, restless 倔强的，难驾御的
同 **agitated, anxious, fretful**
例 The possibility is there for a prolonged industrial slump and a restive population.

0240 **restrained** /rɪˈstrend/ □□□
RESTRAINED *adj.* controlled, not free 受限制的
同 **conservative**
例 The ambassador's comments on the US decision were relatively restrained.

0241 **retiring** /rɪˈtaɪrɪŋ/ □□□
RETIRING *adj.* shy, modest, reserved 腼腆的，隐居的，不喜社交的
同 **timid**
例 She was a shy and retiring person off-stage.

0242 **retrench** /rɪˈtrentʃ/ □□□
RETRENCH *v.* to cut down; to reduce 减少，去除
同 **excise, remove, shorten**
例 Shortly afterwards, cuts in defence spending forced the aerospace industry to retrench.

0243 **revelry** /ˈrevəlrɪ/ □□□
REVELRY *n.* boisterous festivity 狂欢
同 **frolic, gaiety**
例 The feasting, drinking, dancing and revelry continued for several days.

0244 **reverence** /ˈrevərəns/ □□□
REVERENCE *n.* deep respect 敬畏，尊敬
同 **respect, admiration, worship, veneration**
例 He is still held in great reverence throughout the country.

0245 **revile** /rɪˈvaɪl/ □□□
REVILE *v.* to criticize with harsh language, verbally abuse 辱骂，痛斥
同 **vituperate, scold, assail**
例 What right had the crowd to revile the England players for something they could not help?

0246 **rhetoric** /ˈretərɪk/ □□□
RHETORIC *n.* the art of speaking or writing effectively; skill in the effective use of speech 花言巧语，修辞技巧
同 **eloquence, articulateness**
例 His rhetoric sounds like the death rattle of a fading leadership.

0247 **ritual** /ˈrɪtʃʊəl/ □□□
RITUAL *n./adj.* of or relating to rites or a ritual: ceremonial 典礼；典礼的
同 **rite**
例 There they are engaged in an entirely different ritual.

0248 **rudimentary** /ˌrʊdəˈmentərɪ/ □□□
RUDIMENTARY *adj.* pertaining to rudiments or first principles; elementary 基础的，未发展的
同 **fundamental, basic, simple**
例 They were given only rudimentary training in the job.

0249 **ruminate** /ˈruːmɪneɪt/ □□□
RUMINATE *v.* to contemplate, reflect upon 深思，沉思
同 **deliberate, meditate, mull, muse, ponder**
例 Obsessional personalities commonly ruminate excessively about death.

0250 **sagacity** /səˈgæsɪtɪ/ □□□
SAGACITY *n.* wisdom 睿智，聪敏
同 **discernment**

例 Sagacity, unlike cleverness, usually increases with age.

0251 **salient** /ˈseɪlɪənt/ □□□
SALIENT adj. significant, conspicuous 突出的，显著的
同 **outstanding, prominent, spectacular, striking**
例 He took me around our new offices, pointing out all the salient features.

0252 **sanctimonious** /ˌsæŋktɪˈməʊnɪəs/ □□□
SANCTIMONIOUS adj. giving a hypocritical appearance of piety 假装虔诚的，假装诚实的
同 **self-righteous**
例 If we were the bosses, we'd consider finding a replacement for this uptight, petty, sanctimonious clerk.

0253 **scrutinize** /ˈskuːtənaɪz/ □□□
SCRUTINIZE v. to look at carefully 详细检查，仔细看
同 **audit, inspect**
例 Her purpose was to scrutinize his features to see if he was an honest man.

0254 **secular** /ˈsekjələ/ □□□
SECULAR adj. not specifically pertaining to religion, relating to the world 世俗的，现世的，非宗教的
同 **temporal, material**
例 But men, like you, who come from the secular world think arrogance appropriate.

0255 **sequester** /sɪˈkwestə/ □□□
SEQUESTER vt. to set apart, seclude 使隔绝，使隔离
同 **segregate, isolate**
例 This jury is expected to be sequestered for at least two months.

0256 **servile** /ˈsəːrvaɪl/ □□□
SERVILE adj. subservient 卑屈的
同 **slavish**
例 An honest judge cannot be servile to public opinion.

0257 **sinuous** /ˈsɪnjʊəs/ □□□
SINUOUS adj. winding; intricate, complex 弯弯曲曲的，迂回的
同 **curvilinear, devious, lithe, serpentine, supple**
例 The river wound its sinuous way across the plain.

0258 **sojourn** /ˈsɒdʒən/ □□□
SOJOURN n. a temporary stay 逗留，旅居
同 **stay, tarry**
例 I am already feeling better for my sojourn here; it is doing me good.

0259 **somnolent** /ˈsɒmnələnt/ □□□
SOMNOLENT adj. drowsy, sleepy; inducing sleep 想睡的，催眠的
同 **sluggish, somniferous, soporific**
例 The noise of the stream had a pleasantly somnolent effect.

0260 **sonorous** /ˈsɒnərəs/ □□□
SONOROUS adj. producing a full, rich sound 洪亮的，响亮的
同 **resonant, vibrant**
例 This poem is both majestic and sonorous.

0261 **sophomoric** /ˌsɒfəˈmɒrɪk/ □□□
SOPHOMORIC adj. exhibiting great immaturity and lack of judgment 一知半解的，大学或四年制中学的二年级的
同 **juvenile**
例 As a sophomoric students, it's very happy for me to receive invitation.

0262 **spontaneous** /spɒnˈteɪnɪəs/ □□□
SPONTANEOUS adj. being impulsive, acting without thinking 自发的
同 **instinctive, involuntary**
例 Spontaneous applause broke out as soon as she finished speaking.

0263 **staid** /steɪd/ □□□
STAID adj. sedate, serious, self-restrained 固定的，沉着的
同 **grave, sedate, serious, sober, solemn**
例 Her thoughts were staid and solemnly adapted to a condition.

0264 **stasis** /ˈsteɪsɪs/ □□□
STASIS n. a state of static balance or equilibrium; stagnation 停滞，静止
同 **inertia, standstill**
例 Movement is constant and stasis is relative .

0265 **stolid** /ˈstɒlɪd/ □□□
STOLID adj. having or showing little emotion 迟钝的，冷漠的
同 **impassive, stoic**
例 He glanced furtively at the stolid faces of the two detectives.

0266 **stratify** /ˈstrætɪfaɪ/ □□□
STRATIFY v. to arrange or divide into layers 分层，成层
同 **grade, separate**
例 We can use genetics to stratify patients in clinical development.

0267 **stupefy** /ˈstjuːpɪfaɪ/ □□□
STUPEFY vt. to astonish, make insensible 使惊呆，使失去知觉
同 **amaze, astonish, astound**
例 You've had another opportunity to try to stupefy me.

0268 **submissive** /səbˈmɪsɪv/ □□□
SUBMISSIVE adj. mild, meek 顺从的，服从的
同 **obedient, compliant, acquiescent**
例 He expected his daughters to be meek and submissive.

0269 **substantiate** /səbˈstænʃɪˌeɪt/ □□□
SUBSTANTIATE vt. to confirm, prove 证实
同 **demonstrate, prove, show**
例 Field experience did not usually substantiate the claims.

0270 **sully** /ˈsʌlɪ/ □□□
SULLY vt. to tarnish, taint 玷污，使丢脸
同 **defile, besmirch**
例 Who would want to sully the reputation of the nicest girl in school?

0271 **surmise** /səˈmaɪz/ □□□
SURMISE v. to infer with little evidence 猜测，推测
同 **assume, presume, suppose**
例 It is mere surmised that Bosch had Brant's poem in mind when doing this painting.

0272 **surmount** /səˈmaʊnt/ □□□
SURMOUNT vt. to conquer, overcome 战胜，克服（困难）
同 **clear, hurdle, leap**
例 I realized I had to surmount the language barrier.

0273 **tacit** /ˈtæsɪt/ □□□
TACIT adj. silently understood or implied 心照不宣的，默示的
同 **implicit, unspoken**
例 The question was a tacit admission that a mistake had indeed been made.

0274 **tactful** /ˈtæktfl/ □□□
TACTFUL adj. having or showing tact 机智的，圆滑的
同 **diplomatic, politic**
例 He had been extremely tactful in dealing with the financial question.

0275 **tactile** /ˈtæktaɪl/ □□□
TACTILE adj. producing a sensation of touch 触觉的，有触觉的
同 **perceptible, tangible**
例 The children are very tactile with warm, loving natures.

0276 **tangential** /tænˈdʒenʃəl/ □□□
TANGENTIAL adj. digressing, diverting 切线的，相切的，不直接相关的
同 **digressive, irrelevant, peripheral**
例 They thought the whole thing was a side-show, tangential to the real world of business.

0277 **tawdry** /ˈtɔːdrɪ/ □□□
TAWDRY adj. gaudy, cheap, showy 俗丽的，非常华丽的
同 **flashy**
例 She slopped about her room, unkempt and dishevelled, in her tawdry dressing - gown.

0278 **tempestuous** /temˈpestʃʊəs/ □□□
TEMPESTUOUS adj. stormy, turbulent 暴风雨的，动乱的，狂暴的
同 **tumultuous, blustery**
例 Somehow the marriage lasted for eight tempestuous months.

0279 **temporal** /ˈtempərəl/ □□□
TEMPORAL adj. having to do with time 短暂的，暂时的
同 **inpermanent, interim**
例 The present world crisis should in principle be analysed from different temporal perspectives.

0280 **tenable** /ˈtenəbəl/ □□□
TENABLE adj. defensible, reasonable 站得住脚的
同 **maintainable, rational**
例 The old idea that this work was not suitable for women was no longer tenable.

0281 **tenuous** /ˈtenjʊəs/ □□□
TENUOUS adj. having little substance or strength 纤细的，无力的，贫乏的
同 **flimsy, slight, thin**
例 This decision puts the President in a somewhat tenuous position.

0282 **timorous** /ˈtɪmərəs/ □□□
TIMOROUS adj. timid, fearful 胆怯的，羞怯的
同 **anxious, fearful, frightened**
例 He was the most timorous person in that event.

0283 **tractable** /ˈtræktəbl/ □□□
TRACTABLE adj. easily controlled 温顺的，易于管教的
同 **acquiescent, compliant, docile, governable**
例 He could easily manage his tractable and worshipping younger brother.

0284 **transient** /ˈtrænzɪənt/ □□□
TRANSIENT adj. temporary, impermanent 短暂的
同 **ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, transitory**
例 In most cases, pain is transient.

0285 **tremulous** /ˈtremjələs/ □□□
TREMULOUS adj. trembling, timid; easily shaken 胆小的，震颤的
同 **shaking, timorous, anxious**
例 I opened the important letter with tremulous fingers.

0286 **trenchant** /ˈtrentʃənt/ □□□
TRENCHANT adj. acute, sharp, incisive; forceful, effective 锐利的，尖刻的
同 **biting, caustic, cutting, keen**
例 He was shattered and bewildered by this trenchant criticism.

0287 **trifling** /ˈtraɪflɪŋ/ □□□
TRIFLING adj. of slight worth, trivial, insignificant 微不足道的，不足取的
同 **frivolous, idle, paltry, petty, picayune**
例 Fortunately, the stormy waves caused trifling damage to the boat.

0288 **truncate** /ˈtrʌŋkeɪt/ □□□
TRUNCATE vt. to cut off, shorten by cutting 截短，缩短
同 **crop, curtail, lop**
例 Truncate insignificant trailing zero when using null scale.

0289 **unconscionable** /ʌnˈkɒnʃənəbl/ □□□
UNCONSCIONABLE *adj.* unscrupulous; shockingly unfair or unjust 无道德的，极其不合理的
同 **dishonorable, indefensible**
例 The man had some merit, but much unconscionable evil in him.

0290 **unflattering** /ʌnˈflætərɪŋ/ □□□
UNFLATTERING *adj.* not flattering, especially; unfavorable 不奉承的，贬损的
同 **disparaging, derogatory, uncomplimentary**
例 He depicted the town's respectable families in an unflattering light.

0291 **usurp** /juːˈzəːp/ □□□
USURP *v.* to seize by force 篡夺，霸占
同 **appropriate, arrogate, assume**
例 Industrialism began to usurp the production and distribution functions of the family.

0292 **utilitarian** /ˌjuːtɪlɪˈteərɪən/ □□□
UTILITARIAN *adj.* of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of utilitarianism 功利主义的
同 **practical, pragmatic**
例 This is a very utilitarian commercial speculation.

0293 **vacillate** /ˈvæsəleɪt/ □□□
VACILLATE *vi.* to fluctuate, hesitate 踌躇，犹豫
同 **falter, hesitate, oscillate, sway, waffle**
例 I prefer a definite answer, but my boss kept vacillating between the distinct options available to us.

0294 **variegated** /ˈveərɪəgeɪtɪd/ □□□
VARIEGATED *adj.* diversified, distinctly marked 杂色的，形形色色的
同 **varicolored**
例 This plant has beautifully variegated leaves.

0295 **vehemently** /ˈviːəməntlɪ/ □□□
VEHEMENTLY *v.* marked by extreme intensity of emotions or convictions 激烈地，强烈地，热烈地
同 **vociferously, unequivocally**
例 He argued with his wife so vehemently that he talked himself hoarse.

0296 **venerable** /ˈvenərəbl/ □□□
VENERABLE *adj.* respect by virtue of age, dignity, character, or position 值得尊敬的
同 **hallowed, revered, reverend, sacred**
例 Columbia was a young city compared to venerable Charleston.

0297 **veracity** /vəˈræsətɪ/ □□□
VERACITY *n.* truthfulness, accuracy 诚实，精确性
同 **truth, accuracy, reliability, authenticity**
例 I can testify to this man's veracity and good character.

0298 **vernacular** /vəˈnækjələ(r)/ □□□
VERNACULAR *n.* everyday language used by ordinary people; specialized language of a profession 本国语，方言，行话
同 **dialect, lingo**
例 There are many strange words in the vernacular of the lawyers.

0299 **vestige** /ˈvestɪdʒ/ □□□
VESTIGE *n.* trace, remnant 遗迹，残余
同 **relic, remains, sign**
例 We represent the last vestige of what made this nation great - hard work.

0300 **vicarious** /vɪˈkeərɪəs/ □□□
VICARIOUS *adj.* experiencing through another 代理（人）的，替代的
同 **secondhand, indirect**
例 He gained vicarious pleasure from watching people laughing and joking.

0301 **vilify** /ˈvɪlɪfaɪ/ □□□
VILIFY *vt.* to lower in importance, defame 诽谤
同 **malign, abuse, denigrate, belittle, disparage**

例 Why is he always trying to vilify my reputation?

0302 **vindicate** /ˈvɪndɪˌkeɪt/ □□□
VINDICATE *vt.* to free from blame 澄清，证明无罪
同 **exonerate, clear, exculpate, acquit**
例 You must stop imagining that posterity will vindicate you.

0303 **virtuoso** /ˌvəːtʃʊˈəʊsəʊ/ □□□
VIRTUOSO *n.* someone with masterly skill; expert musician 艺术能手，艺术大师
同 **genius, master**
例 He was gaining a reputation as a remarkable virtuoso.

0304 **vitriolic** /ˌvɪtrɪˈɒːlɪk/ □□□
VITRIOLIC *adj.* burning, caustic; sharp, bitter 硫酸的，刻薄的
同 **acerbic, scathing**
例 There was a vicious and vitriolic attack on him in one of the Sunday newspapers two weeks ago.

0305 **wan** /wɒn/ □□□
WAN *adj.* sickly pale 苍白的，病态的，虚弱的
同 **ashen, sickly**
例 Despite his weariness, Brand mustered a wan smile.

0306 **wax** /wæks/ □□□
WAX *v.* to increase gradually; to begin to be 月亮渐满，增大
同 **enlarge, expand**
例 I covered the scroll in sealing wax, and affixed a red ribbon.

0307 **whimsical** /ˈwɪmzɪkl/ □□□
WHIMSICAL *adj.* playful or fanciful idea 异想天开的，古怪的
同 **capricious, erratic, fickle, mutable**
例 His graphic art became slighter and more whimsical.

0308 **wield** /wiːld/ □□□
WIELD *vt.* to exercise authority or influence effectively 行使，支配（权力等）
同 **exert**
例 The men who wield the power are certainly backing him to the hilt.

Level II

0309 **abase** /əˈbeɪs/ □□□
ABASE *vt.* to humble; to disgrace 降低……的地位，降低……的品格
同 **demean, humiliate**
例 She wanted to abase herself before the strong man, to be low and humble before him.

0310 **abeyance** /əˈbeɪəns/ □□□
ABEYANCE *n.* a temporary halt to an activity; a short suspension 中止，暂搁，停止
同 **deferral, delay, remission**
例 The law was held in abeyance for well over twenty years.

0311 **abjure** /əbˈdʒʊər/ □□□
ABJURE *vt.* to reject, renounce 发誓弃绝，公开放弃
同 **recant, renege, renounce, repeal**
例 The conqueror tried to make the natives abjure their religion.

0312 **abnegate** /ˈæbnɪˌgeɪt/ □□□
ABNEGATE *vt.* to give up; to deny to oneself 放弃
同 **abjure, surrender, renounce**
例 If love and friendship can't be together, I will abnegate the resultless love.

0313 **abrogate** /ˈæbrəgeɪt/ □□□
ABROGATE *vt.* to abolish, usually by authority 废除，废止
同 **revoke, rescind, nullify, invalidate**

例 The government can not cannot just abrogate abrogate contracts.

0314 **adjudicate** /ə'dʒuːdɪkeɪt/ □□□
ADJUDICATE *v.* to hear and settle a matter; to act as a judge 判决，宣判
同 **arbitrate, mediate**
例 The international court of justice might be a suitable place to adjudicate claims.

0315 **anachronistic** /ə,nækrə'nɪstɪk/ □□□
ANACHRONISTIC *adj.* out of the context of time, out of date 时代错误的
同 **out-of-date, outdated, old-fashioned**
例 Those days are becoming as anachronistic as the sokaiya.

0316 **anarchy** /'ænəkɪ/ □□□
ANARCHY *n.* a state of society without government or law 无政府主义
同 **lawlessness, misrule**
例 If prices rise the country could slide into anarchy.

0317 **animus** /'ænɪməs/ □□□
ANIMUS *n.* a feeling of animosity or ill will 仇恨，恶意
同 **hostility, animosity**
例 Your animus towards him suggests that you are the wrong man for the job.

0318 **arrogate** /'ærɪəgeɪt/ □□□
ARROGATE *vt.* to take without justification 冒称，霸占
同 **appropriate**
例 The assembly arrogated to itself the right to make changes.

0319 **aspersion** /ə'spɜːʃən/ □□□
ASPERSION *n.* false rumor, damaging report, slander 诽谤，中伤
同 **allegation, insinuation, reproach**
例 In the 19 th century any reference to female sexuality was considered a vile aspersion.

0320 **assiduous** /ə'sɪdʒjuəs/ □□□
ASSIDUOUS *adj.* diligent, persistent, hard-working 勤勉的，刻苦的
同 **industrious, steadfast, thorough**
例 The book was the result of ten years' assiduous research.

0321 **astringent** /ə'strɪndʒənt/ □□□
ASTRINGENT *adj.* harsh, severe, stern 严酷的
同 **bitter, caustic, sharp**
例 Sunset Boulevard was originally conceived by Wilder as an astringent satire on Hollywood.

0322 **asylum** /ə'saɪləm/ □□□
ASYLUM *n.* sanctuary, place of safety 收容所，救济院
同 **haven, shelter, retreat**
例 France had agreed to his request for political asylum.

0323 **atrophy** /'ætrəfɪ/ □□□
ATROPHY *n. / vi.* to waste away, wither from disuse 萎缩；（使）萎缩，（使）衰退
同 **degenerate, deteriorate**
例 The cultural life of the country will sink into atrophy unless more writers and artists emerge.

0324 **attenuate** /ə'tenjueɪt/ □□□
ATTENUATE *v.* to make thin or slender; to weaken （使）变细，变弱
同 **diminish, reduce**
例 In a forest, wet wood and needles attenuate the signals.

0325 **baleful** /'beɪlfl/ □□□
BALEFUL *adj.* harmful, with evil intentions 有害的，恶意的
同 **dark, sinister**
例 He remembered the general's pale baleful eyes staring at him blankly, and then the inexplicable wink.

0326 **barbarity** /bɑː'bærətɪ/ □□□
BARBARITY *n.* barbarous cruelty; inhumanity 残暴行为，残忍

同 **atrociousness, cruelty, barbarousness**
例 What happened in Fallujah was an act of barbarity.

0327 **benighted** /bɪˈnaɪtɪd/ □□□
BENIGHTED *adj.* unenlightened 陷入黑暗的
同 **ignorant, illiterate, unschooled**
例 In the benighted Middle Ages, intellectual curiosity was discouraged by the authorities.

0328 **bequeath** /bɪˈkwɪð/ □□□
BEQUEATH *vt.* to give or leave through a will; to hand down 遗赠，遗留
同 **bestow, pass on, transmit**
例 It will be better to bequeath it to him after my death, in my will.

0329 **beseech** /bɪˈsiːtʃ/ □□□
BESEECH *vt.* to beg, plead, implore 恳求
同 **entreat, petition, supplicate**
例 She continued to beseech him not to disturb her.

0330 **bilious** /ˈbɪliəs/ □□□
BILIOUS *adj.* ill-tempered, sickly, ailing 脾气坏的
同 **pale, feeble**
例 His speech was a bilious, rancorous attack on young people.

0331 **bilk** /bɪlk/ □□□
BILK *vt.* to cheat, defraud 欺骗，诈骗
同 **dupe, fleece, swindle**
例 City police expresses east, current, network bilk case and photograph comparing in ascendant trend last year.

0332 **blandish** /ˈblændɪʃ/ □□□
BLANDISH *v.* to coax with flattery 奉承
同 **cajole, charm, wheedle**
例 She blandished the gatekeeper into letting her through the gate of the theatre.

0333 **blandishment** /ˈblændɪʃmənt/ □□□
BLANDISHMENT *n.* the act of urging by means of teasing or flattery 甜言蜜语，劝诱
同 **court, flattery, adulation**
例 They would not in the end abandon their vital interests by succumbing to Soviet blandishment.

0334 **blasphemous** /ˈblæsfəməs/ □□□
BLASPHEMOUS *adj.* cursing, profane; extremely irreverent 亵渎的
同 **foul-mouthed**
例 Most Muslims consider representations of the Prophet Muhammad to be blasphemous.

0335 **blight** /blaɪt/ □□□
BLIGHT *v.* to afflict, destroy （使）枯萎，摧毁
同 **damage, plague**
例 This discriminatory policy has really been a blight on America.

0336 **boisterous** /ˈbɒɪstərəs/ □□□
BOISTEROUS *adj.* enthusiastic, loud 喧闹的，狂暴的
同 **uproarious, obstreperous**
例 It was a challenge, keeping ten boisterous seven-year-olds amused.

0337 **capacious** /kəˈpeɪʃəs/ □□□
CAPACIOUS *adj.* very large, spacious 容量大的，广阔的，宽敞的
同 **ample, commodious**
例 His forehead is capacious and high, but square and heavy and unpleasantly shining.

0338 **catholic** /ˈkæθəlɪk/ □□□
CATHOLIC *adj.* universal; broad and comprehensive 普遍的，广泛的
同 **extensive, general**
例 He was a man of catholic tastes, a lover of grand opera, history and the fine arts.

0339 **celerity** /sɪˈlerɪtɪ/ □□□
CELERITY *n.* speed, haste 迅速，敏捷
同 **swiftness, briskness**
例 I am by no means convinced that you would be gone with such celerity.

0340 **censorship** /ˈsensəʃɪp/ □□□
CENSORSHIP *n.* the act or practice of censoring 审查（制度）
同 **censoring**
例 The government today announced that press censorship was being lifted.

0341 **choleric** /ˈkɒlərɪk/ □□□
CHOLERIC *adj.* easily angered, short-tempered 易怒的
同 **irate, irritable, surly, wrathful**
例 He was affable at one moment, choleric the next.

0342 **chronological** /ˌkrɒnəˈlɒdʒɪkl/ □□□
CHRONOLOGICAL *adj.* arranged in the order of time 按时间的前后顺序排列的
同 **chronologic**
例 The chronological sequence gives the book an element of structure.

0343 **collusion** /kəˈluːʒn/ □□□
COLLUSION *n.* collaboration, complicity, conspiracy 共谋，勾结
同 **connivance, intrigue, machination**
例 The police were corrupt and were operating in collusion with the drug dealers.

0344 **commensurate** /kəˈmenʃərət/ □□□
COMMENSURATE *adj.* proportional 相称的，成比例的
同 **comparable, corresponding**
例 Employees are paid salaries commensurate with those of teachers.

0345 **commodious** /kəˈməʊdɪəs/ □□□
COMMODIOUS *adj.* roomy, spacious 宽敞的
同 **ample, capacious, extensive**
例 Their habitation was not merely respectable and commodious, but even dignified and imposing.

0346 **concomitant** /kənˈkɒmɪtənt/ □□□
CONCOMITANT *adj.* accompanying in a subordinate fashion 相伴的
同 **associated**
例 Cultures that were better at trading saw a concomitant increase in their wealth.

0347 **congruity** /kənˈgruːɪtɪ/ □□□
CONGRUITY *n.* correspondence, harmony, agreement 适合，一致，调和；congruous (adj.)
同 **accord**
例 The key success factors include the congruity between the information and the individual's perspective.

0348 **consanguineous** /ˌkɒnsæŋˈgwɪnɪəs/ □□□
CONSANGUINEOUS *adj.* having the same lineage or ancestry; related by blood 血缘的，密切的
同 **kin, cognate**
例 The relation between the production and development of sports and the environment is consanguineous.

0349 **construe** /kənˈstruː/ □□□
CONSTRUE *v.* to explain or interpret 解释，翻译
同 **analyze, translate**
例 He may construe the approach as a hostile act.

0350 **continence** /ˈkɒntɪnəns/ □□□
CONTINENCE *n.* self-control, self-restraint 克制，节欲（尤指禁欲）
同 **discipline, moderation**
例 Continence is the foe of heresy.

0351 **contravene** /ˌkɒntrəˈvɪn/ □□□
CONTRAVENE *vt.* to contradict, deny, act contrary to 违反，同……相抵触
同 **disobey, transgress, violate**

例 The content of the settlement agreement shall not contravene the law.

0352 **contrite** /ˈkɒntraɪt/ □□□
CONTRITE adj. penitent, eager to be forgiven 悔悟的，后悔的
同 **repentant, remorseful**
例 The look she gave Anna was guilty and contrite.

0353 **convoke** /kənˈvəʊk/ □□□
CONVOKE vt. to call together, summon 召集（会议）
同 **assemble, convene, gather**
例 The king convoke parliament to cope with the impending danger.

0354 **corporeal** /kɔːˈpɔːrɪəl/ □□□
CORPOREAL adj. having to do with the body; tangible, material 肉体的，有形的
同 **concrete, physical, somatic**
例 The capital here includes corporeal capital and manpower capital.

0355 **countermand** /ˈkaʊntəˈmɑːnd/ □□□
COUNTERMAND vt. to annul, cancel, make a contrary order 取消，撤回
同 **revoke**
例 The countermand of a cheque only takes effect after the expiration of limit of time for presentment.

0356 **crescendo** /krəˈʃendəʊ/ □□□
CRESCENDO n. gradual increase in volume of sound 声音渐增，渐强
同 **progressively greater**
例 There was a crescendo of parliamentary and press criticism.

0357 **cull** /kʌl/ □□□
CULL vt. to select, weed out 挑选
同 **pick, extract**
例 Each autumn, the villagers will cull the sick members of the herd.

0358 **culpable** /ˈkʌlpəbl/ □□□
CULPABLE adj. guilty, responsible for wrong 该责备的，有罪的
同 **answerable, blameworthy**
例 Their decision to do nothing makes them culpable.

0359 **debilitate** /dɪˈbɪlɪˌteɪt/ □□□
DEBILITATE vt. to weaken, enfeeble 使……衰弱
同 **devitalize, drain, exhaust**
例 How to control or debilitate your opponent immediately irrespective of their size or martial arts background?

0360 **declaim** /dɪˈkleɪm/ □□□
DECLAIM v. to speak loudly and vehemently 抨击，大声抗议
同 **rant, rave**
例 Declaim against pride is not always a sign of humility.

0361 **declivity** /dɪˈklɪvɪtɪ/ □□□
DECLIVITY n. downward slope 下坡，斜坡
同 **decline, descent, grade, slant**
例 I looked frontage straightly, going declivity one by one.

0362 **defile** /dɪˈfaɪl/ □□□
DEFILE v. to make unclean, impure 污损，玷污
同 **sully, dishonor**
例 Who are these men who defile the grassy borders of our roads and lanes.

0363 **depose** /dɪˈpəʊz/ □□□
DEPOSE v. to remove from a high position 废黜，罢免
同 **displace, overthrow**
例 The council of the tribe also had the power to depose both sachems and chiefs.

0364 **deprecate** /ˈdeprəkeɪt/ □□□
DEPRECATE vt. belittle, disparage 抨击，反对

同 **denigrate, discount, minimize**
例 As a lawyer, I would deprecate any sort of legal control on gene therapy at this stage.

0365 **desecrate** /ˈdesɪˌkreɪt/ □□□
DESECRATE *vt.* to violate the sacredness of a thing or place 亵渎，污辱
同 **defile, degrade, profane, violate**
例 As a lawyer, I would deprecate any sort of legal control on gene therapy at this stage.

0366 **desultory** /ˈdesəltrɪ/ □□□
DESULTORY *adj.* at random, rambling, unmethodical 散乱的，漫无目的，随意的，不连贯的
同 **chaotic**
例 Do not let the discussion fragment into a desultory conversation with no clear direction.

0367 **dictum** /ˈdɪktəm/ □□□
DICTUM *n.* authoritative statement; popular saying 格言，名言
同 **adage, aphorism, decree**
例 She reminded us of Barnum's dictum: You could sell anything to anybody if you marketed it right.

0368 **disconcerting** /ˌdɪskənˈsəːrtɪŋ/ □□□
DISCONCERTING *adj.* bewildering, perplexing, slightly disturbing 不安的，困惑的；disconcert（v.）
同 **unsetting**
例 This move was unexpected, and proportionately disconcerting.

0369 **discursive** /dɪsˈkəːsɪv/ □□□
DISCURSIVE *adj.* rambling, lacking order 东拉西扯的，离题的
同 **rambling**
例 They complained that my writing was becoming too discursive.

0370 **dissemble** /dɪˈsembl/ □□□
DISSEMBLE *v.* to pretend, disguise one's motives 掩饰，假装不知道
同 **camouflage, conceal**
例 Henry was not slow to dissemble when it served his purposes.

0371 **doleful** /ˈdəʊlfl/ □□□
DOLEFUL *adj.* sad, mournful 悲哀的，阴沉的
同 **dejected, woeful**
例 He gave me a long, doleful look.

0372 **dour** /ˈdaʊə(r)/ □□□
DOUR *adj.* sullen and gloomy; stern and severe 阴沉的，严厉的
同 **austere, strict, grave**
例 When it comes to more mainstream services, staff are dour and unhelpful.

0373 **duress** /djʊˈres/ □□□
DURESS *n.* threat of force or intimidation; imprisonment 强迫，监禁
同 **coercion, compulsion, constraint, pressure**
例 These unequal treaties were made under duress.

0374 **ebullient** /ɪˈbʌlɪənt/ □□□
EBULLIENT *adj.* extremely lively, enthusiastic 热情洋溢的；沸腾的
同 **ardent, avid, zestful**
例 He was ebullient over the reception of his novel.

0375 **effulgent** /ɪˈfʌldʒənt/ □□□
EFFULGENT *adj.* radiant, splendorous 光辉的，灿烂的
同 **glowing**
例 We have an effulgent national culture.

0376 **egregious** /ɪˈgriːdʒɪəs/ □□□
EGREGIOUS *adj.* conspicuously bad 恶名昭彰的
同 **blatant, flagrant, rank**
例 None of this excuses his egregious, almost maniacal, tactics and his total insensity to our necessities.

0377 **egress** /ˈiˌgres/ □□□
EGRESS *n.* exit 出口，外出

同 **outlet**
例 The only egress from the nightclub was a dark, narrow stairway to the street below.

0378 **epigram** /ˈepɪgræm/ □□□
EPIGRAM *n.* short, witty saying or poem 警句，讽刺短诗
同 **adage, aphorism, maxim, saw**
例 Suddenly a surprising image or epigram will light up the scene.

0379 **erudite** /ˈerʊdaɪt/ □□□
ERUDITE *adj.* learned, scholarly 博学的
同 **cultured, educated, knowledgeable, literate**
例 Through hard work, he finally made himself into an erudite man.

0380 **ethos** /ˈɪːθɑːs/ □□□
ETHOS *n.* beliefs or character of a group 民族精神
同 **sentiment**
例 The path he saw himself taking in his research seemed directly opposed to the ethos of the department.

0381 **evanescent** /ˌiːvəˈnesnt/ □□□
EVANESCENT *adj.* fleeting, momentary 迅速消失的，短暂的
同 **ephemeral, fleeting, fugitive, transient**
例 The evanescent post-war economic boom was quickly followed by a deep recession.

0382 **evince** /ɪˈvɪns/ □□□
EVINCE *vt.* to reveal; to put out in the open 表明，揭示
同 **demonstrate**
例 For people of a certain age, such anecdotes might evince something like nostalgia.

0383 **excoriate** /ˈeksˈkɔːrɪeɪt/ □□□
EXCORIATE *vt.* to censure scathingly; to express strong disapproval of 严厉指责，痛斥
同 **denounce**
例 He proceeded to excoriate me in front of the nurses.

0384 **exhume** /eksˈhjuːm/ □□□
EXHUME *vt.* to remove from a grave; uncover a secret 掘出（尸体以检验），发掘
同 **disinter, unearth**
例 His remains have been exhumed from a cemetery in Queens, New York City.

0385 **exigent** /ˈeksɪdʒənt/ □□□
EXIGENT *adj.* urgent, critical 紧急的，苛求的
同 **compelling, critical, crucial, imperative, pressing**
例 The patient has an exigent need for meditation, or else he will lose his sight.

0386 **expiate** /ˈekspɪeɪt/ □□□
EXPIATE *v.* to make amends for, atone 赎罪，补偿
同 **answer, compensate, pay**
例 He had a chance to confess and expiate his guilt.

0387 **fastidious** /fæˈstɪdɪəs/ □□□
FASTIDIOUS *adj.* careful with details 挑剔的，苛求的
同 **meticulous, painstaking, precise, punctilious, scrupulous**
例 She is too fastidious about her food or clothing.

0388 **fatuous** /ˈfætʃʊəs/ □□□
FATUOUS *adj.* stupid; foolishly self-satisfied 愚昧的，愚笨的
同 **absurd, ludicrous, ridiculous**
例 Television commercials seem more smug and fatuous than ever.

0389 **feign** /feɪn/ □□□
FEIGN *v.* to pretend, to give a false apprearance of 假装，伪装
同 **fake**
例 She knew that her efforts to feign cheerfulness weren't convincing.

0390 **feral** /ˈfeəl/ □□□
FERAL adj. wild, savage 野生的
同 **wild, untamed, undomesticated, savage**
例 No one is dare to get close to your dog as it is too feral.

0391 **fetid** /ˈfetɪd/ □□□
FETID adj. foul-smelling, putrid 有恶臭的，臭的
同 **funky, malodorous, noisome**
例 The air of the room was fetid with stale tobacco smoke.

0392 **flaccid** /ˈflæksɪd/ □□□
FLACCID adj. limp, flabby, weak 软弱的，无活力的
同 **floppy, soft**
例 Flaccid constipation is characterized by a lazy or atonic intestinal muscle.

0393 **flair** /fleər/ □□□
FLAIR n. a natural talent, aptitude, or ability 本领，天资，嗅觉
同 **aptitude, bent**
例 He was a born mechanic with a flair for design.

0394 **fodder** /ˈfɒdə(r)/ □□□
FODDER n. raw material, as for artistic creation, readily abundant ideas or images 饲料，素材
同 **food, silage, hay, feed**
例 This story will be more fodder for the gossip columnists.

0395 **foible** /ˈfɔɪbl/ □□□
FOIBLE n. minor weakness or character flaw 小缺点，小毛病
同 **blemish, failing, vice**
例 My grandfather always carries his watch in his pocket; it's a foible of his.

0396 **foment** /fəʊˈment/ □□□
FOMENT vt. to arouse or incite 煽动，挑起
同 **abet, instigate, promote**
例 He was accused of fomenting violence.

0397 **frenetic** /frəˈnetɪk/ □□□
FRENETIC adj. frantic, frenzied 狂乱的，狂热的
同 **feverish**
例 This frenetic activity is the sign of a worried man.

0398 **gamely** /ˈgeɪmlɪ/ □□□
GAMELY adj. spiritedly, bravely 不屈地，勇敢地
同 **plucky**
例 Lamed by a cramp, the young girl limped on gamely and won the match.

0399 **glower** /ˈglaʊə/ □□□
GLOWER vt. to glare, stare angrily and intensely 怒目而视
同 **frown, scowl**
例 It is better for such countries to prosper inside the market system than glower outside it.

0400 **goad** /gəʊd/ □□□
GOAD vt. to prod or urge 激励，刺激
同 **impel, incite, provoke, stimulate**
例 His opposition acted as a goad to her determination to succeed.

0401 **grandiloquence** /grænˈdɪləkwəns/ □□□
GRANDILOQUENCE n. lofty, pompous language 大话，夸口
同 **magniloquence, loftiness**
例 We always heard his grandiloquence in stock aspect, and we still remember his accurate prediction in stock market in 2000.

0402 **gustatory** /ˈgʌstətərɪ/ □□□
GUSTATORY adj. relating to sense of taste 味道的，味觉的

同 **culinary**
例 Human mind constantly depend on objects which are taken from visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory and tactile means.

0403 **harangue** /hə'ræŋ/ □□□
HARANGUE *n.* a ranting speech 长篇大论
同 **diatribe, tirade**
例 Unfortunately, no questions from the audience broke the continuity of his harangue.

0404 **harrowing** /'hærəʊɪŋ/ □□□
HARROWING *adj.* extremely distressing, terrifying 痛心的，悲痛的
同 **tormenting, vexing**
例 You've had a harrowing time this past month.

0405 **hermetic** /heː'metɪk/ □□□
HERMETIC *adj.* tightly sealed 密封的，与外界隔绝的
同 **airtight, impervious, watertight**
例 Their work is more cosily hermetic than ever.

0406 **impassive** /ɪm'pæsɪv/ □□□
IMPASSIVE *adj.* stoic, not susceptible to suffering 冷漠的
同 **unemotional, expressionless, emotionless, blank, inexpressive**
例 He was content to stand by as an impassive spectator.

0407 **impertinent** /ɪm'pəːtɪnənt/ □□□
IMPERTINENT *adj.* rude, insolent 无礼的，粗鲁的
同 **audacious, bold, brash, brassy, brazen, impudent, insolent**
例 I don't like strangers who ask impertinent questions.

0408 **impinge** /ɪm'pɪndʒ/ □□□
IMPINGE *vt.* to impact, affect, make an impression; to encroach, infringe 影响，冲击，侵犯
同 **impose, intrude, interrupt, encroach, invade**
例 Your political opinions will necessarily impinge on your public life.

0409 **importune** /ˌɪmpəː'tjuːn/ □□□
IMPORTUNE *v.* to ask repeatedly, beg 强求，胡搅蛮缠
同 **annoy, trouble**
例 One can no longer walk the streets without seeing beggars importuning passers by.

0410 **imprecation** /ˌɪmprɪ'keɪʃn/ □□□
IMPRECATION *n.* a curse 诅咒
同 **damnation**
例 Spouting vident imprecations, he searched for the person who had vandalized his truck.

0411 **incendiary** /ɪn'sendɪərɪ/ □□□
INCENDIARY *adj.* combustible, flammable, burning easily 煽动的，放火的
同 **explosive, inflammable**
例 There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb.

0412 **incipient** /ɪn'sɪpɪənt/ □□□
INCIPIENT *adj.* beginning to exist or appear; in an initial stage 起初的，初期的
同 **basic, developing**
例 She felt for him an incipient tenderness, but scarcely any passion.

0413 **inculcate** /ɪn'kʌlkeɪt/ □□□
INCULCATE *vt.* to teach, impress in the mind 教授，教育
同 **implant, indoctrinate, instill, preach**
例 We failed to inculcate students with love of knowledge.

0414 **inculpate** /ɪn'kʌlˌpeɪt/ □□□
INCULPATE *vt.* to blame, charge with a crime 控告
同 **incriminate**
例 They are afraid of inculpating themselves and say no more than is necessary.

0415 **incursion** /ɪn'keːʃn/ □□□
INCURSION *n.* sudden invasion 侵犯，入侵
同 **raid**
例 They were outraged by our incursion into Cambodia.

0416 **indubitable** /ɪn'djuːbɪtəbl/ □□□
INDUBITABLE *adj.* unquestionable 不容置疑的
同 **apparent, certain, unassailable**
例 His brilliance renders this film an indubitable classic.

0417 **ingratiate** /ɪn'greɪʃɪeɪt/ □□□
INGRATIATE *vt.* to gain favor with another by deliberate effort, to speak to please somebody so as to gain in dvantage 逢迎，讨好
同 **flatter, curry**
例 She quickly sought to ingratiate herself with the new administration.

0418 **interdict** /'ɪntədɪkt/ □□□
INTERDICT *vt.* to forbid, prohibit 禁止，停止，阻断
同 **ban, outlaw**
例 Interdict could also be sought for the protection of public interests.

0419 **interpolate** /ɪn'təːpəleɪt/ □□□
INTERPOLATE *v.* to insert; to change by adding new words or material 加入（额外的事），插入新语句
同 **intercalate**
例 If I may interpolate a comment, before you continue your speech.

0420 **invective** /ɪn'vektɪv/ □□□
INVECTIVE *n.* an angry verbal attack 恶言漫骂
同 **denunciation, revilement, vituperation**
例 A woman had hurled racist invective at the family.

0421 **inveterate** /ɪn'vetərət/ □□□
INVETERATE *adj.* stubbornly established by habit 根深蒂固的
同 **confirmed, entrenched**
例 It is hard for an inveterate smoker to give up tobacco.

0422 **invidious** /ɪn'vɪdɪəs/ □□□
INVIDIOUS *adj.* envious; obnoxious 招人嫉妒的，惹人反感的
同 **discriminatory, insulting, jaundiced, resentful**
例 The local authority could find itself in the invidious position of having to refuse.

0423 **jettison** /'dʒetɪsn/ □□□
JETTISON *vt.* to discard, to get rid of as unnecessary or encumbering 抛弃，丢弃
同 **eject, dump**
例 Sometimes you need to jettison unhealthy cargo.

0424 **jurisprudence** /ˌdʒʊərɪs'pruːdns/ □□□
JURISPRUDENCE *n.* philosophy of law 法律学，法律体系
同 **legal matters**
例 Bob is best remembered for his work in economics, jurisprudence and political science.

0425 **laggard** /'lægəd/ □□□
LAGGARD *adj.* dawdler, loafer, lazy person 落后的，迟钝的
同 **slowpoke**
例 The United States has been a laggard in alternative vehicles.

0426 **largess** /lɑː'djes/ □□□
LARGESS *n.* the generous giving of lavish gifts 慷慨的赠予，赠品
同 **bestowal, donative, giveaway, present**
例 Our people are in no need of richer nations' largess.

0427 **limpid** /'lɪmpɪd/ □□□
LIMPID *adj.* clear, transparent 清澈的，清晰的

同 **lucid, pellucid, serene**
例 It's only in those limpid eyes of hers that you see she's been through a lot.

0428 **lissome** /ˈlɪsəm/ □□□
LISSOME *adj.* easily bent; supple 柔软的
同 **graceful, lithe, supple**
例 The lissome birchbark canoe seemed to be a fish, so easily did it cut through the rolling black waves and ranks of ice.

0429 **malediction** /ˌmælɪˈdɪkʃən/ □□□
MALEDICTION *n.* a curse 诅咒，咒骂，诽谤
同 **swearword, oath**
例 He was answered with a torrent of malediction.

0430 **manifold** /ˈmænɪfəʊld/ □□□
MANIFOLD *adj.* diverse, varied 多方面的，各式各样的
同 **assorted, diverse, multifarious, multiple**
例 The moves in chess are not only manifold, but involute.

0431 **mawkish** /ˈmɔːkɪʃ/ □□□
MAWKISH *adj.* characterized by sick sentimentality 令人作呕的，多愁善感的
同 **maudlin, slushy, mushy, weepy**
例 A sordid, sentimental plot unwinds, with an inevitable mawkish ending.

0432 **mendacious** /menˈdeɪʃəs/ □□□
MENDACIOUS *adj.* dishonest 撒谎的
同 **deceitful, false, lying, untruthful**
例 The mendacious beggar told a different tale of woe at every house.

0433 **mettle** /ˈmetl/ □□□
METTLE *n.* courageousness; endurance 勇气
同 **character, fortitude, spirit**
例 The added competition keeps them on their mettle.

0434 **militate** /ˈmɪlɪteɪt/ □□□
MILITATE *vi.* to have weight or effect 有影响，产生作用
同 **affect, change, influence**
例 We can never promise to sail anywhere in particular, because the weather might militate against it.

0435 **mote** /məʊt/ □□□
MOTE *n.* a small particle, speck 导火线，微尘，瑕疵
同 **bit, shred**
例 The small mote on her forehead distinguishes her from her twin sister.

0436 **mottle** /ˈmɒtl/ □□□
MOTTLE *vt.* to mark with spots 使成杂色，弄成斑驳
同 **spotted**
例 Mottle are caused by poor ink or uneven absorption characteristics in the paper.

0437 **neonate** /ˈnɪːəʊneɪt/ □□□
NEONATE *n.* a newborn child 新生儿
同 **baby, infant**
例 Hemolytic icterus occurs in the neonate of the horse and swine.

0438 **nettle** /ˈnetl/ □□□
NETTLE *vt.* to irritate 激怒
同 **annoy, vex**
例 He was nettled by her manner.

0439 **noisome** /ˈnɒɪsəm/ □□□
NOISOME *adj.* stinking, putrid 恶臭的，有害的
同 **disgusting, foul, malodorous**
例 His noisome reputation for corruption had already begun to spread.

0440 **oblique** /əˈbliːk/ □□□
OBLIQUE adj. diverging from a straight line or course, not straightforward 间接的，拐弯抹角的
同 **glancing, slanted, tangential**
例 He made oblique references to her lack of experience.

0441 **pallid** /ˈpælɪd/ □□□
PALLID adj. lacking color 苍白的，无生气的
同 **pale**
例 Their condition ranged from pallid shock to profane defiance.

0442 **parley** /ˈpɑːlɪ/ □□□
PARLEY n. discussion, usually between enemies 和谈，谈判
同 **confabulation, conference**
例 The general held a parley with the enemy about exchanging prisoners.

0443 **parsimony** /ˈpɑːsɪmənɪ/ □□□
PARSIMONY n. stinginess 过度节俭
同 **economy, frugality, meanness, miserliness**
例 Due to official parsimony only the one machine was built.

0444 **peculate** /ˈpekjʊleɪt/ □□□
PECULATE v. to embezzle 盗用，挪用
同 **misappropriate**
例 They accused him of having peculated the public money.

0445 **pecuniary** /pɪˈkjuːnɪərɪ/ □□□
PECUNIARY adj. relating to money 金钱的
同 **monetary, financial, fiscal, economic, commercial**
例 She is so independent that she refused all pecuniary aid.

0446 **pedagogue** /ˈpedəgɒg/ □□□
PEDAGOGUE n. teacher 教师，教育者
同 **instructor**
例 De Gaulle was a born pedagogue who used the public platform and the television screen to great effect.

0447 **percipient** /pəˈsɪpɪənt/ □□□
PERCIPIENT adj. discerning, able to perceive 洞察力强的
同 **insightful, perceptive**
例 Vermeer's eyes are so percipient that no instrument is able to substitute for them.

0448 **peripatetic** /ˌperɪpəˈtetɪk/ □□□
PERIPATETIC adj. moving from place to place 巡游的，漫游的
同 **itinerant, nomadic**
例 Her father was in the army and the family led a peripatetic existence.

0449 **perspicacity** /ˌpəːspɪˈkæsɪtɪ/ □□□
PERSPICACITY adj. shrewdness, perceptiveness 洞察力
同 **discernment, perceptiveness, cleverness, intelligence**
例 He may own the perspicacity and persistence to catch and keep the most valuable thing.

0450 **pertinacious** /ˌpəːtɪˈneɪʃəs/ □□□
PERTINACIOUS adj. stubbornly persistent 顽固的，坚持的
同 **obstinate**
例 The ideas of my friend Watson, though limited are exceedingly pertinacious.

0451 **plucky** /ˈplʌkɪ/ □□□
PLUCKY adj. courageous; spunky 勇敢的
同 **brave**
例 The plucky schoolgirl amazed doctors by hanging on to life for nearly two months.

0452 **ply** /plaɪ/ □□□
PLY v. to join together; to use diligently; to engage 缠绕，辛勤工作，从事
同 **handle, manipulate**
例 Ferry boats ply regularly between all the resorts on the lake.

0453 **polemic** /pə'lemɪk/ □□□
POLEMIC *n.* controversy, argument; verbal attack 争论，辩论，争论者，辩论者
同 **denunciation, refutation**
例 Her speech was memorable for its polemic rather than its substance.

0454 **politic** /'pɒlətɪk/ □□□
POLITIC *adj.* shrewd and crafty in managing or dealing with things 精明的，有策略的
同 **tactful**
例 I felt it politic to keep my peace and play the part of the attentive listener.

0455 **pontificate** /pɒn'tɪfɪkeɪt/ □□□
PONTIFICATE *vi.* to speak in a pretentious manner 武断地表示意见
同 **declaim, lecture, orate, preach, sermonize**
例 Politicians like to pontificate about falling standards.

0456 **portentous** /pɔː'tentəs/ □□□
PORTENTOUS *adj.* foreshadowing, ominous; eliciting amazement and wonder 预示（坏事）的，先兆的，令人惊讶的
同 **premonitory**
例 The present aspect of society is portentous of great change.

0457 **posit** /'pɒzɪt/ □□□
POSIT *vt.* to assume as real or conceded; propose as an explanation 假定，假设，设想
同 **suggest**
例 Other historians posit that she died of old age around 550 BC.

0458 **potable** /'pəʊtəbl/ □□□
POTABLE *adj.* suitable for drinking 可以喝的，适合饮用的
同 **unpolluted, clean, fresh, pure**
例 They set up purifying systems in places where the water was not potable.

0459 **potentate** /'pəʊtnteɪt/ □□□
POTENTATE *n.* a ruler; one who wields great power 君主，统治者，有权势的人
同 **leader, dominator**
例 They might didn't agree with potentate but still performed as soldiers.

0460 **precipitous** /prɪ'sɪpɪtəs/ □□□
PRECIPITOUS *adj.* steeply; hastily 陡峭的，急躁的，鲁莽的
同 **impetuous, headlong, reckless**
例 The stock market's precipitous drop frightened foreign investors.

0461 **prevaricate** /prɪ'værɪˌkeɪt/ □□□
PREVARICATE *adj.* to lie, evade the truth 支吾其辞，搪塞
同 **equivocate, fabricate, fib, hedge**
例 Didn't prevaricate but answered forthrightly and honestly.

0462 **primeval** /praɪ'miːvl/ □□□
PRIMEVAL *adj.* original, ancient 原始的，初期的
同 **original, primitive**
例 The explorer spun many fantastic tales about his adventures in the primeval forests.

0463 **privation** /praɪ'veʃn/ □□□
PRIVATION *n.* lack of usual necessities or comforts 丧失，贫困
同 **deprivation, forfeiture, loss, poverty**
例 It will be the greatest imaginable privation for her to have to leave london.

0464 **probity** /'prəʊbətɪ/ □□□
PROBITY *n.* honesty, integrity 诚实，正直
同 **honor, integrity, rectitude, uprightness, virtue**
例 He asserted his innocence and his financial probity.

0465 **procrastinate** /prəʊ'kræstɪneɪt/ □□□
PROCRASTINATE *v.* to delay, often unnecessarily 耽搁，延迟
同 **delay, postpone, adjourn**

例 While the inclination to procrastinate is common, one must fully consider the detrimental impact of unnecessary delays.

0466 **proffer** /ˈprɒfə(r)/ □□□
PROFFER vt. to offer for acceptance 提供，贡献，提出
同 **propose**
例 It was instinctive for her to proffer help to Mrs. Fisher.

0467 **promulgate** /ˈprɒmlɡeɪt/ □□□
PROMULGATE vt. to proclaim, make known 公布，传播
同 **publicize, broadcast, propagate, spread, disseminate**
例 In order to regulate franchise effectively, western countries have promulgated special laws.

0468 **propinquity** /prəˈpɪŋkwɪtɪ/ □□□
PROPINQUITY n. nearness 邻近，接近，相似性
同 **proximity**
例 They are both cousins of his, but not of the same degree of propinquity.

0469 **proscribe** /prəˈskraɪb/ □□□
PROSCRIBE vt. to condemn, outlaw 剥夺……的公权；禁止
同 **censure, repudiate**
例 They are proscribed by federal law from owning guns.

0470 **purport** /pəˈpɔːt/ □□□
PURPORT vt. to profess, suppose, claim 声称，意指
同 **allege, pretend**
例 Many theories purport to explain growth in terms of a single cause.

0471 **quiescence** /kwɪˈesns/ □□□
QUIESCENCE n. inactivity, stillness 静止状态，沉寂，不动
同 **calm, dormancy, idleness, repose**
例 The image of Buddha, who was called The Greatest Yogin of all Times, expresses serene quiescence.

0472 **recondite** /ˈrekənˌdaɪt/ □□□
RECONDITE adj. relating to obscure learning; known to only a few 深奥的，难解的
同 **esoteric**
例 To a craftsman, the ancient article with recondite and scholastic words was too abstruse to understand.

0473 **redress** /rɪˈdres/ □□□
REDRESS vt./n. relief from wrong or injury 赔偿，矫正，补偿
同 **amend, indemnity, quittance, reparation, restitution**
例 More and more victims turn to litigation to redress wrongs done to them.

0474 **refract** /rɪˈfrækt/ □□□
REFRACT vt. to alter or distort as if by refraction 折射，扭曲
同 **bend, slant**
例 As we age the lenses of the eyes thicken, and thus refract light differently.

0475 **reminiscent** /ˌremɪˈnɪsnt/ □□□
REMINISCENT adj. awakening memories of something similar 回忆往事的
同 **suggestive, evocative, resonant**
例 She bowed her head in a gesture somehow reminiscent of royalty.

0476 **remuneration** /rɪˌmjuːnəˈreɪʃn/ □□□
REMUNERATION n. payment for goods or services or to recompense for losses 酬劳，偿还，赔偿
同 **recompense, pay**
例 He received a generous remuneration for his services.

0477 **replete** /rɪˈpliːt/ □□□
REPLETE adj. full, abundant 充满的，装满的
同 **full, complete, brimming**
例 His story was replete with falsehood.

0478 **ribald** /ˈrɪbld/ □□□
RIBALD adj. coarsely, crudely humorous 下流的，言谈粗俗的

同 **coarse, gross, indelicate, lewd, obscene**
例 He loves entertaining his friends with ribald stories.

0479 **riddle** /ˈrɪdl/ □□□
RIDDLE *v.* to pierce with numerous holes; permeate 穿透
同 **honeycomb, perforate, pierce, prick, punch**
例 Unknown attackers riddled two homes with gunfire.

0480 **sacrilegious** /ˌsækrəˈlɪdʒəs/ □□□
SACRILEGIOUS *adj.* impious, irreverent toward what is held to be sacred or holy 亵渎神圣的
同 **profane, blasphemous**
例 Christlike vagrant wanders through a perverse and grotesque land filled with religious and sacrilegious imagery.

0481 **sacrosanct** /ˈsækrəʊsæŋkt/ □□□
SACROSANCT *adj.* holy, something that should not be criticized 神圣不可侵犯的
同 **holy, inviolable, off-limits**
例 I'll work till late in the evening, but my weekends are sacrosanct.

0482 **sagacious** /səˈgeɪʃəs/ □□□
SAGACIOUS *adj.* shrewd 聪明的，睿智的
同 **astute, judicious, perspicacious, sage, wise**
例 He is the most sagacious member of the committee.

0483 **salubrious** /səˈluːbrɪəs/ □□□
SALUBRIOUS *adj.* healthful 有益健康的
同 **bracing, curative, medicinal, therapeutic**
例 The surroundings were not very salubrious.

0484 **sententious** /senˈtenʃəs/ □□□
SENTENTIOUS *adj.* having a moralizing tone 警句的，富于格言的
同 **aphoristic, moralistic, pithy, pompous**
例 Generally his ideas were expressed in sententious phrase, spoken in low voice.

0485 **sentient** /ˈsentɪənt/ □□□
SENTIENT *adj.* aware, conscious, able to perceive 有知觉的
同 **feeling, intelligent, thinking**
例 Despite his complete lack of sleep, Joe was still sentient when I spoke to him this afternoon.

0486 **sportive** /ˈspɔːtɪv/ □□□
SPORTIVE *adj.* frolicsome, playful 嬉戏的，闹着玩的，开玩笑的
同 **frisky, merry**
例 The present situation in teaching sportive gymnastics is generally unsatisfactory.

0487 **stint** /stɪnt/ □□□
STINT *v.* to be sparing or frugal; to restrict with respect to a share or allowance 节省，限制
同 **skimp, scrimp**
例 We hope that you will not stint your criticism.

0488 **stringent** /ˈstrɪndʒənt/ □□□
STRINGENT *adj.* imposing severe, rigorous standards 严格的，严厉的
同 **restricted, tight, demanding**
例 The Act imposes more stringent regulations on atmospheric pollution.

0489 **subjugate** /ˈsʌbdʒʊgeɪt/ □□□
SUBJUGATE *vt.* to conquer, subdue; to enslave 征服，使服从
同 **defeat, enthrall, vanquish, yoke**
例 It's shows mankind's subjectivist wish to subjugate robots to his mastery.

0490 **tantamount** /ˈtæntəˌmaʊnt/ □□□
TANTAMOUNT *adj.* equivalent in value or significance 同等的，相等的
同 **equal, equivalent**
例 If he resigned it would be tantamount to admitting that he was guilty.

0491 **tenet** /ˈtenɪt/ □□□
TENET *n.* a principle, belief, or doctrine accepted by members of a group 原则，信念
同 **canon**
例 The judge's ruling was based on the simple commonsense tenet that no man is above the law.

0492 **torpid** /ˈtɔːpɪd/ □□□
TORPID *adj.* lethargic, dormant, lacking motion 迟钝的，呆滞的
同 **apathetic, hibernating, inactive, inert**
例 He just walked and his mind drifted slowly like a torpid stream.

0493 **tumult** /ˈtjuːmʌlt/ □□□
TUMULT *n.* state of confusion, agitation 骚动，吵闹
同 **commotion, chaos, disturbance, turmoil**
例 The tumult in the streets awakened everyone in the house.

0494 **urbane** /əːˈbeɪn/ □□□
URBANE *adj.* courteous, refined, suave 温文尔雅的，懂礼貌的
同 **cosmopolitan, elegant, polite**
例 Despite the crisis, the chairman's voice was urbane as usual.

0495 **verisimilitude** /ˌverɪsɪˈmɪlɪˌtjuːd/ □□□
VERISIMILITUDE *n.* quality of appearing true or real 逼真，貌似真实
同 **reality**
例 To add verisimilitude, the stage is covered with sand for the desert scenes.

0496 **vex** /veks/ □□□
VEX *v.* to irritate; annoy; provoke 使恼怒
同 **annoy, gall, grate**
例 I didn't vex my mind with the questions.

0497 **vim** /vɪm/ □□□
VIM *n.* vitality and energy 精力，活力
同 **power, force**
例 He set to his task with renewed vim and vigour.

0498 **whet** /wet/ □□□
WHET *vt.* to sharpen, stimulate 磨快，刺激
同 **hone, grind, strop**
例 She gave him just enough information to whet his appetite.

0499 **winsome** /ˈwɪnsəm/ □□□
WINSOME *adj.* charming, pleasing 迷人的，有吸引力的
同 **blithe, gay, lightsome**
例 One hundred fifty-seven pages in length, the book is so winsome that it is easy to read in a single sitting.

0500 **wizened** /ˈwɪznd/ □□□
WIZENED *adj.* dry, shrunken, wrinkled 皮肤起皱的，枯萎的
同 **atrophied, desiccated, wasted**
例 She complained of a headache, and she looked old and wizened.

UNIT 2 十大类常考类比词汇

本单元词汇为 SSAT 词汇满分必备类比词汇。根据我们对历年考题的科学统计，发现有 10 类词汇是 SSAT 类比题最常考的词汇。

此外，本单元的第六大类常考类比词汇——《数理化篇》中为考生准备了常考数学词汇，记住此小类词汇，方便大家做数学题。

对于十大类常考类比词汇，我们的建议是，不需要完全记住拼写，只需要记住最常见的中文意思即可。请同时结合本书中第二部分——类比关系总结部分——记忆本单元词汇。让我们从现在开始，记忆本单元词汇，征服十大类常考类比词汇 1738 词。

第一大类常考类比词汇——人物篇

0001 **antecedent** /ˌæntɪˈsiːdnt/ □□□
n./adj. 发生在前的事，先例，祖先；在前的，先行的

0002 **acolyte** /ˈækəlaɪt/ □□□
n. 随从，助手

0003 **adept** /əˈdept/ □□□
adj./n. 熟练的，精于……的；专家

0004 **adversary** /ˈædvəsərɪ/ □□□
n. 对手，敌人

0005 **agronomist** /əˈɡrɒnəmɪst/ □□□
n. 农学家

0006 **altruist** /ˈæltruɪst/ □□□
adj./n. 利他主义的，无私的；利他主义者

0007 **alumna** /əˈlʌmnə/ □□□
n. 女毕业生，女校友

0008 **alumnus** /əˈlʌmnəs/ □□□
n. 男毕业生，男校友

0009 **amateur** /ˈæmətə(r)/ □□□
n. 业余爱好者

0010 **anarchist** /ˈænəkɪst/ □□□
n. 无政府主义者

0011 **anesthesiologist** /ˌænəsˌθiːziɒˈlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 麻醉专家

0012 **antagonist** /ænˈtæɡənɪst/ □□□
n. 对抗者，对手，敌手，反面主角

0013 **apologist** /əˈpɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 辩解者，辩解者

0014 **applicant** /ˈæplɪkənt/ □□□
n. 申请人

0015 **arbitrator** /ˈɑːbɪtreɪtə(r)/ □□□
n. 仲裁人

0016 **aristocracy** /ˌærˈstɒkrəsɪ/ □□□
n. 贵族，贵族统治，上层社会

0017 **ascetic** /əˈsetɪk/ □□□
adj./v. 禁欲的；苦行者，禁欲者

0018 **aspirant** /aˈspaɪərənt/ □□□
n. 有抱负的人

0019 **assassinator** /əsæsɪˈneɪtə/ □□□
n. 暗杀者，刺客

0020 **astrologer** /əˈstrɒlədʒə(r)/ □□□
n. 占星家

0021 **attendant** /əˈtendənt/ □□□
n. 出席者，服务员

0022 **autocrat** /ˈɔːtəkræt/ □□□
n. 独裁者

0023 **automaton** /ɔːˈtɒmətən/ □□□
n. 自动机器，机器人

0024 **bailiff** /ˈbeɪlɪf/ □□□
n. 法警，司法官

0025 **benefactor** /ˈbenɪfæktə(r)/ □□□
n. 捐助者，施主，恩人

0026 **patron** /ˈpeɪtrən/ □□□
n. 赞助人，捐助者

0027 **beneficiary** /ˌbenɪˈfɪʃəri/ □□□
n. 受惠者，受益人

0028 **boor** /bʊə(r)/ □□□
n. 农民，粗野的人

0029 **bootblack** /ˈbuːtˌblæk/ □□□
n. 以擦皮鞋为业的人，擦皮鞋匠

0030 **buffoon** /bəˈfuːn/ □□□
n. 愚蠢的人，傻瓜，逗乐小丑

0031 **bullhead** /ˈbʊlˌhed/ □□□
n. 顽固的人

0032 **bungler** /ˈbʌŋɡlə(r)/ □□□
n. 笨拙的人，经验能力不够的人

0033 **bystander** /ˈbaɪˌstændə(r)/ □□□
n. 旁观者，局外人

0034 **candidate** /ˈkændɪdeɪt/ □□□
n. 报考者，申请求职者

0035 **captain** /ˌkæptɪn/ □□□
n. 船长，机长，领袖

0036 **captor** /ˈkæptə(r)/ □□□
n. 捕捉者，捕手，俘虏者

0037 **carpenter** /ˈkɑːpəntə(r)/ □□□
n. 木工，木匠

0038 **cartographer** /kəɪˈtɒgrəfə(r)/ □□□
n. 制图者（绘制地图和图表者）

0039 **charisma** /kəˈrɪzmə/ □□□
n. 领袖气质，魅力

0040 **charlatan** /ˈʃɑːlətən/ □□□
n. 骗子

0041 **chatterbox** /ˈtʃætəbɒks/ □□□
n. 话匣子

0042 **chauffeur** /ˈʃəufə(r)/ □□□
n. 受雇于人的汽车司机

0043 **cherub** /ˈtʃerəb/ □□□
n. 小天使，胖娃娃

0044 **chiropractor** /ˈkaɪərəʊpræktə(r)/ □□□
n. 按摩师

0045 **choreographer** /ˌkɒrɪˈɒgrəfə/ □□□
n. 编舞者

0046 **claustrophobe** /ˈklɔːstrəˈfoʊb/ □□□
n. 患幽闭恐惧症者

0047 **cleric** /ˈklerɪk/ □□□
n. 神职人员

0048 **cobbler** /ˈkɒblə(r)/ □□□
n. 修鞋匠

0049 **colossus** /kəˈlɒsəs/ □□□
n. 巨像，巨人

0050 **confidant** /ˈkɒnfɪdænt/ □□□
n. 心腹朋友，知己

0051 **connoisseur** /ˌkɒnəˈsə:(r)/ □□□
n. 鉴赏家，鉴定家

0052 **conspirator** /kənˈspɪrətə(r)/ □□□
n. 共谋者，阴谋家，反叛者

0053 **contestant** /kənˈtestənt/ □□□
n. 竞争者，竞赛者，争论者

0054 **corporal** /ˈkɔːpərəl/ □□□
n. 下士

0055 **coward** /ˈkaʊərd/ □□□
n. 胆小鬼，懦夫

0056 **culprit** /ˈkʌlprɪt/ □□□
n. 犯人，罪犯，肇事者

0057 **curator** /kjʊəˈreɪtə(r)/ □□□
n. 馆长，监护人，管理者

0058 **daredevil** /ˈdeədevl/ □□□
n. 大胆鲁莽的人

0059 **defendant** /dɪˈfendənt/ □□□
n. 被告人

0060 **demagogue** /ˈdeməgɒːg/ □□□
n. 煽动者，群众煽动者

0061 **dermatologist** /ˌdəːməˈtɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 皮肤病学家，皮肤科医生

0062 **despot** /ˈdespɒt/ □□□
n. 暴君，专制者

0063 **devotee** /ˌdevəˈtiː/ □□□
n. 热爱者，迷恋者

0064 **dilettante** /ˌdɪləˈtænt/ □□□
n. 业余爱好者

0065 **prevaricator** /prɪˈværˌkeɪtə/ □□□
n. 说话支吾的人，推诿的人

0066 **doctrinaire** /ˌdɒkmˈneə(r)/ □□□
adj. 教条主义的

0067 **dupe** /djuːp/ □□□
n. 易受骗的人，上当者

0068 **egoist** /ˈegəʊɪst/ □□□
n. 自私自利的人

0069 **electrician** /ɪˈlekˈtrɪfn/ □□□
n. 电工，电气技师

0070 **entourage** /ˈɒnturɑːʒ/ □□□
n. 随行人员

0071 **entrepreneur** /ˌɒntrəprəˈnə:(r)/ □□□
n. 企业家

0072 **equivocator** /ɪkˈwɪvəkeɪtə/ □□□
n. 说模棱话的人，说话支吾的人

0073 **exorcist** /ˈeksɔːsɪst/ □□□
n. 驱魔的人，召魂者

0074 **extortionist** /ɪkˈstɔːʃnɪst/ □□□
n. 敲诈者，勒索者，强求者

0075 **felon** /felən/ □□□
n. 重罪犯

0076 **precursor** /priːˈkəːrsə/ □□□
n. 先驱，祖先，预兆

0077 **fraud** /frɔːd/ □□□
n. 欺诈，骗子

0078 **general** /dʒenərəl/ □□□
n. 上将

0079 **geneticist** /dʒəˈnetɪsɪst/ □□□
n. 遗传学家

0080 **geriatrician** /ˌdʒerɪəˈtrɪʃn/ □□□
n. 老年病学家

0081 **glutton** /ˈglʌtn/ □□□
n. 贪食者

0082 **neophyte** /nːəfaɪt/ □□□
n. 初学者，没经验的人

0083 **hedonist** /ˈhiːdənɪst/ □□□
n. 享乐主义者

0084 **henchman** /hentʃmən/ □□□
n. 亲信，（政治上的）支持者

0085 **herald** /herəld/ □□□
n. 使者，先驱

0086 **hermit** /ˈhəːmɪt/ □□□
n. 隐士

0087 **hypnotist** /hɪpnətɪst/ □□□
n. 施催眠术的人

0088 **iconoclast** /aɪˈkɒnəklæst/ □□□
n. 提倡打破旧习的人

0089 **idealist** /aɪˈdɪəlɪst/ □□□
n. 理想主义者

0090 **imp** /ɪmp/ □□□
n. 小恶魔，小魔鬼，小淘气

0091 **incumbent** /ɪnˈkʌmbənt/ □□□
n. 在职者，教会中的任职者

0092 **inmate** /ˈɪnmeɪt/ □□□
n. 同居者

0093 **innovator** /ɪnəveɪtə/ □□□
n. 改革者，创新者

0094 **interloper** /ˈɪntələupə/ □□□
n. 闯入者，干涉别人事务者

0095 **jester** /ˈdʒestə/ □□□
n. 弄臣

0096 **juggler** /dʒʌglə/ □□□
n. 玩杂耍的人

0097 **juror** /ˈdʒʊərə/ □□□
n. 陪审员，审查委员

0098 **kleptomaniac** /kleptəˈmeɪnɪæk/ □□□
n. 患偷窃狂者

0099 **laundress** /ˈlɔːndrɪs/ □□□
n. 洗衣女工

0100 **lieutenant** /lefˈtenənt/ □□□
n. 陆军中尉，副职官员

0101 **litigant** /lɪtɪgənt/ □□□
n. 诉讼当事人

0102 **lunatic** /luːnətɪk/ □□□
n. 精神失常者

0103 **martinet** /ˌmɑːtɪˈnet/ □□□
n. 严格执行纪律的人

0104 **matriarch** /ˈmeɪtrɪɑk/ □□□
n. 女家长

0105 **maverick** /ˈmævərɪk/ □□□
n. 持不同意见者

0106 **mechanic** /məˈkænɪk/ □□□
n. 技工，机修工

0107 **mendicant** /ˈmendɪkənt/ □□□
n. 乞丐，托钵僧

0108 **mentor** /ˈmentɔːr/ □□□
n. 指导者，导师，顾问

0109 **misanthrope** /mɪsənθrəup/ □□□
n. 厌恶人类的人

0110 **miser** /maɪzə/ □□□
n. 守财奴，吝啬鬼

0111 **misogynist** /mɪˈsɒdʒɪnɪst/ □□□
n. 厌恶女人的人

0112 **moderator** /ˈmɒdəreɪtə/ □□□
n. 主持人，仲裁人，调解人

0113 **narcissist** /nɒːˈsɪsɪst/ □□□
n. 自我陶醉者

0114 **neophyte** /ˈniːəfaɪt/ □□□
n. 新信徒，初学者

0115 **niggard** /nɪgəd/ □□□
n. 小气的人，吝啬鬼

0116 **nobleman** /nəʊblmən/ □□□
n. 贵族

0117 **nomad** /ˈnəʊmæd/ □□□
n. 游牧民，流浪者

0118 **novice** /ˈnɒvɪs/ □□□
n. 初学者，新手

0119 **numismatist** /njuːˈmɪzmətɪst/ □□□
n. 货币学者，古币研究家

0120 **nymph** /nɪmf/ □□□
n. 【希腊神话】【罗马神话】宁芙女神：以美丽女子形象出现，有时化身为树、水和山等自然之物的小女神

0121 **oceanographer** /ˌəʊʃəˈnɒgrəfə/ □□□
n. 海洋学者，海洋研究者

0122 **opponent** /əˈpəʊnənt/ □□□
n. 对手，反对者，敌手

0123 **optimist** /ˈɒptɪˈmɪst/ □□□
n. 乐观主义者，乐天派

0124 **optometrist** /ɒpˈtɒmətrɪst/ □□□
n. 验光师，视力测定者

0125 **oracle** /ˈɒrəkl/ □□□
n. 传达神谕的人，能提供可靠意见的人

0126 **partisan** /ˌpɑːtɪˈzæʌ/ □□□
n. 有偏见的人

0127 **pathologist** /pəˈθɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 病理学家

0128 **patriarch** /ˈpeɪtrɪɒːk/ □□□
n. 家长，族长，元老

0129 **patriot** /peɪtrɪət/ □□□
n. 爱国者，爱国主义者

0130 **patron** /peɪtrən/ □□□
n. 赞助人，资助人

0131 **pauper** /pɔːpə/ □□□
n. 穷人，贫民，贫穷

0132 **pawnbroker** /ˈpɔːnbrəʊkə/ □□□
n. 当铺老板

0133 **pedant** /ˈpednt/ □□□
n. 学究，卖弄学问者

0134 **pedestrian** /pəˈdestrɪən/ □□□
n. 步行者，行人

0135 **pediatrician** /ˌpiːdɪəˈtrɪʃn/ □□□
n. 小儿科医师

0136 **peon** /piːən/ □□□
n. 雇农，苦工

0137 **perfectionist** /pəˈfekʃənɪst/ □□□
n. 完美主义者，吹毛求疵者

0138 **pessimist** /pesɪmɪst/ □□□
n. 悲观主义者，悲观者

0139 **petitioner** /pəˈtɪʃənə/ □□□
n. 请求人，请愿人

0140 **pharmacist** /ˈfɑːməsɪst/ □□□
n. 药剂师

0141 **philatelist** /fɪˈlætlɪst/ □□□
n. 集邮家

0142 **plaintiff** /plentɪf/ □□□
n. 原告

0143 **playwright** /pleɪraɪt/ □□□
n. 剧作家

0144 **polymath** /ˈpɒlɪmæθ/ □□□
n. 知识广博者

0145 **pope** /pəʊp/ □□□
n. 【罗马天主教】教皇，罗马主教

0146 **pragmatist** /ˈprægmətɪst/ □□□
n. 实用主义者

0147 **prodigy** /ˈprɒdədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 神童，天才

0148 **predecessor** /ˈprɪːdɪsesə(r)/ □□□
n. 祖先，原著，创始人

0149 **prognosticator** /prɒgˈnɒstɪkeɪtə/ □□□
n. 预言者

0150 **proletariat** /prɒʊləˈteərɪət/ □□□
n. 无产阶级

0151 **advocate** /ˈædvəkeɪt/ □□□
n. 支持者，拥护者

0152 **protagonist** /prəˈtægənɪst/ □□□
n. 主人公

0153 **pundit** /ˈpʌndɪt/ □□□
n. 权威人士，专家

0154 **puppeteer** /pʌpɪˈtɪər/ □□□
n. 操纵木偶的人

0155 **purist** /pjʊərɪst/ □□□
n. （语言、艺术等方面的）纯粹主义者，正统主义者

0156 **rabble** /ˈræbl/ □□□
n. 暴民

0157 **raconteur** /ˌrækɒnˈtəː/ □□□
n. 善于讲故事的人

0158 **rascal** /ˈrɑːskl/ □□□
n. 流氓，无赖

0159 **recluse** /rɪˈkluːs/ □□□
n. 隐居者，隐士

0160 **registrant** /ˈredʒɪstrənt/ □□□
n. 登记者

0161 **renegade** /renɪgeɪd/ □□□
n. 叛徒，变节者

0162 **reprobate** /ˈreprəˌbeɪt/ □□□
n. 堕落的人，恶棍

0163 **rhetorician** /ˈrɒtəˈrɪʃn/ □□□
n. 雄辩家，修辞学者

0164 **rival** /raɪvl/ □□□
n. 对手，竞争者

0165 **saboteur** /ˌsæbəˈtɜː/ □□□
n. 从事破坏活动者

0166 **satirist** /ˈsætərɪst/ □□□
n. 讽刺文学家

0167 **scavenger** /ˈskævɪndʒə/ □□□
n. 捡破烂的人，清扫工

0168 **scrooge** /skruːdʒ/ □□□
n. 吝啬鬼，守财奴

0169 **seamstress** /siːmstrəs/ □□□
n. 女裁缝

0170 **seer** /sɪə/ □□□
n. 预言家，先知者

0171 **prophet** /ˈprɒfɪt/ □□□
n. 预言者，先知

0172 **sergeant** /ˈsɑːdʒənt/ □□□
n. 军士，中士，警官

0173 **sidekick** /saɪdkɪk/ □□□
n. 亲近的同事或朋友

0174 **skeptic** /ˈskeptɪk/ □□□
n. 怀疑者，怀疑论者

0175 **skinflint** /skɪnflɪnt/ □□□
n. 吝啬鬼

0176 **soothsayer** /ˈsuːθseɪə/ □□□
n. 预言者

0177 **spectator** /spekˈteɪtər/ □□□
n. 观众，旁观者

0178 **standee** /stænˈdiː/ □□□
n. 站着看的人

0179 **steward** /ˈstiuːəd/ □□□
n. 管家，乘务员，干事

0180 **stoic** /ˈstəʊɪk/ □□□
n. 坚忍克己之人，禁欲主义者

0181 **swine** /swaɪn/ □□□
n. 粗野或卑劣的人

0182 **sycophant** /ˈsɪkəfænt/ □□□
n. 谄媚者，拍马屁者

0183 **teamster** /ˈtiːmstə/ □□□
n. 卡车驾驶员

0184 **tycoon** /taɪˈkuːn/ □□□
n. 将军 < 口 > 企业巨头

0185 **valet** /ˈvæleɪ/ □□□
n. 男子的贴身男仆

0186 **vegetarian** /vedʒəˈteərɪən/ □□□
n. 素食者，食草动物

0187 **villain** /ˈvɪlən/ □□□
n. 反面人物，罪犯，恶棍

0188 **warlock** /ˈwɔːlɒk/ □□□
n. （犬指邪恶的）男巫，术士

0189 **warmonger** /ˈwɔːmʌŋgə/ □□□
n. 战争贩子

0190 **wrangler** /ræŋglə/ □□□
n. 争执人，在争吵的人

0191 **zany** /ˈzenɪ/ □□□
adj. 滑稽的，笨的，可笑的

0192 **zealot** /ˈzelət/ □□□
n. 热心的人，狂热者

0193 **cherub** /ˈtʃerəb/ □□□
n. 小天使，胖娃娃

0194 **horde** /hɔːd/ □□□
n. 游牧部落

0195 **throng** /θrɒŋ/ □□□
n. 人群，大群人

0196 **attorney** /əˈtəːrnɪ/ □□□
n. 代理人，律师

0197 **mendicant** /ˈmendɪkənt/ □□□
n. 托钵僧

0198 **ranger** /ˈreɪndʒə/ □□□
n. 护林者

0199 **anthologist** /ˈænθɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 选集的编者

0200 **groomer** /gruːmə/ □□□
n. 美容师

0201 **paragon** /ˈpærəgən/ □□□
n. 模范

0202 **polymath** /ˈpɒlɪmæθ/ □□□
n. 博学者

0203 **guru** /ˈguruː/ □□□
n. 领袖

0204 **yokel** /ˈjəʊkl/ □□□
n. 乡下佬

0205 **watchman** /ˈwɒtʃmən/ □□□
n. 警卫

0206 **titan** /ˈtaɪten/ □□□
n. 巨子

0207 **sybarite** /sɪbəraɪt/ □□□
n. 好享受的人

0208 **sophist** /ˈsɒfɪst/ □□□
n. 诡辩家

0209 **shepherd** /ˈʃepəd/ □□□
n. 牧羊人

0210 **senator** /ˈsenətə/ □□□
n. 参议员

0211 **sentry** /ˈsentrɪ/ □□□
n. 哨兵

0212 **sage** /seɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 圣人

0213 **royalty** /ˈrɔɪəltɪ/ □□□
n. 王族成员

0214 **referral** /rɪˈfəːrəl/ □□□
n. 介绍

0215 **rebel** /ˈrɪbl/ □□□
n. 反政府的人

0216 **quack** /kwæk/ □□□
n. 江湖医生

0217 **proselytizer** /ˈprɒsələtaɪzə/ □□□
n. 劝导者

0218 **progeny** /ˈprɒdʒənɪ/ □□□
n. 后裔

0219 **primitive** /ˈprɪmətɪv/ □□□
n. 原始人

0220 **physician** /fɪˈzɪʃən/ □□□
n. 医生

0221 **penitent** /ˈpenɪtənt/ □□□
n. 后悔者，忏悔者

0222 **pariah** /pəˈraɪə/ □□□
n. 被社会遗弃者

0223 **pagan** /pegən/ □□□
n. 异教徒

0224 **pacifist** /ˈpæsɪfɪst/ □□□
n. 和平主义者

0225 **outlaw** /ˈaʊtlɔː/ □□□
n. 歹徒，亡命之徒

0226 **organist** /ˈɔːgənɪst/ □□□
n. 风琴演奏者

0227 **opportunist** /ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪst/ □□□
n. 机会主义者，投机取巧者

0228 **neonate** /ˈnɪəʊneɪt/ □□□
n. 新生儿

0229 **meteorologist** /ˌmɪːtɪəˈrɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 气象学者

0230 **martyr** /ˈmɑːtə/ □□□
n. 烈士

0231 **luminary** /ˈluːmɪnərɪ/ □□□
n. 杰出人物

0232 **liberal** /ˈlɪbərəl/ □□□
n. 自由主义者

0233 **legislator** /ˈledʒɪsleɪtə/ □□□
n. 立法委员

0234 **janitor** /ˈdʒænɪtə/ □□□
n. 看门人

0235 **interlocutor** /ˌɪntəˈlɒkjətə/ □□□
n. 正参加谈话的人

0236 **impish** /ˈɪmpɪʃ/ □□□
n. 顽童

0237 **highwayman** /ˈhaɪweɪmən/ □□□
n. 拦路抢劫的强盗

0238 **heretic** /ˈherətɪk/ □□□
n. 异教徒

0239 **heathen** /ˈhiːðn/ □□□
n. 不信上帝的人

0240 **harbinger** /ˈhɑːbɪndʒə/ □□□
n. 预言者

0241 **gremlin** /ˈgremlɪn/ □□□
n. 小鬼

0242 **expatriate** /eksˈpætrɪət/ □□□
n. 侨民

0243 **dweller** /ˈdwelə/ □□□
n. 居民

0244 **dupe** /djuːp/ □□□
n. 欺骗

0245 **desperado** /ˌdespəˈrɑːdəʊ/ □□□
n. 亡命徒

0246 **cynic** /ˈsɪnɪk/ □□□
n. 愤世嫉俗者

0247 **crone** /krəʊn/ □□□
n. 丑陋的老太婆

0248 **courier** /kʊrɪə/ □□□
n. 导游

0249 **coquette** /kɒˈket/ □□□
n. 卖弄风情的女子

0250 **comptroller** /kənˈtrəʊlə/ □□□
n. 审计员

0251 **censor** /ˈsensə/ □□□
n. 监察官，检查员

0252 **captive** /ˈkæptɪv/ □□□
n. 战俘，俘虏

0253 **bum** /bʌm/ □□□
n. 流浪者

0254 **botanist** /ˈbɒtənɪst/ □□□
n. 植物学家，研究植物的人

0255 **boor** /bʊər/ □□□
n. 农民，乡下佬

0256 **bailiff** /ˈbeɪlɪf/ □□□
n. 法警

0257 **authoritarian** /ɔːˌθɒrɪˈteərɪən/ □□□
n. 权力主义者

0258 **apprentice** /əˈprentɪs/ □□□
n. 学徒，徒弟

0259 **acrobat** /ˈækrəˌbæt/ □□□
n. 杂技演员

0260 **accompanist** /əˈkʌmpənɪst/ □□□
n. 伴奏者

0261 **aviator** /ˈeɪvɪeɪtə/ □□□
n. <旧>飞机驾驶员，飞行员

0262 **clergy** /ˈklə:dʒɪ/ □□□
n. 牧师，教士

0263 **imagist** /ˈɪmɪdʒɪst/ □□□
n. 意象派诗人

0264 **ecologist** /iˈkɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 生态学者

0265 **illiterate** /ɪˈlɪtərɪt/ □□□
n. 目不识丁者

0266 **deputy** /ˈdepjutɪ/ □□□
n. 副手，代理人

0267 **superintendent** /ˈsjupərɪnˈtendənt/ □□□
n. 监督人，管理人

0268 **tenant** /tenənt/ □□□
n. 房客，佃户

0269 **benefactor** /benəˌfæktə/ □□□
n. 捐助者

0270 **mortal** /ˈmɔːtl/ □□□
n. 凡人，人类

0271 **cult** /kʌlt/ □□□
n. 狂热的崇拜

0272 **fanantic** /fəˈnætɪk/ □□□
n. 狂热者，入迷者

0273 **adherent** /ədˈhɪrənt/ □□□
n. 支持者，拥护者

0274 **disciple** /dɪˈsaɪpl/ □□□
n. 信徒，追随者

0275 **assaisin** /əˈsæsn/ □□□
n. 暗杀者，刺客

0276 **bandit** /bændɪt/ □□□
n. 土匪，强盗

0277 **barbarian** /bɑːˈbeərɪən/ □□□
n. 野蛮人，原始人

0278 **exile** /ˈeksɑɪll/ □□□
n. 被流放者

0279 **spouse** /spaʊs/ □□□
n. 配偶，夫或妻

0280 **inferior** /ɪnˈfɪərɪə/ □□□
n. 下级

0281 **precursor** /prɪːˈkəːsə/ □□□
n. 前辈，先驱

0282 **avant-garde** /ˈævɒˈgɑːd/ □□□
n. 先锋派，前卫派

0283 **malcontent** /ˈmælkəntent/ □□□
n. 不满者

0284 **veteran** /ˈvetərən/ □□□
n. 经验丰富的人

0285 **advocate** /ˈædvəkeɪt/ □□□
n. 提倡者，支持者

0286 **feminist** /ˈfemənɪst/ □□□
n. 男女平等主义者

0287 **envoy** /ˈenvɒɪ/ □□□
n. 使节，外交官

0288 **gentry** /ˈdʒentrɪ/ □□□
n. 绅士们，贵族们

0289 **delegate** /ˈdelɪgət/ □□□
n. 代表

0290 **sot** /sɒt/ □□□
n. 酗酒者

0291 **drunkard** /ˈdrʌŋkəd/ □□□
n. 酒鬼，醉汉

0292 **jockey** /ˈdʒɒkɪ/ □□□
n. 赛马骑师，驾驶员

0293 **embezzler** /ɪmˈbezlə/ □□□
n. 盗用公款者

0294 **sentry** /ˈsentrɪ/ □□□
n. 哨兵

0295 **goalie** /ˈgəulɪ/ □□□
n. 守门员

第二大类常考类比词汇——食物篇

0296 **kraut** /kraʊt/ □□□
n. 酸渍（发酵）甘蓝，泡菜，泡萝卜

0297 **lettuce** /ˈletɪs/ □□□
n. 莴苣，生菜

0298 **spinach** /ˈspɪnɪtʃ/ □□□
n. 菠菜

0299 **cabbage** /ˈkæbɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 甘蓝，卷心菜，洋白菜

0300 **mineral** /ˈmɪnərəl/ □□□
n. 汽水

0301 **beverage** /ˈbevərɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 饮料

0302 **curd** /kəːd/ □□□
n. 凝块，豆腐

0303 **fodder** /ˈfɒdə(r)/ □□□
n. 草料，炮灰

0304 **silo** /ˈsaɪləʊ/ □□□
n. 地下贮藏库，青贮窖

0305 **tabacco** /təˈbækəu/ □□□
n. 烟草

0306 **liqueur** /lɪˈkjuə/ □□□
n. 烈性酒，白酒

0307 **cigarette** /ˈsɪgəˈret/ □□□
n. 纸烟，香烟

0308 **dough** /dəu/ □□□
n. 生面团

0309 **gridiron** /ˈgrɪdaɪən/ □□□
n. （炙烤食物用的）烤架

0310 **plum** /plʌm/ □□□
n. 李子，李树

0311 **prune** /pruin/ □□□
n. 西梅脯，西梅干

0312 **raisin** /ˈrezn/ □□□
n. 葡萄干

0313 **glucose** /ˈgluːkəus/ □□□
n. 葡萄糖，右旋糖

0314 **starch** /stɑːtʃ/ □□□
n. 淀粉

0315 **nourishment** /ˈnʌrɪʃmənt/ □□□
n. 食物，滋养品

0316 **melon** /ˈmelən/ □□□
n. 甜瓜

0317 **dessert** /dɪˈzəːt/ □□□
n. 餐后甜食，甜点

0318 **appetizer** /ˈæpɪtaɪzə/ □□□
n. 开胃品

0319 **cantaloupe** /ˈkæntəluːp/ □□□
n. 香瓜，哈密瓜

0320 **ambrosia** /æmˈbrəʊzɪə/ □□□
n. 美味食品，蜂食

0321 **caviar** /ˈkæviɑː/ □□□
n. 鱼子酱

0322 **delicacy** /ˈdelɪkəsɪ/ □□□
n. 精美，美味佳肴

0323 **omelet** /ˈɒmlɪt/ □□□
n. 煎蛋饼，煎蛋卷

0324 **lard** /lɑːrd/ □□□
n. 猪油

0325 **sausage** /ˈsɒsɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 香肠，腊肠

0326 **sauce** /sɔːs/ □□□
n. 调味汁，酱汁

0327 **mustard** /ˈmʌstəd/ □□□
n. 芥末，芥菜

0328 **canteen** /kænˈtiːn/ □□□
n. 食堂，小饭馆

0329 **cafetiere** /kæfˈtɪə/ □□□
n. 咖啡壶

0330 **leek** /liːk/ □□□
n. 韭菜

0331 **cereal** /ˈsɪərɪəl/ □□□
n. 荞麦食品

0332 **lettuce** /ˈletɪs/ □□□
n. 莴苣

0333 **oat** /əʊt/ □□□
n. 燕麦，麦片粥

0334 **rye** /raɪ/ □□□
n. 黑麦，裸麦威士忌酒

0335 **spinach** /ˈspɪnɪtʃ/ □□□
n. 菠菜

0336 **edible** /ˈedəbl/ □□□
n. 食物

0337 **seasoning** /ˈsiːzənɪŋ/ □□□
n. 调味品，佐料

0338 **spice** /spaɪs/ □□□
n. 香料，调味品

0339 **flavoring** /ˈflevərɪŋ/ □□□
n. 调味品，调味料

0340 **cordiment** /ˈkɒndɪmənt/ □□□
n. 调味品，佐料

0341 **chop** /tʃɒp/ □□□
n. 砍，剁，排骨，掌劈

0342 **cuisine** /kwɪˈziːn/ □□□
n. 烹饪，烹调法，菜肴

0343 **barley** /ˈbɑːlɪ/ □□□
n. 大麦，大麦粒

0344 **beet** /biːt/ □□□
n. 甜菜

0345 **broccoli** /ˈbrɒkəlɪ/ □□□
n. 花椰菜，西兰花

0346 **cider** /ˈsaɪdə/ □□□
n. <美>（用作饮料或制醋用的）苹果汁，<英>苹果酒

0347 **roast** /rəʊst/ □□□
v. 烤，烘，焙

0348 **mash** /mæʃ/ □□□
n. 麦芽浆，麦麸，糊状物

0349 **slice** /slaɪs/ □□□
n. 薄片

0350 **mince** /mɪns/ □□□
n./v. 绞碎的肉，肉末；切碎，剁碎

0351 **stew** /stjuː/ □□□
v. 炖，煨

第三大类常考类比词汇——衣服篇

0352 **fabric** /fæbrɪk/ □□□
n. 织物，布

0353 **armour** /ˈɑːmə/ □□□
n. 盔甲

0354 **bathrope** /ˈbɑːθrəʊb/ □□□
n. 浴衣，浴袍

0355 **beret** /ˈbereɪ/ □□□
n. 贝雷帽

0356 **blazer** /ˈbleɪzə/ □□□
n. （法兰绒的）运动上衣

0357 **blouse** /blaʊs/ □□□
n. 宽松的上衣，女衬衫，短上衣

0358 **bowtie** /ˈbəʊtaɪ/ □□□
n. 领结

0359 **boxers** /ˈbɒksəz/ □□□
n. 平角内裤

0360 **briefs** /brɪːfs/ □□□
n. 贴身的短内裤

0361 **cardigan** /kɑːdɪgən/ □□□
n. 毛衣，羊毛衫，羊毛背心

0362 **cape** /keɪp/ □□□
n. 斗篷，披肩

0363 **cloak** /kləʊk/ □□□
n. 披风，斗篷，外套

0364 **clog** /klɒg/ □□□
n. 木底鞋

0365 **cuff** /kʌf/ □□□
n. 袖口，护腕

0366 **culotte** /kjuːˈlɒt/ □□□
n. 裙裤

0367 **flax** /flæks/ □□□
n. 亚麻，胡麻

0368 **garment** /ˈgɑːmənt/ □□□
n. 衣服，服装

0369 **gauntlet** /gɔːntlət/ □□□
n. 金属手套

0370 **gown** /gaʊn/ □□□
n. 长袍，长外衣，女长服

0371 **hoodie** /ˈhʊdɪ/ □□□
n. 连帽衫，带帽夹克

0372 **helmet** /ˈhelmɪt/ □□□
n. 头盔，钢盔，盔形物

0373 **jersey** /ˈdʒɪːzɪ/ □□□
n. 毛织运动衫

0374 **jumpsuit** /ˈdʒʌmpsuːt/ □□□
n. 连衣裤

0375 **jumper** /'dʒʌmpə/ □□□
n. 无袖套衫，针织套衫

0376 **lacy** /'leɪsɪ/ □□□
adj. 有花边的，花边状的

0377 **lapel** /lə'pel/ □□□
n. （西服上衣或夹克的）翻领

0378 **legging** /'legɪŋ/ □□□
n. 绑腿，裹腿

0379 **leotard** /'liːətɑːd/ □□□
n. 紧身连衣裤

0380 **loafer** /'ləʊfə/ □□□
n. 平底便鞋

0381 **linen** /'lɪnɪn/ □□□
n. 亚麻布，亚麻线

0382 **moccasin** /'mɒkəsɪn/ □□□
n. 软皮平底鞋，莫卡辛鞋

0383 **mitten** /'mɪtn/ □□□
n. 连指手套，露指手套

0384 **muffler** /'mʌflə/ □□□
n. 围巾

0385 **nightgown** /'naɪtgaʊn/ □□□
n. 女睡袍，男用长睡衣

0386 **overalls** /'əʊvər'ɔːlz/ □□□
n. 工装裤，工作裤，套裤

0387 **pajama** /pə'dʒɑːmə/ □□□
n. 睡衣，宽长裤

0388 **parka** /'pɑːkə/ □□□
n. 风雪大衣

0389 **pantyhose** /'pæntɪhəʊz/ □□□
n. 袜裤，长筒袜裤

0390 **plaid** /plæd/ □□□
n. 彩格呢，格子图案

0391 **poncho** /'pɒntʃəʊ/ □□□
n. 斗篷

0392 **pullover** /'pʊlˌəʊvə/ □□□
n. 套衫

0393 **pumps** /'pʌmp/ □□□
n. 轻软舞鞋，轻便帆布鞋

0394 **pyjama** /pə'dʒɑːmə/ □□□
adj. 睡衣裤的，（穆斯林穿的）宽松裤的

0395 **ribbon** /'rɪbən/ □□□
n. 色带，丝带，带状物

0396 **rope** /rəʊp/ □□□
n. 粗绳，绳索

0397 **rubbers** /'rʌbə/ □□□
n. 橡胶，橡皮

0398 **sari** /'sɑːrɪ/ □□□
n. （印度女人披在身上的）莎丽服

0399 **sandal** /'sændl/ □□□
n. 凉鞋，草带鞋

0400 **sash** /sæʃ/ □□□
n. 腰带，肩带

0401 **scarf** /skɑːf/ □□□
n. 围巾，领巾

0402 **shroud** /ʃraʊd/ □□□
n. 寿衣，覆盖物

0403 **slip** /slɪp/ □□□
n. 跌倒，失足，纸条，失误

0404 **snowsuit** /'snəʊsjuːt/ □□□
n. 防雪装，风雪衣，冬装

0405 **slippers** /'slɪpəz/ □□□
n. 拖鞋

0406 **slicker** /'slɪkə/ □□□
n. 雨衣

0407 **sneaker** /'sniːkə/ □□□
n. 橡皮底帆布鞋

0408 **stocking** /'stɒkɪŋ/ □□□
n. 长袜，似长袜之物

0409 **thong** /θɔŋ/ □□□
n. 皮带，皮条，皮鞭

0410 **tiara** /tɪ'ɑːrə/ □□□
n. 冠状头饰

0411 **tights** /taɪts/ □□□
n. 紧身衣，紧身裤，贴身衬衣

0412 **torque** /tɔːrk/ □□□
n. 金属项圈，金属颈环

0413 **tracksuit** /'trækſuːt/ □□□
n. 运动服，运动套装

0414 **trench** /trentʃ/ □□□
n. 沟，渠，战壕

0415 **trunks** /trʌnks/ □□□
n. 衣箱，树干，象鼻

0416 **tunic** /'tiuːnɪk/ □□□
n. 束腰宽松外衣，一套制服的短上衣

0417 **tutu** /'tuːtuː/ □□□
n. 由腰部撑开的芭蕾舞用短裙

0418 **overcoat** /'əʊvə·kəʊt/ □□□
n. 大衣，外套

0419 **vest** /vest/ □□□
n. 马甲，防护衣，内衣

0420 **waistcoat** /'weɪskəʊt/ □□□
n. 马甲，背心

0421 **windcheater** /'wɪndtʃɪːtə/ □□□
n. 一种户外穿的防风夹克

0422 **windbreaker** /'wɪndbreɪkə/ □□□
n. 风雪衣，防风夹克

第四大类常考类比词汇——工具篇

0423 **axe** /æks/ □□□
n. 斧子

0424 **lathe** /leɪð/ □□□
n. 车床，机床

0425 **chisel** /ˈtʃɪzel/ □□□
n. 凿子，錾子

0426 **screwdriver** /ˈskruːdraɪvə/ □□□
n. 螺丝刀

0427 **shovel** /ˈʃʌvl/ □□□
n. 铲子，铁锹

0428 **rudder** /ˈrʌdə/ □□□
n. 船舵

0429 **tweezer** /ˈtwiːzə/ □□□
n. 镊子，钳子

0430 **filament** /ˈfɪləmənt/ □□□
n. 长丝，单纤维

0431 **pitcher** /ˈpɪtʃə/ □□□
n. 大水罐

0432 **pew** /pjuː/ □□□
n. 教堂长椅

0433 **canvas** /ˈkænvəs/ □□□
n. 帆布，油画（布）

0434 **kiln** /kɪln/ □□□
n. 窑，炉

0435 **negative** /ˈnegətɪv/ □□□
n. 底片

0436 **quiver** /ˈkwɪvə/ □□□
n. 箭筒

0437 **hoe** /həʊ/ □□□
n. 锄头，草耙

0438 **broom** /bruːm/ □□□
n. 扫帚

0439 **detergent** /dɪˈtəːdʒənt/ □□□
n. 洗涤剂，去垢剂

0440 **deodorant** /dɪˈəʊdərənt/ □□□
n. 除臭剂，防臭剂

0441 **insecticide** /ɪnˈsektɪsaɪd/ □□□
n. 杀虫剂

0442 **pesticide** /ˈpestɪsaɪd/ □□□
n. 杀虫剂，农药

0443 **hose** /həʊz/ □□□
n. 软管，胶皮管

0444 **flask** /flɑːsk/ □□□
n. 瓶，长颈瓶

0445 **beaker** /ˈbiːkə/ □□□
n. 高脚杯，烧杯

0446 **hinge** /hɪndʒ/ □□□
n. 铰链，折叶

0447 **gurney** /ˈgəːnɪ/ □□□
n. （医院中推送病人用的）轮床，邮件车

0448 **stretcher** /ˈstretʃə/ □□□
n. 担架

0449 **vessel** /ˈvesl/ □□□
n. 容器

0450 **utensil** /juˈtensl/ □□□
n. 器具，用具

0451 **apparatus** /ˌæpəˈrætəs/ □□□
n. 仪器，器械

0452 **lexicon** /ˈleksɪkən/ □□□
n. 词典

0453 **parchment** /ˈpɑːtʃmənt/ □□□
n. 羊皮纸

0454 **tugboat** /ˈtʌgˌbəʊt/ □□□
n. 拖船

0455 **liner** /ˈlaɪnə/ □□□
n. 衬垫，衬套

0456 **privateer** /ˌpraɪvəˈtɪə/ □□□
n. 武装民船，私掠船（旧时用以攻击和劫掠其他船只）

0457 **mucilage** /ˈmjuːsɪlɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 黏液，胶水

0458 **galley** /ˈgælɪ/ □□□
n. 单层甲板大帆船

0459 **gavel** /ˈgævl/ □□□
n. 小木槌

0460 **jack** /dʒæk/ □□□
n. 千斤顶

0461 **scalpel** /ˈskælpəl/ □□□
n. 外科手术刀

0462 **razor** /ˈreɪzə/ □□□
n. 剃刀

0463 **thermometer** /θəˈmɒmɪtə/ □□□
n. 温度计，体温表

0464 **wrench** /rentʃ/ □□□
n. 扳手

0465 **grindstone** /ˈgraɪndstəʊn/ □□□
n. 磨石，砂轮

0466 **buttress** /ˈbʌtrəs/ □□□
n. 扶壁，支撑物

0467 **bassinet** /ˌbæsɪˈnet/ □□□
n. 摇篮，医院用婴儿床

0468 **crib** /krɪb/ □□□
n. 小儿床

0469 **stroller** /ˈstrəʊlə/ □□□
n. 婴儿车

0470 **vise** /vaɪs/ □□□
n. 夹钳，台钳

0471 **torpedo** /tɔːˈpiːdəʊ/ □□□
n. 鱼雷

0472 **clapper** /ˈklæpər/ □□□
n. 铃锤

0473 **striker** /ˈstraɪkə/ □□□
n. 锤

0474 **cleaver** /ˈkliːvə/ □□□
n. 砍肉刀，剁肉刀

0475 **pendant** /ˈpendənt/ □□□
n. 垂饰，坠儿

0476 **tripod** /ˈtraɪpɒd/ □□□
n. 三脚架，三脚凳

0477 **vermicide** /ˈvəːmɪsaɪd/ □□□
n. 驱虫剂，打虫药

0478 **vessel** /ˈvesl/ □□□
n. 容器

0479 **antidote** /ˈæntɪdəʊt/ □□□
n. 解药，解毒剂

0480 **antitoxin** /ˌæntɪˈtɒksɪn/ □□□
n. 抗毒素

0481 **varnish** /ˈvɑːnɪʃ/ □□□
n. 清漆，罩光漆

0482 **silo** /ˈsaɪləʊ/ □□□
n. 筒仓

0483 **foil** /fɒɪl/ □□□
n. 箔，金属薄片

0484 **trestle** /ˈtresl/ □□□
n. 支架，搁凳

0485 **tracery** /treɪsərɪ/ □□□
n. 花饰窗格，窗饰

0486 **terrarium** /teˈreərɪəm/ □□□
n. 玻璃容器

0487 **talisman** /ˈtælɪsmən/ □□□
n. 护身符，驱邪物

0488 **spade** /speɪd/ □□□
n. 铁锹，铲子

0489 **socket** /ˈsɒkɪt/ □□□
n. 插座，灯座

0490 **sleigh** /sleɪ/ □□□
n. 雪橇

0491 **slingshot** /ˈslɪŋʃɒt/ □□□
n. 弹弓

0492 **scoop** /skuːp/ □□□
n. 铲，勺，水舀

0493 **radiator** /ˈreɪdɪeɪtə/ □□□
n. 暖气片，散热器

0494 **nozzle** /ˈnɒzl/ □□□
n. 管嘴，喷嘴

0495 **niche** /ʌɪtʃ/ □□□
n. 壁龛

0496 **nib** /nɪb/ □□□
n. 钢笔尖

0497 **manure** /məˈnjʊə/ □□□
n. 肥料，粪便

0498 **magnifier** /ˈmægnɪfaɪə/ □□□
n. 放大镜，放大器

0499 **lubrication** /ˌluːbrɪˈkeɪʃn/ □□□
n. 润滑，加油

0500 **lumber** /ˈlʌmbə/ □□□
n. 木材

0501 **locomotive** /ˌləʊkəˈməʊtɪv/ □□□
n. 火车头

0502 **larder** /ˈlɑːdə/ □□□
n. 食物贮藏室

0503 **keg** /keg/ □□□
n. 小桶

0504 **inkwell** /ˈɪŋkwel/ □□□
n. 墨水池

0505 **hatchet** /ˈhætʃɪt/ □□□
n. 短柄小斧

0506 **harpoon** /hɑːˈpuːn/ □□□
n. 鱼镖，鱼叉

0507 **hassock** /ˈhæsək/ □□□
n. 当座凳用的厚垫

0508 **furnace** /ˈfəːnɪs/ □□□
n. 熔炉，火炉

0509 **dart** /dɑːrt/ □□□
n. 飞镖，标枪

0510 **crutch** /krʌtʃ/ □□□
n. 拐杖

0511 **cork** /kɔːk/ □□□
n. 软木，软木塞

0512 **conduit** /ˈkɒndjʊɪt/ □□□
n. 导管，水道

0513 **cistern** /ˈsɪstən/ □□□
n. 蓄水池，储水箱

0514 **chassis** /ˈʃæsɪ/ □□□
n. 起落架，炮底架

0515 **canopy** /ˈkænəpɪ/ □□□
n. 苍穹，树荫，顶棚

0516 **buckle** /ˈbʌkl/ □□□
n. 搭扣，扣环

0517 **blade** /bleɪd/ □□□
n. 刀片，剑

0518 **basin** /ˈɪbeɪsɪn/ □□□
n. 盆，盆地

0519 **barrel** /ˈbærəl/ □□□
n. 桶

0520 **barometer** /bəˈrɒmɪtə/ □□□
n. 气压计

0521 **axle** /ˈæksl/ □□□
n. 轮轴

0522 **antenna** /ænˈtenə/ □□□
n. 天线

0523 **adhesive** /ədˈhiːsɪv/ □□□
n. 黏合剂，粘着剂

0524 **bolt** /bəʊlt/ □□□
n. 螺栓，螺钉

0525 **platter** /ˈplætə/ □□□
n. 唱片

0526 **placemat** /plesmæt/ □□□
n. 餐具垫

0527 **leash** /liːʃ/ □□□
n. 拴猎狗的皮带

0528 **bobbin** /ˈbɒbɪn/ □□□
n. 线轴，绕线筒

0529 **scroll** /skrəʊl/ □□□
n. 纸卷，书卷

0530 **stethoscope** /ˈsteθəskəʊp/ □□□
n. 听诊器

0531 **turbine** /ˈtəːbaɪn/ □□□
n. 涡轮机，汽轮机

0532 **funnel** /fʌnl/ □□□
n. 漏斗

第五大类常考类比词汇——生物篇

动物

0533 **mule** /mjuːl/ □□□
n. 骡子

0534 **mare** /meə/ □□□
n. 母马

0535 **stallion** /ˈstælɪən/ □□□
n. 种马

0536 **fin** /fɪn/ □□□
n. 鳍

0537 **gill** /gɪl/ □□□
n. 鳃

0538 **cod** /kɒd/ □□□
n. 鳕鱼

0539 **scavenger** /ˈskævɪndʒə/ □□□
n. 清扫工

0540 **biceps** /ˈbaɪseps/ □□□
n. 二头肌

0541 **crocodile** /ˈkrɒkədaɪl/ □□□
n. 鳄鱼

0542 **alligator** /ˈælɪgeɪtə/ □□□
n. 短吻鳄

0543 **reptile** /ˈreptaɪl/ □□□
n. 爬行动物

0544 **amphibian** /æmˈfɪbɪən/ □□□
n. 两栖动物

0545 **marsupial** /mɑːrˈsuːpɪəl/ □□□
n. 有袋目哺乳动物

0546 **opossum** /əˈpɒsəm/ □□□
n. 负鼠

0547 **leopard** /ˈlepəd/ □□□
n. 美洲豹

0548 **panther** /ˈpænθə/ □□□
n. 黑豹

0549 **canine** /ˈkeɪnaɪn/ □□□
n. 犬齿

0550 **avian** /ˈeɪvɪən/ □□□
n. 禽

0551 **feline** /fiːlaɪn/ □□□
n. 猫科动物

0552 **bovine** /ˈbəʊvaɪn/ □□□
n. 牛科动物

0553 **greyhound** /ˈgreɪhaʊnd/ □□□
n. 灰狗

0554 **cygnet** /ˈsɪgnət/ □□□
n. 幼天鹅

0555 **raccoon** /rəˈkuːn/ □□□
n. 浣熊

0556 **ram** /ræm/ □□□
n. 公羊

0557 **ewe** /juː/ □□□
n. 母羊

0558 **buck** /bʌk/ □□□
n. 雄鹿

0559 **doe** /dəʊ/ □□□
n. 雌鹿

0560 **gander** /ˈgændə/ □□□
n. 雄鹅

0561 **goose** /guːs/ □□□
n. 雌鹅

0562 **gaggle** /ˈgægl/ □□□
n. （鹅）群

0563 **moose** /muːs/ □□□
n. 驼鹿

0564 **antelope** /ˈæntɪləʊp/ □□□
n. 羚羊

0565 **monarch** /ˈmɒnək/ □□□
n. 黑脉金斑蝶

0566 **grizzly** /ˈgrɪzlɪ/ □□□
n. 北美洲灰熊

0567 **salmon** /ˈsæmən/ □□□
n. 鲑鱼

0568 **swarm** /swɔːm/ □□□
n. 蜂群

0569 **toad** /təʊd/ □□□
n. 蟾蜍

0570 **hog** /hɒg/ □□□
n. 阉公猪

0571 **boar** /bɔːr/ □□□
n. 公猪

0572 **tortoise** /ˈtɔːtəs/ □□□
n. 乌龟

0573 **herd** /həːd/ □□□
n. 兽群

0574 **pride** /praɪd/ □□□
n. （狮）群

0575 **caterpillar** /ˈkætəpɪlə(r)/ □□□
n. 毛虫

0576 **moth** /mɒθ/ □□□
n. 飞蛾

0577 **grasshopper** /ˈgrɑːshɒpə(r)/ □□□
n. 蚱蜢

0578 **liver** /ˈlɪvə/ □□□
n. 肝脏

0579 **hippopotamus** /ˌhɪpəˈpɒtəməs/ □□□
n. 河马

0580 **colt** /kəʊlt/ □□□
n. 小雄马

0581 **pony** /pəʊnɪ/ □□□
n. 矮马

0582 **thoroughbred** /ˈθʌrəbred/ □□□
n. 纯种马

0583 **mustang** /ˈmʌstæŋ/ □□□
n. 野马

0584 **buffalo** /ˈbʌfələʊ/ □□□
n. 水牛

0585 **calf** /kɑːf/ □□□
n. 小牛，牛犊

0586 **gazelle** /gəˈzel/ □□□
n. 小羚羊

0587 **rhinoceros** /raɪˈnɒsərəs/ □□□
n. 犀牛

0588 **lynx** /lɪŋks/ □□□
n. 猞

0589 **bison** /ˈbaɪsn/ □□□
n. 美洲野牛

0590 **badger** /ˈbædʒə/ □□□
n. 獾

0591 **weasel** /ˈwiːzl/ □□□
n. 鼬，黄鼠狼

0592 **otter** /ˈɒtər/ □□□
n. 水獭

0593 **hyena** /haɪˈiːnə/ □□□
n. 鬣狗

0594 **beaver** /ˈbiːvə/ □□□
n. 河狸

0595 **marmot** /ˈmɑːmət/ □□□
n. 土拨鼠

0596 **ferret** /ˈferɪt/ □□□
n. 雪貂

0597 **bear** /beər/ □□□
n. 熊

0598 **hare** /heər/ □□□
n. 野兔

0599 **rat** /ræt/ □□□
n. 鼠

0600 **chinchilla** /tʃɪnˈtʃɪlə/ □□□
n. 南美栗鼠

0601 **gopher** /ˈgəʊfə/ □□□
n. 囊地鼠

0602 **chimpanzee** /ˌtʃɪmpænˈziː/ □□□
n. 黑猩猩

0603 **gorilla** /gəˈrɪlə/ □□□
n. 大猩猩

0604 **gibbon** /ˈgɪbən/ □□□
n. 长臂猿

0605 **sloth** /sləʊθ/ □□□
n. 树懒

0606 **porcupine** /ˈpɔːkjʊpaɪn/ □□□
n. 箭猪，豪猪

0607 **seal** /siːl/ □□□
n. 海豹

0608 **walrus** /ˈwɔːlrəs/ □□□
n. 海象

0609 **falcon** /ˈfɔːlkən/ □□□
n. 猎鹰

0610 **cob** /kɒb/ □□□
n. 雄天鹅

0611 **quail** /kweɪl/ □□□
n. 鹌鹑

0612 **ostrich** /ˈɒstrɪtʃ/ □□□
n. 鸵鸟

0613 **kingfisher** /ˈkɪŋfɪʃə/ □□□
n. 翠鸟

0614 **woodpecker** /ˈwʊdpekə/ □□□
n. 啄木鸟

0615 **magpie** /ˈmægpaɪ/ □□□
n. 喜鹊

0616 **swallow** /ˈswɒləʊ/ □□□
n. 燕子

0617 **sparrow** /ˈspærəʊ/ □□□
n. 麻雀

0618 **robin** /ˈrɒbɪn/ □□□
n. 知更鸟

0619 **hummingbird** /ˈhʌmɪŋbəːd/ □□□
n. 蜂雀

0620 **cobra** /ˈkəʊbrə/ □□□
n. 眼镜蛇

0621 **python** /ˈpaɪθən/ □□□
n. 蟒蛇

0622 **chameleon** /kəˈmiːljən/ □□□
n. 变色龙

0623 **salamander** /ˈsæləmændə/ □□□
n. 蝾螈，火蜥蜴

0624 **artery** /ˈɑːtərɪ/ □□□
n. 动脉

0625 **antler** /ˈæntlə/ □□□
n. 鹿角

0626 **tusk** /tʌsk/ □□□
n. 长牙

0627 **knuckle** /ˈnʌkl/ □□□
n. 指关节

0628 **finch** /fɪntʃ/ □□□
n. 雀科小鸟

0629 **canary** /kəˈneərɪ/ □□□
n. 金丝雀

0630 **joey** /ˈdʒəʊɪ/ □□□
n. 幼袋鼠

0631 **gosling** /ˈgɒzlɪŋ/ □□□
n. 小鹅

0632 **emu** /ˈɪmjuː/ □□□
n. 鸸鹋

0633 **cattle** /ˈkætl/ □□□
n. 牛

0634 **herbivore** /ˈhəːrbɪvɔː/ □□□
n. 食草动物

0635 **carnivore** /ˈkɑːnɪvɔː/ □□□
n. 食肉动物

0636 **omnivore** /ˈɒmnɪvɔː/ □□□
n. 杂食动物

0637 **brood** /bruːd/ □□□
n. 孵蛋

0638 **centipede** /ˈsentɪepiːd/ □□□
n. 蜈蚣

0639 **scale** /skeɪl/ □□□
n. 鱼鳞

0640 **piglet** /pɪglət/ □□□
n. 小猪

0641 **cerebellum** /ˌserəˈbeləm/ □□□
n. 小脑

0642 **earthworm** /ˈəːθwəːm/ □□□
n. 蚯蚓

0643 **intestine** /ɪnˈtestɪn/ □□□
n. 肠

0644 **kidney** /ˈkɪdnɪ/ □□□
n. 肾

0645 **octopus** /ˈɒktəpəs/ □□□
n. 章鱼

0646 **paramecium** /ˌpærəˈmɪːsɪəm/ □□□
n. 草履虫

0647 **parasite** /ˈpærəsaɪt/ □□□
n. 寄生物

0648 **urchin** /ˈəːtʃɪn/ □□□
n. 海胆

0649 **vertebrate** /ˈvəːtɪbrət/ □□□
n. 脊椎动物

0650 **algae** /ˈældʒiː/ □□□
n. 藻类

0651 **auricle** /ˈɔːrɪkl/ □□□
n. 耳部

0652 **bile** /baɪl/ □□□
n. 胆汁

0653 **biped** /ˈbaɪped/ □□□
n. 两足动物

0654 **insulin** /ˈɪnsjəlɪn/ □□□
n. 胰岛素

0655 **metabolism** /məˈtæbəlɪzəm/ □□□
n. 新陈代谢

0656 **cricket** /ˈkrɪkɪt/ □□□
n. 蟋蟀

0657 **stable** /ˈsteɪbl/ □□□
n. 马厩

0658 **kennel** /ˈkenl/ □□□
n. 狗窝

0659 **pachyderm** /ˈpækɪdəːm/ □□□
n. 大的厚皮动物

0660 **wasp** /wɒsp/ □□□
n. 黄蜂

0661 **tadpole** /ˈtædpəʊl/ □□□
n. 蝌蚪

0662 **spawn** /spɔːn/ □□□
n. 卵

0663 **poultry** /ˈpəʊltrɪ/ □□□
n. 家禽

0664 **porpoise** /ˈpɔːpəs/ □□□
n. 鼠海豚，钝吻海豚

0665 **plumage** /ˈpluːmɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 鸟类羽毛

0666 **phoenix** /ˈfiːnɪks/ □□□
n. 凤凰

0667 **mollusk** /ˈmɒləsk/ □□□
n. <动>软体动物

0668 **metamorphosis** /ˌmetəˈmɔːfəsɪs/ □□□
n. 变形（指从蛹变为昆虫）

0669 **larynx** /ˈlærɪŋks/ □□□
n. 喉

0670 **larva** /ˈlɑːvə/ □□□
n. 幼虫，幼体

0671 **lark** /lɑːk/ □□□
n. 云雀，百灵鸟

0672 **imago** /ɪˈmeɪgəʊ/ □□□
n. 成虫

0673 **gall** /gɔːl/ □□□
n. 胆汁

0674 **fowl** /faʊl/ □□□
n. 鸡

0675 **fawn** /fɔːn/ □□□
n. 幼鹿

0676 **fauna** /ˈfɔːnə/ □□□
n. 动物群

0677 **dimple** /ˈdɪmpl/ □□□
n. 酒窝

0678 **den** /den/ □□□
n. 兽穴

0679 **coyote** /kaɪˈəʊtɪ/ □□□
n. 郊狼

0680 **cocoon** /kəˈkuːn/ □□□
n. 蚕茧

0681 **bile** /baɪl/ □□□
n. 胆汁

0682 **bacterium** /bækˈtɪrɪəm/ □□□
n. 细菌

0683 **calcium** /ˈkælsɪəm/ □□□
n. 钙

0684 **carbohydrate** /ˌkɑːbəʊˈhaɪdreɪt/ □□□
n. 碳水化合物

0685 **carbon dioxide** /ˈkɑːbən daɪˈɒksaɪd/ □□□
n. 二氧化碳

0686 **chromosome** /ˈkrəʊməsəʊm/ □□□
n. <生>染色体

0687 **disinfection** /ˈdɪsɪnˈfekʃən/ □□□
n. 消毒，灭菌

0688 **enzyme** /ˈenzaɪm/ □□□
n. <生化>酶

0689 **fatigue** /fəˈtiːg/ □□□
n. 疲劳

0690 **fermentation** /ˌfɜːmenˈteɪʃn/ □□□
n. 发酵

0691 **fungus** /ˈfʌŋgəs/ □□□
n. 真菌

0692 **incubation** /ˌɪnkjʊˈbeɪʃən/ □□□
n. 孵卵，孵化

0693 **malaria** /məˈleθrɪə/ □□□
n. 疟疾

0694 **microbe** /ˈmaɪkrəʊb/ □□□
n. 微生物

0695 **nucleus** /ˈnjuːklɪəs/ □□□
n. 细胞核

0696 **parasitic animal** /pærəˈsɪtɪkˈænəməl/ □□□
n. 寄生动物

0697 **parasite disease** /ˈpærəsaɪt dɪˈziːz/ □□□
n. 寄生虫疾病

0698 **parasitology** /ˈpærəsɪˈtɒlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 寄生虫学

0699 **pathogen** /ˈpæθədʒən/ □□□
n. 病菌，病原体

0700 **toxin** /ˈtɒksɪn/ □□□
n. 毒素

0701 **vaccine** /ˈvækˈsiːn/ □□□
n. 疫苗

0702 **virus** /ˈvaɪrəs/ □□□
n. 病毒

0703 **yeast** /jiːst/ □□□
n. 酵母（菌）

0704 **bacterium** /bækˈtɪərɪəm/ □□□
n. 细菌

0705 **algae** /ˈældʒiː/ □□□
n. 水藻

0706 **coral** /ˈkɒəl/ □□□
n. 珊瑚

0707 **rodent** /ˈrəʊdnt/ □□□
n. 啮齿目动物

0708 **primate** /'praɪmeɪt/ □□□
n. 灵长目动物

0709 **ape** /eɪp/ □□□
n. 猿

0710 **chimpanzee** /ˌtʃɪmpæn'ziː/ □□□
n. 黑猩猩

0711 **gorilla** /gə'rɪlə/ □□□
n. 大猩猩

0712 **mammal** /'mæml/ □□□
n. 哺乳动物

0713 **dinosaur** /daɪnəsɔːe/ □□□
n. 恐龙

0714 **bat** /bæt/ □□□
n. 蝙蝠

0715 **snout** /snaʊt/ □□□
n. 长鼻子

0716 **reptile** /'reptaɪl/ □□□
n. 爬行动物

0717 **cobra** /'kəʊbrə/ □□□
n. 眼镜蛇

0718 **rattle snake** /'rætlsneɪk/ □□□
n. 响尾蛇

0719 **lizard** /'lɪzəd/ □□□
n. 蜥蜴

0720 **snail** /sneɪl/ □□□
n. 蜗牛

0721 **amphibian** /æm'fɪbɪən/ □□□
n. 两栖动物

0722 **fly** /flaɪ/ □□□
n. 苍蝇

0723 **grasshopper** /'grɑːshɒpə/ □□□
n. 蚱蜢

0724 **honey bee** /'hʌnɪbiː/ □□□
n. 蜜蜂

0725 **monarch butterfly** /'mɒnək'bʌtəflaɪ/ □□□
n. 黑脉金斑蝶

0726 **egg** /eg/ □□□
n. 鸡蛋，蛋

0727 **larvae** /'lɑːviː/ □□□
n. 幼虫

0728 **caterpillar** /'kætəpɪlə/ □□□
n. 毛虫

0729 **pupa** /'pjuːpə/ □□□
n. 蛹

0730 **chrysalis** /'krɪsəlɪs/ □□□
n. 蛹，茧

0731 **termite** /'təːmaɪt/ □□□
n. 白蚁

0732 **beaver** /'biːvə/ □□□
n. 河狸

0733 **whale** /weɪl/ □□□
n. 鲸，鲸鱼

0734 **shark** /ʃɑːk/ □□□
n. 鲨鱼

0735 **dolphin** /'dɒlfɪn/ □□□
n. 海豚

0736 **penguin** /'peŋgwɪn/ □□□
n. 企鹅

0737 **predator** /'predətə/ □□□
n. 食肉动物

0738 **prey** /preɪ/ □□□
n. 被捕食的动物

0739 **aquatic** /ə'kwætɪk/ □□□
n. 水生动植物

0740 **shrimp** /ʃrɪmp/ □□□
n. 虾

0741 **lobster** /'lɒbstə/ □□□
n. 龙虾

0742 **clam** /klæm/ □□□
n. 蚌

0743 **crab** /kræb/ □□□
n. 蟹

0744 **humming bird** /'hʌmɪŋ bəːd/ □□□
n. 蜂鸟

0745 **artery** /'ɑːtərɪ/ □□□
n. 动脉

0746 **scale** /skeɪl/ □□□
n. 鱼鳞

0747 **claw** /klɔː/ □□□
n. 爪

0748 **paw** /pɔː/ □□□
n. 爪子

0749 **horn** /hɔːn/ □□□
n. 角，触角

0750 **hormone** /'hɔːməʊn/ □□□
n. 荷尔蒙

0751 **hive** /haɪv/
n. 蜂巢

0752 **pollen** /'pɒlən/ □□□
n. 花粉

0753 **hibernate** /'haɪbəneɪt/ □□□
v. 冬眠，蛰伏

0754 **migrate** /maɪ'greɪt/ □□□
v. 迁移，迁徒，移往

0755 **communicate** /kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/ □□□
v. 传达，表达

0756 **camouflage** /kæməˌflɑː/ □□□
n. 伪装

0757 **evolve** /i'vɒlv/ □□□
v. 使发展，使进化

0758 **evolution** /ˌiːvəˈluːʃʌ/
n. 演变，进化

0759 **endotherm** /ˈendəθəːm/
n. 温血动物，恒温动物

0760 **beak** /biːk/
n. 嘴，喙

0761 **enzymes** /ˈenzaɪm/
n. 生化酶

0762 **odor** /ˈəʊdə/
n. 气味，名声

0763 **gland** /glænd/
n. 解腺

0764 **gregarious** /grɪˈgeərɪəs/
adj. 群居的

0765 **flock** /flɒk/
n. 兽群

0766 **herd** /həːd/
n. 兽群，牧群

0767 **predator** /ˈpredətə/
n. 食肉动物

0768 **rodent** /ˈrəʊdnt/
n. 啮齿目动物

0769 **homotherm** /ˈhəʊməθəːm/
n. 恒温动物

0770 **primate** /ˈpraɪmeɪt/
n. 灵长目动物

0771 **vertebrate** /ˈvəːtɪbrət/
n. 脊椎动物

0772 **invertebrate** /ɪnˈvəːtɪbrət/
n. 无脊椎动物

0773 **hordes** /ˈhɔːdz/
n. 移动着的一大群

0774 **graze** /greɪz/
n. 放牧

0775 **dormant** /ˈdɔːmənt/
adj. 潜伏的，蛰服的

0776 **hatch** /hætʃ/
v. 孵化，孵出

0777 **breed** /briːd/
v. 繁殖，旺盛生长

0778 **squeak** /skwiːk/
n. 短促的尖叫声

0779 **chirp** /tʃəːp/
v. 鸟叫，虫鸣

0780 **extinction** /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃn/
n. 消灭，灭绝

0781 **niche** /nɪtʃ/
n. 壁龛

0782 **pest** /pest/
n. 有害动植物

0783 **habitat** /ˈhæbɪtæt/
n. 栖息地

0784 **chimpanzee** /ˌtʃɪmpænˈziː/
n. 黑猩猩

0785 **baboon** /bəˈbuːn/
n. 狒狒

0786 **spine** /spaɪn/
n. 脊柱

0787 **bill** /bɪl/
v. 鸟嘴相接触

0788 **beak** /biːk/
n. 嘴，喙

0789 **fuzzy** /fʌzɪ/
adj. 绒毛般的

0790 **hump** /hʌmp/
n. （驼）峰，（人的）驼背

0791 **grease** /griːs/
n. 动物油脂

0792 **sponge** /spʌndʒ/
n. 海绵

0793 **oyster** /ˈɔɪstə/
n. 牡蛎

0794 **limb** /lɪm/
n. 肢，翼

0795 **fuzz** /fʌz/
n. 绒毛

0796 **fleece** /fliːs/
n. 羊毛

0797 **talon** /ˈtælən/
n. （尤指猛禽的）爪

0798 **mongrel** /ˈmʌŋgrəl/
n. 杂种狗

植物

0799 **laurel** /ˈlɒrəl/
n. 月桂树

0800 **lavender** /ˈlævəndə/
n. 熏衣草

0801 **mint** /mɪnt/
n. 薄荷属植物

0802 **bur** /bəː/
n. 刺果

0803 **stem** /stem/
n. 茎，梗

0804 **wreath** /riːθ/
n. 花环

0805 **bouquet** /bʊˈkeɪ/ □□□
n. 花束

0806 **nosegay** /ˈnəʊzgeɪ/ □□□
n. 小花束

0807 **dill** /dɪl/ □□□
n. 小茴香

0808 **pit** /pɪt/ □□□
n. 麻子

0809 **husk** /hʌsk/ □□□
n. 外皮

0810 **peel** /piːl/ □□□
n. 果皮，蔬菜皮

0811 **bark** /bɑːk/ □□□
n. 树皮

0812 **bud** /bʌd/ □□□
n. 芽，萌芽

0813 **petal** /ˈpetl/ □□□
n. 花瓣

0814 **shrub** /ʃrʌb/ □□□
n. 灌木

0815 **stalk** /stɔːk/ □□□
n. 茎，秆，叶柄，花梗

0816 **grain** /greɪn/ □□□
n. 谷物，粮食

0817 **holly** /ˈhɒlɪ/ □□□
n. 冬青

0818 **elm** /elm/ □□□
n. 榆树，榆木

0819 **mow** /məʊ/ □□□
n. 干草堆

0820 **pollen** /ˈpɒlən/ □□□
n. 花粉

0821 **pine** /paɪn/ □□□
n. 松树

0822 **spruce** /spruːs/ □□□
n. 针枞，云杉

0823 **oak** /əʊk/ □□□
n. 栎树

0824 **chloroplast** /ˈklɒərəplɑːst/ □□□
n. 叶绿体

0825 **fern** /fəːn/ □□□
n. <植>羊齿植物，蕨类植物

0826 **respire** /rɪˈspaɪə/ □□□
v. 呼吸

0827 **pulp** /pʌlp/ □□□
n. 果肉

0828 **pod** /pɒd/ □□□
n. 荚，豆荚

0829 **plantain** /ˈplæntɪn/ □□□
n. 车前草

0830 **pith** /pɪθ/ □□□
n. （橙子等水果中的）髓

0831 **orchid** /ˈɔːkɪd/ □□□
n. 兰花

0832 **hull** /hʌl/ □□□
n. 果皮，外皮

0833 **flora** /ˈflɔːrə/ □□□
n. 植物群

0834 **conifer** /ˈkɒnɪfə/ □□□
n. 针叶树

0835 **boll** /bəʊl/ □□□
n. <植>圆荚，棉铃

0836 **arboreal** /ɑːˈbɔːrɪəl/ □□□
adj. 生活于树上的

0837 **arboretum** /ˌɑːbəˈrɪːtəm/ □□□
n. 树木园，植物园

0838 **acorn** /ˈeɪkɔːn/ □□□
n. 橡子，栎实

0839 **tundra** /ˈtʌndrə/ □□□
n. （多数位于北极圈的）冻土带，苔原

0840 **fungus** /ˈfʌŋgəs/ □□□
n. 真菌，霉

0841 **algae** /ˈældʒiː/ □□□
n. 水藻

0842 **organism** /ˈɔːgənɪzəm/ □□□
n. 有机体

0843 **birch** /bəːtʃ/ □□□
n. 桦树

0844 **maize** /meɪz/ □□□
n. 玉米

0845 **photosynthesis** /ˈfəʊtəʊˈsɪnθəsɪs/ □□□
n. 光合作用

0846 **lichen** /laɪkən/ □□□
n. 地衣，苔藓

0847 **squash** /skwɒʃ/ □□□
n. 南瓜小果（主要种类为笋瓜和西葫芦）

0848 **nectar** /ˈnektə/ □□□
n. 花蜜

0849 **bloom** /bluːm/ □□□
n. 开花期

0850 **blossom** /ˈblɒsəm/ □□□
n. 开花时期

0851 **moss** /mɒs/ □□□
n. 苔藓

0852 **herbicide** /ˈhəːbɪsaɪd/ □□□
n. 除草剂

0853 **horticulture** /ˈhɔːtɪkʌltʃə/ □□□
n. 园艺（学），园艺学家

0854 **hay** /heɪ/ □□□
n. 干草

0855 **sorghum** /ˈsɔːgəm/ □□□
n. 高粱

0856 **seedbed** /ˈsiːdbed/ □□□
n. 苗床

0857 **orchard** /ˈɔːtʃəd/ □□□
n. 果园

0858 **pasture** /ˈpɑːstʃə/ □□□
n. 牧草地

0859 **ranch** /rɑːntʃ/ □□□
n. 大牧场

0860 **prairie** /ˈpreərɪ/ □□□
n. 大草原

0861 **sequoia** /sɪˈkwɒɪə/ □□□
n. 红杉

0862 **rosette** /rəʊˈzet/ □□□
n. 玫瑰花结

0863 **germinate** /ˈdʒəːmɪneɪt/ □□□
n. 使发芽

0864 **sprout** /spraʊt/ □□□
n. 幼芽，新梢

0865 **twig** /twɪg/ □□□
n. 细枝

0866 **bough** /baʊ/ □□□
n. 树干

0867 **petiole** /ˈpetɪəʊl/ □□□
n. 叶柄

0868 **foliage** /ˈfəʊlɪɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 叶子

0859 **photosynthesis** /ˌfəʊtəʊˈsɪntθəsɪs/ □□□
n. 光合作用

0870 **rind** /raɪnd/ □□□
n. （瓜、果等的）皮

0871 **hazel** /ˈheɪzl/ □□□
n. 榛树

0872 **birch** /bəːtʃ/ □□□
n. 桦树

0873 **cypress** /ˈsaɪprəs/ □□□
n. 柏树

0874 **yew** /juː/ □□□
n. 紫杉木

0875 **evergreen** /ˈevəgrɪːn/ □□□
n. 常绿植物

0876 **maple** /ˈmeɪpl/ □□□
n. 枫树

0877 **caraway** /ˈkærəweɪ/ □□□
n. 香菜

0878 **parsley** /ˈpɑːslɪ/ □□□
n. 西芹

第六大类常考类比词汇——数理化篇

数学

1. 有关基本运算

0879 **add, plus** /ad/, /plʌs/ □□□
vt. 加

0880 **subtract** /səbˈtrækt/ □□□
vt. 减

0881 **difference** /ˈdɪfrəns/ □□□
vt. 差

0882 **multiply, times** /ˈmʌtɪplaɪ/, /taɪmz/ □□□
v.,prph. 乘

0883 **product** /ˈprɒːdʌkt/ □□□
n. 积

0884 **divide** /dɪˈvaɪd/ □□□
vt. 除

0885 **divisible** /dɪˈvɪzəbl/ □□□
adj. 可被整除的

0886 **divided evenly** /diˈvaɪdˈiːvnlɪ/ □□□
phr. 被整除

0887 **dividend** /ˈdɪvɪdend/ □□□
n. 被除数

0888 **divisor** /dɪˈvaɪzə/ □□□
n. 因子，除数

0889 **quotient** /ˈkwəʊʃnt/ □□□
n. 商

0890 **remainder** /rɪˈmeɪndə/ □□□
n. 余数

0891 **factorial** /fækˈtɔːrɪəl/ □□□
n. / adj. 阶乘积，阶乘；阶乘的

0892 **power** /ˈpaʊə/ □□□
n. 乘方

0893 **radical sign, root sign** /ˈrædɪkəl saɪn/, /ruːt saɪn/ □□□
phr. 根号

0894 **round to** /raʊnd tʊ/ □□□
phr. 四舍五入

2. 有关集合

0895 **union** /ˈjuːnɪən/ □□□
n. 并集

0896 **proper subset** /ˈprɒpəˈsʌbset/ □□□
phr. 真子集

0897 **solution set** /səˈluːʃnset/ □□□
phr. 解集

3. 有关代数式、方程和不等式

0898 **algebraic term** /ˌældʒɪˈbreɪɪk tɜːm/ □□□
phr. 代数项

0999 **like terms, similar terms**
/laɪk tɜːmz/, /ˈsɪmələ tɜːmz/ □□□
phr. 同类项

0900 **numerical coefficient**
/njuːˈmerɪklˌkəʊɪˈfɪʃnt/ □□□
phr. 数字系数

0901 **literal coefficient** /ˈlɪtərəl ˌkəʊɪˈfɪʃnt/ □□□
phr. 字母系数

0902 **inequality** /ˌɪnɪˈkwɒlətɪ/ □□□
n. 不等式

0903 **triangle inequality**
/ˈtraæŋglˌɪnɪˈkwɒlətɪ/ □□□
n. 三角不等式

0904 **range** /reɪndʒ/ □□□
n. 值域

0905 **original equation**
/əˈrɪdʒənɪ ˈkweɪʒn/ □□□
phr. 原方程

0906 **equivalent equation**
/ɪˈkwɪvə/əʊt ɪˈkweɪʒn/ □□□
phr. 同解方程，等价方程

4. 有关分数和小数

0907 **proper fraction** /ˈprɒpə ˈfrækʃn/ □□□
phr. 真分数

0908 **improper fraction**
/ɪmˈprɒːpə ˈfrækʃn/ □□□
phr. 假分数

0909 **mixed number** /mɪkst ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 带分数

0910 **Vulgar fraction, common fraction**
/ˈvʌlə ˈfrækʃən/,/ˈkɒmən ˈfrækʃən/ □□□
phr. 普通分数

0911 **simple fraction** /ˈsɪmpl ˈfrækʃən/ □□□
phr. 简分数

0912 **complex fraction**
/ˈkɒmpleks ˈfrækʃən/ □□□
phr. 繁分数

0913 **numerator** /ˈnjuːmərəɪtə/ □□□
n. 分子

0914 **denominator** /dɪˈnɒmɪneɪtə/ □□□
n. 分母

0915 **(least)common denominator**
/lɪstˈkɒmən dɪˈnɒmɪneɪtə/ □□□
phr. （最小）公分母

0916 **quarter** /ˈkwɔːtə/ □□□
n. 四分之一

0917 **decimal fraction**
/ˈdesəməl ˈfrækʃən/ □□□
phr. 纯小数

0918 **infinite decimal** /ˈɪnfɪnət ˈdesəməl/ □□□
phr. 无穷小数

0919 **recurring decimal**
/rɪˈkəːrɪŋ ˈdesəməl/ □□□
phr. 循环小数

0920 **tenths unit** /tenθsˈjuˌnɪt/ □□□
phr. 十分位

5. 基本数学概

0921 **arithmetic mean** /əˈrɪθmətɪk miːn/ □□□
phr. 算术平均值

0922 **weighted average**
/ˈweɪtɪd ˈævərɪdʒ/ □□□
phr. 加权平均值

0923 **geometric mean**
/ˌdʒiːəˈmetrɪk miːn/ □□□
phr. 几何平均数

0924 **exponent** /ɪkˈspəʊnənt/ □□□
n. 指数，幂

0925 **base** /beɪs/ □□□
n. 乘幂的底数，底边

0926 **cube** /kjuːb/ □□□
n. 立方数，立方体

0927 **square root** /skweə ruːt/ □□□
phr. 平方根

0928 **cube root** /kjuːb ruːt/ □□□
phr. 立方根

0929 **common logarithm**
/ˈkɒmən ˈlɒgərɪðəm/ □□□
phr. 常用对数

0930 **digit** /ˈdɪdʒɪt/ □□□
n. 数字

0931 **constant** /ˈkɒnstənt/ □□□
n. 常数

0932 **variable** /ˈveərɪəbl/ □□□
n. 变量

0933 **inverse function** /ˌɪnˈvəːs ˈfʌŋkʃn/ □□□
phr. 反函数

0934 **complementary function** /ˌkɒmplɪˈmentrɪ ˈfʌŋkʃn/ □□□
phr. 余函数

0935 **linear** /ˈlɪnɪər/ □□□
adj. 一次的，线性的

0936 **absolute value** /ˈæbsəluːt ˈvæljuː/ □□□
phr. 绝对值

0937 **odd integer, odd number** /ɒd ˈɪntɪdʒə/,/ʌd ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 奇数

0938 **even integer, even number** /ˈiːvən ˈɪntɪdʒə/, /ˈiːvn ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 偶数

0939 **integer, whole number** /ˈɪntɪdʒə/, /həʊl ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 整数

0940 **positive whole number** /ˈpɒzətɪv həʊl ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 正整数

0941 **negative whole number** /ˈnegətɪv həʊl ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 负整数

0942 **consecutive number** /kənˈsekjətɪv ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 连续整数

0943 **real number, rational number** /ˈriːəl ˈnʌmbə/, /ˈræʃnəl ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 实数，有理数

0944 **irrational number** /ɪˈræʃnəl ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 无理数

0945 **inverse** /ˌɪnˈvəːs/ □□□
phr. 倒数

0946 **composite number** /ˈkɒmˈpəzɪt ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 合数

0947 **prime number** /praɪm ˈnʌmbə/ □□□
phr. 质数

0948 **reciprocal** /rɪˈsɪprəkl/ □□□
n. / adj. 倒数（的）

0949 **common divisor** /ˈkɒmən dɪˈvaɪzə/ □□□
phr. 公约数

0950 **multiple** /ˈmʌltɪpl/ □□□
n. 倍数

0951 **(least)common multiple** /liːstˈkɒmən ˈmʌltɪpl/ □□□
phr. （最小）公倍数

0952 **(prime)factor** /praɪm ˈfæktə/ □□□
phr. （质）因子

0953 **common factor** /ˈkɑːmən ˈfæktə/ □□□
phr. 公因子

0954 **ordinary scale, decimal scale** /ˈɔːdnrɪ skel/, /ˈdesɪml skeɪl/ □□□
phr. 十进制

0955 **nonnegative** /ˈnɒnˈnegətɪv/ □□□
adj. 非负的

0956 **tens** /tenz/ □□□
n. 十位

0957 **units** /ˈjuːnɪts/ □□□
n. 个位

0958 **mode** /məʊd/ □□□
n. 众数

0959 **median** /ˈmiːdɪən/ □□□
n. 中数

0960 **common ratio** /ˈkɒmənˈreɪʃɪəʊ/ □□□
phr. 公比

6. 数列

0961 **arithmetic progression(sequence)** /əˈrɪθmətɪk prəˈgreʃn ˈsiːkwəus/ □□□
phr. 等差数列

0962 **geometric progression(sequence)** /ˌdʒiːəˈmetrɪk prəˈgreʃn ˈsiːkwəns/ □□□
phr. 等比数列

7. 其它

0963 **approximate** /əˈprɒksɪmət/ □□□
vt. 近似

0964 **(anti)clockwise** /ˌæntɪˈklɒkwaɪz/ □□□
adj. （逆）顺时针方向的

0965 **estimation** /ˌestɪˈmeɪʃn/ □□□
n. 估计，近似

0966 **parentheses** /pəˈrenθəsiːz/ □□□
n. 括号

0967 **proportion** /prə'pɔːʃn/ □□□
n. 比例

0968 **permutation** /ˌpəːmjʊ'teɪʃn/ □□□
n. 排列

0969 **combination** /ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃn/ □□□
n. 组合

0970 **table** /'teɪbl/ □□□
n. 表格

0971 **trigonometric function** /ˌtrɪgənə'metrɪkl 'fʌŋkʃn/ □□□
phr. 三角函数

0972 **unit** /'juːnɪt/ □□□
n. 单位，位

几何部分

1. 所有的角

0973 **alternate angle** /ɔːl'təːnət 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 内错角

0974 **corresponding angle** /ˌkɒrə'spɒndɪŋ 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 同位角

0975 **vertical angle** /'vəːtɪkl 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 对顶角

0976 **central angle** /'sentrəl 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 圆心角

0977 **interior angle** /ɪn'tɪərɪə 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 内角

0978 **exterior angle** /ɪk'stɪərɪə 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 外角

0979 **supplement angle** /'sʌplɪmənt 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 补角

0980 **complement angle** /'kɒːmplɪment 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 余角

0981 **adjacent angle** /ə'dʒeɪsnt 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 邻角

0982 **acute angle** /ə'kjuːt 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 锐角

0983 **obtuse angle** /əb'tjuːs 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 钝角

0984 **right angle** /raɪt 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 直角

0985 **round angle** /raʊnd 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 周角

0986 **straight angle** /streɪtɪ 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 平角

0987 **included angle** /ɪn'kluːdɪd 'æŋgl/ □□□
phr. 夹角

2. 所有的三角形

0988 **equilateral triangle** /ˌiːkwɪ'lætərəl 'traɪˌæŋgl/ □□□
phr. 等边三角形

0989 **scalene triangle** /'skeɪliːn 'traɪˌæŋgl/ □□□
phr. 不等边三角形

0990 **isosceles triangle** /aɪ'sɒsɪliːz 'traɪˌæŋgl/ □□□
phr. 等腰三角形

0991 **right triangle** /raɪt 'traɪˌæŋgl/ □□□
phr. 直角三角形

0992 **oblique** /ə'bliːk/ □□□
n. 斜三角形

0993 **inscribed triangle** /ɪn'skraɪbd 'traɪˌæŋgl/ □□□
phr. 内接三角形

3. 有关收敛的平面图形，除三角形外

0994 **semicircle** /'semɪsəːkl/ □□□
n. 半圆

0995 **concentric circles** /kən'sentrɪk 'səːklz/ □□□
phr. 同心圆

0996 **quadrilateral** /ˌkwɒdrɪ'lætərəl/ □□□
n. 四边形

0997 **pentagon** /'pentəgən/ □□□
n. 五边形

0998 **hexagon** /'heksəgən/ □□□
n. 六边形

0999 **heptagon** /'heptəgən/ □□□
n. 七边形

1000 **octagon** /ˈɒktəgən/ □□□
n. 八边形

1001 **nonagon** /ˈnɒnəgən/ □□□
n. 九边形

1002 **decagon** /ˈdekəgən/ □□□
n. 十边形

1003 **polygon** /ˈpɒligən/ □□□
n. 多边形

1004 **parallelogram** /pærəleləgræm/ □□□
n. 平行四边形

1005 **equilateral** /ˌiːkwɪˈlætərəl/ □□□
n. 等边形

1006 **plane** /pleɪn/ □□□
n. 平面

1007 **square** /skweə/ □□□
n. 正方形，平方

1008 **rectangle** /ˈrekˌtæŋgl/ □□□
n. 长方形

1009 **regular polygon** /ˈregjələ ˈpɒːlɪgən/ □□□
phr. 正多边形

1010 **rhombus** /ˈrɒmbəs/ □□□
n. 菱形

1011 **trapezoid** /ˈtræpəzɔɪd/ □□□
n. 梯形

4. 其他平面图形

1012 **arc** /ɑːk/ □□□
n. 弧

1013 **line, straight line** /laɪn/,/streɪt laɪn/ □□□
phr. 直线

1014 **line segment** /laɪnˈsegmənt/ □□□
phr. 线段

1015 **parallel lines** /ˈpærəlel laɪnz/ □□□
phr. 平行线

1016 **segment of a circle**
/ˈsegmənt əf eɪ ˈsəːkl/ □□□
phr. 弧形

5. 有关立体图形

1017 **cube** /kjuːb/ □□□
n. 立方体，立方数

1018 **rectangular solid**
/rekˈtæŋgjələ ˈsɒlɪd/ □□□
phr. 长方体

1019 **regular solid/regular polyhedron**
/ˈregjələ ˈsɒlɪd/, /ˈregjələ ˌpɒːlɪˈhiːdrən/ □□□
phr. 正多面体

1020 **circular cylinder** /ˈsəːkjələ ˈsɪlɪndə/ □□□
phr. 圆柱体

1021 **cone** /kəʊn/ □□□
n. 圆锥

1022 **sphere** /sfɪə/ □□□
n. 球体

1023 **solid** /ˈsɒːlɪd/ □□□
adj. 立体的

6. 有关图形上的附属物

1024 **altitude** /ˈæltɪtjuːd/ □□□
n. 高

1025 **depth** /depθ/ □□□
n. 深度

1026 **side** /saɪd/ □□□
n. 边长

1027 **circumference, perimeter**
/səˈkʌmfərəns/,/ pəˈrɪmɪtə/ □□□
n. 周长

1028 **radian** /ˈreɪdɪən/ □□□
n. 弧度

1029 **surface area** /ˈsəːfɪs ˈeərə/ □□□
phr. 表面积

1030 **volume** /ˈvɒːljuːm/ □□□
n. 体积

1031 **arm** /ɑːm/ □□□
n. 直角三角形的股

1032 **cross section** /krɔːs ˈsekʃn/ □□□
phr. 横截面

1033 **center of a circle** /ˈsentə əf eɪ ˈsəːkl/ □□□
phr. 圆心

1034 **chord** /kɔːd/ □□□
n. 弦

1035 **radius** /ˈreɪdɪəs/ □□□
n. 半径

1036 **angle bisector** /ˈæŋgl baɪˈsektə/ □□□
phr. 角平分线

1037 **diagonal** /daɪˈægənl/ □□□
n. 对角线

1038 **diameter** /daɪˈæmɪtə/ □□□
n. 直径

1039 **edge** /edʒ/ □□□
n. 棱

1040 **face of a solid** /feɪs əf eɪ 'sɒlɪd/ □□□
phr. 立体的面

1041 **hypotenuse** /haɪ'pɒtənjuːs/ □□□
n. 斜边

1042 **included side** /ɪn'kluːdɪd saɪd/ □□□
phr. 夹边

1043 **leg** /leg/ □□□
n. 三角形的直角边

1044 **median of a triangle** /miːdiən əf eɪ 'traɪæŋgl/ □□□
phr. 三角形的中线

1045 **base** /beɪs/ □□□
n. 底边，底数

1046 **opposite** /'ɒpəzɪt/ □□□
n. 直角三角形中的对边

1047 **midpoint** /'mɪdpɒɪnt/ □□□
n. 中点

1048 **end point** /end pɒɪnt/ □□□
phr. 端点

1049 **vertex** /'vəːteks/ □□□
n. 顶点

1050 **tangent** /'tændʒənt/ □□□
n. 切线的

1051 **transversal** /træns'vəːsəl/ □□□
adj. 截线

1052 **intercept** /ˌɪntə'sept/ □□□
n. 截距

7. 有关坐标

1053 **coordinate system** /kəu'ɔːdɪneɪt 'ɔːɪstəm/ □□□
phr. 坐标系

1054 **rectangular coordinate** /rek'tæŋgjələ kəu'ɪdɪneɪt/ □□□
phr. 直角坐标系

1055 **origin** /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ □□□
n. 原点

1056 **abscissa** /æb'sɪsə/ □□□
n. 横坐标

1057 **ordinate** /'ɔːdɪnət/ □□□
n. 纵坐标

1058 **number line** /'nʌmbə laɪn/ □□□
phr. 数轴

1059 **quadrant** /'kwɒdrənt/ □□□
n. 象限

1060 **slope** /sləup/ □□□
n. 斜率

1061 **complex plane** /kəm'pleks pleɪn/ □□□
phr. 复平面

8. 其他

1062 **plane geometry** /pleɪn dʒɪ'ɒmɪtrɪ/ □□□
phr. 平面几何

1063 **trigonometry** /ˌtrɪgə'nɒːmətrɪ/ □□□
n. 三角学

1064 **bisect** /baɪ'sekt/ □□□
vt. 平分

1065 **circumscribe** /'səːkəmskraɪb/ □□□
vt. 外切

1066 **inscribe** /ɪn'skraɪb/ □□□
vt. 内切

1067 **intersect** /ˌɪntə'sekt/ □□□
vt. / vi. 相交

1068 **perpendicular** /ˌpəːpən'dɪkjələ/ □□□
n. / adj. 垂直线，垂直面；垂直的，成直角的

1069 **Pythagorean theorem** /paɪˌθægə'riːən 'θiːərəm// □□□
phr. 勾股定理

1070 **congruent** /'kɑŋgrʊənt/ □□□
adj. 全等的

1071 **multilateral** /ˌmʌltɪ'lætərəl/ □□□
adj. 多边的

物理与化学

1072 **acceleration** /əkˌselə'reɪʃn/ □□□
n. 加速

1073 **acoustics** /ə'kuːstɪks/ □□□
n. 声学

1074 **biochemistry** /ˌbaɪəu'kemɪstri/ □□□
n. 生物化学

1075 **combustion** /kəm'bʌstʃən/ □□□
n. 燃烧

1076 **conduction** /kən'dʌkʃn/ □□□
n. 传导

1077 **deceleration** /diːselə'reɪʃn/ □□□
n. 减速

1078 **dilution** /daɪ'lju:ʃn/ □□□
n. 稀释

1079 **distillation** /ˌdɪstɪ'leɪʃn/ □□□
n. 蒸馏

1080 **element** /'elɪmənt/ □□□
n. 元素

1081 **calorie** /'kælərɪ/ □□□
n. 卡（热量单位）

1082 **compound** /'kɒmpaʊnd/ □□□
n. 化合物

1083 **decomposition** /ˌdi:kɒmpə'zɪʃn/ □□□
n. 分解

1084 **expansion** /ɪk'spænʃn/ □□□
n. 扩张

1085 **frequency** /'fri:kwənsɪ/ □□□
n. 频率

1086 **gasify** /'gæsɪfaɪ/ □□□
n. 汽化

1087 **magnet** /'mægnət/ □□□
n. 磁铁

1088 **magnetism** /'mægnətɪzəm/ □□□
n. 磁性

1089 **power** /'paʊə/ □□□
n. 功率

1090 **reflection** /rɪ'flekʃn/ □□□
n. 反射

1091 **resonance** /'rezənəns/ □□□
n. 共振

1092 **solidify** /sə'lɪdɪfaɪ/ □□□
n. 固化

1093 **liquefy** /'lɪkwɪfaɪ/ □□□
n. 液化

1094 **magnetic force** /mæg'netɪk fɔ:s/ □□□
n. 磁力

1095 **mechanics** /mɪ'kænɪks/ □□□
n. 力学

1096 **optics** /'ɒptɪks/ □□□
n. 光学

1097 **physics** /'fɪzɪks/ □□□
n. 物理学

1098 **radioactivity** /reɪdɪəʊæk'tɪvətɪ/ □□□
n. 放射性

1099 **reduction** /rɪ'dʌkʃn/ □□□
n. 约简，约分

1100 **refraction** /rɪ'frækʃn/ □□□
n. 折射，曲折

1101 **sensitivity** /ˌsensə'tɪvəti/ □□□
n. 灵敏度，感光度

1102 **solution** /sə'lu:ʃn/ □□□
n. 溶解

1103 **ultraviolet ray** /ˌʌltrə'vaɪəlɪt reɪ/ □□□
n. 紫外线

1104 **vaporize** /'veɪpəraɪz/ □□□
n. 蒸发

1105 **voltage** /'vəʊltɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 电压

1106 **ultrasonic** /ˌʌltrə'sɒnɪk/ □□□
n. 超声

1107 **volt** /vəʊlt/ □□□
n. 伏特

1108 **watt** /wɒt/ □□□
n. 瓦特

第七大类常考类比词汇——天文地理篇

天文

1109 **constellation** /ˌkɒntə'leɪʃn/ □□□
n. 星座

1110 **planet** /'plænɪt/ □□□
n. 行星

1111 **sun** /sʌn/ □□□
n. 恒星

1112 **Jupiter** /'dʒu:pɪtə/ □□□
n. 木星

1113 **Pluto** /'plu:təʊ/ □□□
n. 冥王星

1114 **Saturn** /'sætə:n/ □□□
n. 土星

1115 **Mercury** /'mə:kjərɪ/ □□□
n. 水星

1116 **Mars** /mɑ:z/ □□□
n. 火星

1117 **venus** /'vɪnəs/ □□□
n. 金星

1118 **Neptune** /'neptju:n/ □□□
n. 海王星

1119 **Uranus** /'juərənəs/ □□□
n. 天王星

1120 **Ceres** /'sɪəri:z/ □□□
n. 谷物星

1121 **Milky Way** /ˈmɪlkiː weɪ/ □□□
n. 银河系

1122 **galaxy** /ˈgæləksɪ/ □□□
n. 星系

1123 **orbit** /ˈɔːbɪt/ □□□
v. / n. 运行；轨道

1124 **rotate** /rəʊˈteɪt/ □□□
v. 转

1125 **axis** /ˈæksɪs/ □□□
v. 轴

1126 **track** /træk/ □□□
n. 轨道

1127 **outer space** /ˈaʊtə speɪs/ □□□
n. 外太空

1128 **gravity** /ˈgrævətɪ/ □□□
n. 重力

1129 **equator** /ɪˈkweɪtə/ □□□
n. 赤道

1130 **tropical** /ˈtrɒpɪkl/ □□□
adj. 热带的

1131 **brightness** /ˈbraɪtnəs/ □□□
n. 亮度

1132 **dimension** /daɪˈmenʃn/ □□□
n. 维度

1133 **eclipse** /ɪˈklɪps/ □□□
n. 日月食

1134 **wane** /weɪn/ □□□
v. （月）方，缺

1135 **diminish** /dɪˈmɪnɪʃ/ □□□
v. 逐渐变小

1136 **centripetal** /senˈtrɪpɪtl/ □□□
adj. 向心（力）的

1137 **centrifugal** /ˌsentrɪˈfjuːgl/ □□□
adj. 离心的

1138 **nebula** /ˈnebjələ/ □□□
n. 星云

1139 **nebulous** /ˈnebjələs/ □□□
adj. 星云的

1140 **particle** /ˈpɑːtɪkl/ □□□
n. 微粒

1141 **polar light** /ˈpəʊlə laɪt/ □□□
phr. 极光

1142 **astronomical** /ˌæstrəˈnɒmɪkl/ □□□
adj. 天文的，天文学的

1143 **astrophysics** /ˌæstrəʊˈfɪzɪks/ □□□
n. 天体物理学

1144 **Big Dipper** □□□
n. 北斗七星

1145 **Black hole** /blæk həʊl/ □□□
n. 黑洞

1146 **celestial** /səˈlestɪəl/ □□□
adj. 天体的

1147 **cluster** /ˈklʌstə/ □□□
n. 星团，一群星星

1148 **comet** /ˈkɒmɪt/ □□□
n. 彗星

1149 **cosmos** /ˈkɒzmɒs/ □□□
n. 宇宙

1150 **cosmetic** /kɒzˈmetɪk/ □□□
adj. 宇宙的

1151 **cosmology** /kɒzˈmɒlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 宇宙学

1152 **emission** /ɪˈmɪʃn/ □□□
n. 排放物，散发物，排放

1153 **faint** /feɪnt/ □□□
adj. 微弱的，模糊的

1154 **feeble** /ˈfiːbəl/ □□□
adj. 虚弱的，衰弱的

1155 **ignite** /ɪgˈnaɪt/ □□□
v. 引燃

1156 **infinite** /ˈɪnfɪnət/ □□□
adj. 无限的

1157 **infrared ray** /ˌɪnfrəˈred reɪ/ □□□
n. 红外射线

1158 **intergalactic** /ˌɪntəgəˈlæktɪk/ □□□
adj. 银河间的

1159 **interplanetary** /ˌɪntəˈplænɪtrɪ/ □□□
adj. 星球间的

1160 **Interstellar** /ˌɪntəˈstelər/ □□□
adj. 星际的

1161 **luminosity** /ˌluːmɪˈnɒsətɪ/ □□□
n. 光亮度

1162 **lunar** /ˈluːnə(r)/ □□□
adj. 阴历的，月亮的

1163 **massive** /ˈmæsɪv/ □□□
adj. 巨大的

1164 **meteor** /ˈmiːtɪə(r)/ □□□
n. 流星

1165 **meteorite** /ˈmɪtɪəˌraɪt/ □□□
n. 陨石

1166 **meteoroid** /əmiːtɪərˌɒɪd/ □□□
n. 流星体

1167 **molten** /ˈməʊltən/ □□□
adj. 融化的

1168 **observatory** /əbˈzəːvətrɪ/ □□□
n. 天文台

1169 **planetarium** /ˌplænɪˈterɪəm/ □□□
n. 天文馆

1170 **planetoid** /plænɪtɒɪd/ □□□
n. 小行星

1171 **pole star** /pəʊl stɑr/ □□□
n. 北极星

1172 **pseudoscience** /ˌsjuːdəʊˈsaɪəns/ □□□
n. 伪科学

1173 **radiation** /ˌreɪdɪˈeɪʃn/ □□□
n. 辐射

1174 **revolution** /ˌrevəˈluːʃn/ □□□
n. 旋转，（尤指）天体运行

1175 **rotation** /rəʊˈteɪʃn/ □□□
n. 旋转，转动

1176 **satellite** /ˈsætəlaɪt/ □□□
n. 卫星

1177 **spin** /spɪn/ □□□
n. 快速旋转运动

1178 **stellar** /ˈstelə/ □□□
adj. 星星的

1179 **sunspot** /ˈsʌnspɒt/ □□□
n. 太阳黑子

农业

1180 **agricultural** /ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃərəl/ □□□
adj. 农业的

1181 **aquaculture** /ˈækwəˌkʌltʃə/ □□□
n. 水产业

1182 **barn** /bɑːn/ □□□
n. 谷仓

1183 **cotton** /ˈkɒtn/ □□□
n. 棉花

1184 **cultivate** /ˈkʌltɪveɪt/ □□□
v. 种植

1185 **cultivation** /ˌkʌltəˈŋeʃən/ □□□
n. 培养，教养，耕作

1186 **eggplant** /ˈegplɒːnt/ □□□
n. 茄子

1187 **fodder** /ˈfɒdər/ □□□
n. 饲料

1188 **granary** /ˈgrænərɪ ˈgrenə-/ □□□
n. 粮仓

1189 **greenhouse** /ˈgriːnhaʊs/ □□□
n. 温室

1190 **hay** /heɪ/ □□□
n. 甘草

1191 **horticulture** /ˈhɔːrtɪkʌltʃə(r)/ □□□
n. 园艺，园艺学家

1192 **cowshed** /ˈkaʊˌʃed/ □□□
n. 牛栏

1193 **fertile** /ˈfəːtaɪl/ □□□
adj. 肥沃的

1194 **garlic** /ˈgɑːlɪk/ □□□
n. 大蒜

1195 **graze** /greɪz/ □□□
v./n. 放牧，擦过，掠过，吃草；（表皮）擦伤

1196 **haystack** /ˈheɪstæk/ □□□
n. 干草堆

1197 **husbandry** /ˈhʌzbəndrɪ/ □□□
n. 农业，耕种

1198 **hydroponics** /ˌhaɪdrəˈpɒnɪks/ □□□
n. 水栽法

1199 **irrigate** /ˈɪrɪˌgeɪt/ □□□
n. 灌溉

1200 **pasture** /ˈpɑːstʃə(r)/ □□□
n. 大草场

1201 **plantation** /plɑːnˈteɪʃn/ □□□
n. 种植园

1202 **prolific** /prəˈlɪfɪk/ □□□
adj. 多产的

1203 **seedbed** /ˈsiːdbed/ □□□
n. 苗床，苗圃

1204 **indigenous** /ɪnˈdɪdʒənəs/ □□□
adj. 本土的，土产的

1205 **livestock** /ˈlaɪvstɒk/ □□□
n. 家畜

1206 **orchard** /ˈɔːtʃərd/ □□□
n. 果园

1207 **pigpen** /ˈpɪgˌpen/ □□□
n. 猪圈

1208 **poultry** /ˈpəʊltrɪ/ □□□
n. 禽类

1209 **ranch** /rɑːntʃ/ □□□
n. 农场

1210 **silt** /sɪlt/ □□□
n. 淤泥

1211 **weed** /wiːd/ □□□
n. 野草

1212 **arable land** /ˈærəbəllænd/ □□□
phr. 耕地

1213 **hectare** /ˈhekter/ □□□
n. 公顷

1214 **wheat** /wiːt/ □□□
n. 小麦

1215 **oat** /əʊt/ □□□
n. 燕麦

1216 **barley** /ˈbɑːlɪ/ □□□
n. 大麦

1217 **acre** /ˈekə/ □□□
n. 英亩

1218 **prospect** /ˈprɒspekt/ □□□
n. 前景

1219 **depopulation** /ˌdiːˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ □□□
n. 人口减少

1220 **advance** /ədˈvɑːns/ □□□
n. 增长，借款

1221 **affect** /əˈfekt/ □□□
n. 影响

1222 **agrarian** /əˈgrerɪən/ □□□
adj. 农业的

1223 **ailment** /elmənt/ □□□
n. 疾病

1224 **arid** /ærɪd/ □□□
adj. 干旱的，干燥的

1225 **barn** /bɑːrn/ □□□
n. 谷仓，粮仓

1226 **brawn** /brɑʊn/ □□□
adj. 未去壳的

1227 **breed** /brɪd/ □□□
n. 产（后代），生

1228 **capital** /ˈkæpɪtl/ □□□
n. 资本

1229 **collective** /kəˈlektɪŋ/ □□□
n. 集体的

1230 **cotter** /kɒtə/ □□□
n. 农场雇工

1231 **consume** /kənˈsjuːm/ □□□
n. 消耗，消费

1232 **cooperative** /kəʊˈʌpərətɪŋ/ □□□
adj. 合作的

1233 **dairy** /ˈderɪ/ □□□
n. 牛奶场

1234 **drainage** /drenɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 排水，放水，排水系统

1235 **drought** /draʊt/ □□□
n. 干旱

1236 **equipment** /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ □□□
n. 设备，装备

1237 **erosion** /ɪˈrəʊʒ(ə)n/ □□□
n. 腐蚀，侵蚀

1238 **experiment** /ɪkˈsperəmənt/ □□□
n. 实验，试验

1239 **extensive** /ɪkˈstensɪv/ □□□
adj. 广阔的，广大的

1240 **feed** /fiːd/ □□□
v. 喂养

1241 **fertile** /ˈfɜːtaɪl/ □□□
adj. 肥沃的

1242 **fiber** /faɪbə/ □□□
n. 光纤

1243 **forage** /ˈfɒrɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 牛马饲料

1244 **fungicide** /ˈfʌngɪsaɪd/ □□□
n. 杀真菌剂

1245 **fungus** /ˈfʌŋgəs/ □□□
n. 真菌

1246 **furrow** /ˈfʌrəʊ/ □□□
n. 犁沟

1247 **gather** /gæðə/ □□□
v. 收集

1248 **goal** /gəʊl/ □□□
n. 目标

1249 **grange** /greɪndʒ/ □□□
n. 农庄

1250 **ground** /graʊnd/ □□□
n. 地面，土地

1251 **grower** /ˈgrəʊə/ □□□
n. 种植者

1252 **hectare** /ˈhekteə(r)/ □□□
n. 公顷

1253 **heritage** /herɪtɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 遗产

1254 **holdings** /ˈhəʊldɪŋs/ □□□
n. 佃户租种的土地

1255 **homestead** /ˈhəʊmsted/ □□□
n. 家宅

1256 **hybrid** /haɪbrɪd/ □□□
n. 杂种

1257 **impoverished** /ɪmˈpʌːŋərɪʃt/ □□□
adj. 穷困的，无力的

1258 **improvement** /ɪmˈpruːvmənt/ □□□
n. 改进，改善

1259 **intensive** /ɪnˈtensɪv/ □□□
adj. 加强的，强烈的

1260 **irrigation** /ˌɪrɪˈgeɪʃn/ □□□
n. 灌溉，水利

1261 **jaded** /ˈdʒeɪdɪd/ □□□
adj. 精疲力竭的

1262 **kibbutz** /kɪˈbʊts/ □□□
n. 集体农场

1263 **labor** /ˈleɪbə(r)/ □□□
n. 劳动

1264 **laborer** /ˈlebərə/ □□□
n. 体力劳动者

1265 **lease** /liːs/ □□□
n. 租约

1266 **livestock** /ˈlaɪvstɒk/ □□□
n. 家畜，牲畜

1267 **loan** /ləʊn/ □□□
n. 贷款

1268 **machinery** /məˈʃɪnərɪ/ □□□
n. 机器

1269 **manage** /mænɪdʒ/ □□□
v. 设法对付

1270 **market price** /ˈmɑrkɪt praɪs/ □□□
phr. 市场价

1271 **materials** /məˈtɪrɪəl/ □□□
n. 材料，原料

1272 **migrant** /maɪgrənt/ □□□
n. 移居者

1273 **moisture** /mɒɪstʃə/ □□□
n. 水分

1274 **nutrient** /ˈnuːtrɪənt/ □□□
n. 营养物，营养品

1275 **organization** /ˌɔːrgənəˈzeɪʃn/ □□□
n. 组织

1276 **output** /aʊtˌpʊt/ □□□
n. 产量

1277 **pesticide** /ˈpestɪˌsaɪd/ □□□
n. 杀虫剂，农药

1278 **plow** /plaʊ/ □□□
n. 犁

1279 **produce** /prəˈdjuːs/ □□□
n. 生产，产生，产品

1280 **productive** /prəˈdʌktɪv/ □□□
adj. 富有成效的

1281 **provision** /prəˈvɪʒən/ □□□
n. 规定，条款

1282 **quality** /ˈkwɒlətɪ/ □□□
n. 质量，品质

1283 **quantity** /ˈkwɒntətɪ/ □□□
n. 量，数量

1284 **quest** /kwest/ □□□
n. 探索

1285 **raise** /reɪz/ □□□
n. 提升，增加

1286 **rancher** /ˈrɑːntʃə(r)/ □□□
n. 大牧场主

1287 **reap** /riːp/ □□□
n. 收割

1288 **reform** /rɪˈfɔːm/ □□□
n. 改革，改良

1289 **regional** /ˈriːdʒənl/ □□□
adj. 地区的，区域的

1290 **resistant** /rɪˈzɪstənt/ □□□
adj. 有抵抗力的，抵抗的

1291 **rotation** /rəʊˈteɪʃn/ □□□
n. 轮流，循环

1292 **seedling** /ˈsiːdlɪŋ/ □□□
n. 秧苗

1293 **serf** /sə:f/ □□□
n. 农奴，奴隶

1294 **sharecropper** /ˈʃeəkrɒpə(r)/ □□□
n. 佃农

1295 **sharing** /ʃeərɪŋ/ □□□
n. 分配，共享

1296 **sheep** /ʃiːp/ □□□
n. 羊，绵羊

1297 **soil** /sɒɪl/ □□□
v. 泥土，土地

1298 **sow** /səʊ/ □□□
v. 播种于

1299 **specialize** /ˈspeʃəlouz/ □□□
v. 专门从事

1300 **spurt** /spə:t/ □□□
v. 喷出，（使）涌出

1301 **squatter** /ˈskwɒtə(r)/ □□□
n. 蹲着的人

1302 **stretch** /stretʃ/ □□□
v. 伸展，延伸

1303 **subsistence** /səbˈsɪstəns/ □□□
n. 存活，生存

1304 **supply** /səˈplaɪ/ □□□
v. 供给，补充

1305 **surplus** /ˈsə:pləs/ □□□
n. 过剩的，多余的

1306 **tenant farmer** /ˈtenəntˈfɑːmə/ □□□
n. 土地租用人

1307 **terrain** /təˈreɪn/ □□□
n. 地形，地势

1308 **territory** /ˈterətrɪ/ □□□
n. 领土，版图

1309 **till** /tɒɪl/ □□□
v. 耕种，耕作

1310 **toil** /tɒɪl/ □□□
v. 长时间或辛苦地工作

1311 **tract** /trækt/ □□□
n. 大片土地

1312 **truck farming** /trʌkˈfɑːmɪŋ/ □□□
phr. 商品蔬菜栽培

1313 **undependable** /ˌʌndiˈpendəbl/ □□□
adj. 不可靠的

1314 **uprooting** /ʌpˈruːtɪŋ/ □□□
n. 倒根，挖除伐根

1315 **yeoman** /ˈjəʊnan/ □□□
n. 自耕农

地质学

1316 **aggravate** /ˈægrəveɪt/ □□□
v. 加重

1317 **avalanche** /ˈævəlɑɪntʃ/ □□□
n. 雪崩

1318 **blast** /blɑːst/ □□□
n. 爆炸，气浪，冲击波

1319 **boom** /buːm/ □□□
n. 隆隆声，繁荣，激增

1320 **collision** /kəˈlɪʒn/ □□□
n. 碰撞

1321 **deposit** /dɪˈpɒzɪt/ □□□
n. 沉淀物

1322 **dinosaur** /ˈdɑɪnəsɔː(r)/ □□□
n. 恐龙

1323 **dormant** /ˈdɔːmənt/ □□□
adj. 休眠的

1324 **erode** /ɪˈrəʊd/ □□□
v. 腐蚀，侵蚀

1325 **erosion** /ɪˈrəʊʒn/ □□□
n. 腐蚀

1326 **erupt** /ɪˈrʌpt/ □□□
v. 喷发

1327 **explode** /ɪkˈspləʊd/ □□□
v. 爆炸

1328 **extinct** /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/ □□□
adj. 灭绝的

1329 **fossil** /ˈfɑsl/ □□□
n. 化石

1330 **granite** /ˈgrænɪt/ □□□
n. 花岗岩

1331 **gravity** /ˈgrævɪtɪ/ □□□
n. 重心

1332 **irrigation** /ˌɪrɪˈgeɪʃn/ □□□
n. 灌溉

1333 **landslide** /ˈlændslaɪd/ □□□
n. 山体滑坡，塌方，崩塌

1334 **lava** /ˈlɑːvə/ □□□
n. 岩浆，熔岩，灿岩

1335 **lean** /liːn/ □□□
n. 倾斜

1336 **magma** /ˈmægmə/ □□□
n. 岩浆，熔岩

1337 **magnitude** /ˈmægnɪtjuːd/ □□□
n. 级数，巨大

1338 **marble** /ˈmɑːbl/ □□□
n. 大理石

1339 **ore** /ɔː(r)/ □□□
n. 矿石

1340 **platinum** /ˈplætɪnəm/
n. 铂金

1341 **refine** /rɪˈfaɪn/ □□□
n. 提炼

1342 **sediment** /ˈsedɪmənt/ □□□
n. 沉淀物

1343 **seismology** /saɪzˈmɒlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 地震学

1344 **sink** /sɪŋk/ □□□
n. 下沉

1345 **slide** /slaɪd/ □□□
n. 滑坡

1346 **slope** /sləp/ □□□
n. 斜坡

1347 **stalactite** /ˈstæləktaɪt/ □□□
n. 钟乳石

1348 **steep** /stiːp/ □□□
adj. 陡峭的，险峻的

1349 **tremor** /ˈtremə(r)/ □□□
n. 震动，震颤，震颤声

1350 **vibration** /vaɪbreɪʃn/ □□□
n. 摆动，震动

1351 **volcanic** /vɒlˈkænɪk/ □□□
adj. 火山的

1352 **volcano** /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ □□□
n. 火山

1353 **wave** /weɪv/ □□□
n. 波动

1354 **abrade** /əˈbreɪd/ □□□
n. 刮擦

1355 **acid** /ˈæsɪd/ □□□
adj. 酸味的，尖刻的

1356 **aeration** /eəˈreɪʃn/ □□□
n. 通风，换气

1357 **aftershock** /ˈɑːftəʃɒk/ □□□
n. 余震

1358 **alloy** /ˈælɔɪ/ □□□
n. 合金

1359 **alluvial** /əˈluvɪəl/ □□□
n. 冲积土，冲积层

1360 **alteration** /ɔltəˈreʃən/ □□□
n. 变化，改变

1361 **aquifer** /ˌækwfə(r)/ □□□
n. 地下蓄水层

1362 **assessment** /əˈsesmənt/ □□□
n. 评估，评价

1363 **avalanche** /ˈævəlɑːnʃ/ □□□
n. 雪崩

1364 **basin** /ˌbeɪsn/ □□□
n. 盆地

1365 **butte** /bjuːt/ □□□
n. 孤立的丘，地垛（顶部平坦的小丘、高地）

1366 **composition** /ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃn/ □□□
n. 创作，构图

1367 **compression** /kəmˈpreʃn/ □□□
n. 压缩，压紧

1368 **cone** /kəʊn/ □□□
n. 圆锥体，松果

1369 **configuration** /kənˌfɪgəˈreɪʃn/ □□□
n. 布局，构造，配置

1370 **coral** /ˈkɒrəl/ □□□
n. 珊瑚，珊瑚虫

1371 **crag** /kræg/ □□□
n. 悬崖，峭壁

1372 **creep** /krɪp/ □□□
n. 爬行，蠕动

1373 **crevasse** /krəˈvæs/ □□□
n. 破口，崩溃处

1374 **crust** /krʌst/ □□□
n. 外壳

1375 **crystal** /ˈkrɪstl/ □□□
n. 结晶（体），水晶

1376 **cycle** /ˈsaɪkl/ □□□
n. 循环，周期

1377 **dampness** /ˈdoempnəs/ □□□
n. 湿气，潮湿

1378 **decay** /dɪˈkeɪ/ □□□
n. 腐败、衰退的状态

1379 **decomposition** /ˌdiːkɒmpəˈzɪʃn/ □□□
n. 分解，腐烂

1380 **delta** /ˈdeltə/ □□□
n. 三角洲

1381 **dendrite** /ˈdendraɪt/ □□□
n. 树枝石

1382 **denude** /dɪˈnjd/ □□□
v. 使光秃，使裸露

1383 **deposit** /dɪˈpɒzɪt/ □□□
n. 沉淀物

1384 **depth** /depθ/ □□□
n. 深度，深处

1385 **detritus** /dɪˈtraɪtəs/ □□□
n. 岩屑，碎石

1386 **dike** /daɪk/ □□□
n. 堤，排水沟

1387 **dilute** /daɪˈluːt/ □□□
adj. 稀释的，冲淡的

1388 **disaster** /dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/ □□□
n. 灾难

1389 **discovery** /dɪˈskʌvərɪ/ □□□
n. 发现，发觉

1390 **dissolution** /ˌdɪsəˈluːʃn/ □□□
n. 溶解，融化

1391 **dissolve** /dɪˈzɒlv/ □□□
v. 溶解，融化

1392 **distance** /ˈdɪstəns/ □□□
n. 距离，路程

1393 **dome** /dəʊm/ □□□
n. 圆屋顶

1394 **drainage** /dreɪnɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 排水，放水

1395 **earthquake** /ˈəːθkweɪk/ □□□
n. 地震

1396 **elements** /ˈelɪmənts/ □□□
n. 原理，基础

1397 **elevation** /ˌelɪˈveɪʃn/ □□□
n. 高度，海拔

1398 **eluvium** /ɪˈlvːvɪəm/ □□□
n. 残积层

1399 **environment** /ɪnˈvɑɪrənmənt/ □□□
n. 环境，外界

1400 **eolian** /iːəʊlɪən/ □□□
adj. 风的

1401 **epicenter** /ˈepɪsentə/ □□□
n. 地震中，中心

1402 **epoch** /ˈiːpɒk/ □□□
n. 纪元，时期

1403 **erosion** /ɪˈrəʊʒn/ □□□
n. 腐蚀，侵蚀

1404 **esker** /ˈeskə(r)/ □□□
n. 蛇（形）丘

1405 **evaporation** /ɪˌvæpəˈreɪʃən/ □□□
n. 蒸发，发散

1406 **exploration** /ˌeksplə'reɪʃn/ □□□
n. 探测，勘探

1407 **explosion** /ɪkˈspləʊʒn/ □□□
n. 爆炸，炸裂

1408 **extinction** /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃn/ □□□
n. 消灭，灭绝

1409 **extrude** /ɪkˈstruːd/ □□□
v. 挤压出，挤压成

1410 **facet** /ˈfæsɪt/ □□□
n. 小平面

1411 **fault** /fɔːlt/ □□□
n. 缺点，缺陷

1412 **fissure** /ˈfɪʃə(r)/ □□□
n. 狭长裂缝或裂隙

1413 **flowstone** /ˈfləʊstəʊn/ □□□
n. 流石

1414 **fracture** /ˈfræktʃə(r)/ □□□
n. 破裂，断裂

1415 **fuel** /ˈfjuːəl/ □□□
n. 燃料

1416 **geologic** /dʒiəˈlɔdʒik/ □□□
n. 地质（学）的

1417 **geologist** /dʒiˈɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 地质学家，地质学者

1418 **geothermal** /ˌdʒiːəʊˈθəːml/ □□□
n. 地热的，地温的

1419 **geyser** /ˈgiːzə(r)/ □□□
n. 间歇喷泉

1420 **glacial** /ˈgleɪʃl/ □□□
adj. < 地 > 冰的，冰河的

1421 **glacier** /ˈglæsɪə(r)/ □□□
n. 冰河，冰川

1422 **gravity** /ˈgrævəti/ □□□
n. 重力

1423 **grotto** /ˈgrɒtəʊ/ □□□
n. 岩洞，洞穴

1424 **groundwater** /ˈgraʊndwɔːtə(r)/ □□□
n. 地下水

1425 **guyot** /ˈgaɪət/ □□□
n. 海底平顶山

1426 **gypsum** /ˈdʒɪpsəm/ □□□
n. 石膏

1427 **hade** /heɪd/ □□□
n. 伸角，断层倾角

1428 **honeycombed** /ˈhʌnikəʊmd/ □□□
n. 蜂窝结构的

1429 **horizon** /həˈraɪzn/ □□□
n. 地平线

1430 **humidity** /hjuːmɪdəti/ □□□
n. 湿度，潮湿

1431 **hydrologic** /haɪdrəlɒdʒɪk/ □□□
adj. 水文学的

1432 **igneous** /ˈɪgnɪəs/ □□□
n. 火成的

1433 **illumination** /ɪˌluːmineɪʃn/ □□□
n. 照明，阐明

1434 **imminent** /ˈɪmɪnənt/ □□□
adj. 迫切的，危急的

1435 **impact** /ˈɪmpækt/ □□□
n. 碰撞，冲击

1436 **impassable** /ɪmˈpɑːsəbl/ □□□
adj. 不能通行的

1437 **inanimate** /ɪnˈænɪmət/ □□□
adj. 无生命的，无生气的

1438 **instrument** /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ □□□
n. 仪器，手段

1439 **integrity** /ɪnˈtegrəti/ □□□
n. 正直，诚实

1440 **intrusive** /ɪnˈtruːsɪv/ □□□
adj. 闯入的，打扰的

1441 **joint** /dʒɔɪnt/ □□□
n. 共同的，联合的

1442 **landmark** /ˈlændmɑːk/ □□□
n. 陆标，界标

1443 **landscape** /ˈlændskeɪp/ □□□
n. 风景，风景画

1444 **landslide** /ˈlændslaɪd/ □□□
n. 山崩，大胜利

1445 **launch** /lɔːntʃ/ □□□
v. 投掷

1446 **lava** /ˈlɑːvə/ □□□
n. 熔岩，火山岩

1447 **layer** /ˈleɪə/ □□□
n. 层，层次

1448 **leach** /liːtʃ/ □□□
n. 过滤，过滤器

1449 **lethal** /ˈliːθl/ □□□
adj. 致命的，致死的

1450 **limestone** /ˈlaɪmstəʊn/ □□□
n. 石灰岩，石灰石

1451 **lithosphere** /ˈlɪθəsfɪə/ □□□
n. 岩石圈，陆界

1452 **luminous** /ˈluːmɪnəs/ □□□
adj. 发光的，明亮的

1453 **luster** /ˈlʌstə/ □□□
n. 光泽，光辉

1454 **magma** /mægmə/ □□□
n. 岩浆

1455 **mantle** /ˈmæntl/ □□□
n. 覆盖物

1456 **massif** /mæˈsiːf/ □□□
n. 山丘

1457 **meander** /mɪˈændə/ □□□
n./v. 河湾；漫步，迂回曲折

1458 **migration** /maɪˈgreɪʃn/ □□□
n. 迁移，移居

1459 **millennia** /mɪˈlenɪə/ □□□
n. 一千年

1460 **mineral** /mɪnərəl/ □□□
n. 矿物，矿石

1461 **moisture** /ˈmɒɪstʃə/ □□□
n. 水分，湿气

1462 **molten** /ˈməʊltən/ □□□
adj. 熔化的，熔融的

1463 **monograph** /ˈmɒnəgrɑːf/ □□□
n. 专著，专论

1464 **monolith** /ˈmɒnəlɪθ/ □□□
n. 独块巨石

1465 **mosaic** /məʊˈzeɪɪk/ □□□
n. 镶嵌图案

1466 **oasis** /əʊˈeɪsɪs/ □□□
n. 绿洲

1467 **obsidian** /əbˈsɪdɪən/ □□□
n. 黑曜石

1468 **oxygen** /ˈɒksɪdʒən/ □□□
n. 氧，氧气

1469 **paleoclimate** /peɪlɪəʊɒklaɪmɪt/ □□□
n. 古气候，地质气候

1470 **paleontologist** /pælɪɒnˈtɒlodʒɪst/ □□□
n. 古生物学者

1471 **passageway** /ˈpæsɪdʒweɪ/ □□□
n. 通道，走廊

1472 **percolate** /ˈpəːkəleɪt/ □□□
n. 渗透，渗入

1473 **permafrost** /ˈpɜːməfrɒst/ □□□
n. 永久冻土

1474 **petrifie** /ˈpetrɪfaɪ/ □□□
v. 使石化

1475 **physical** /ˈfɪzɪkl/ □□□
adj. 物质的，自然规律的

1476 **plateau** /ˈplætəʊ/ □□□
n. 高原

1477 **porous** /ˈpɔːrəs/ □□□
adj. 能穿透的，能渗透的

1478 **precipitation** /prɪˌsɪpɪˈteɪʃn/ □□□
n. 降雨等的量

1479 **prediction** /prɪˈdɪkʃn/ □□□
n. 预测，预报

1480 **pressure** /ˈpreʃə/ □□□
n. 压力，气压

1481 **pristine** /ˈprɪstiːn/ □□□
adj. 未受腐蚀的，新鲜的

1482 **probe** /prəʊb/ □□□
n. 针探，探查

1483 **prospect** /prəsˈpekt/ □□□
n. 前景，期望

1484 **quarry** /ˈkwɒrɪ/ □□□
n. 采石场

1485 **quartz** /kwɔːts/ □□□
n. 石英

1486 **quest** /kwest/ □□□
n. 探索，追求

1487 **quit** /kwɪt/ □□□
n. 离开，放弃

1488 **ratio** /ˈreɪʃɪəʊ/ □□□
n. 比，比率

1489 **reef** /riːf/ □□□
n. 礁，暗礁

1490 **residual** /rɪˈzɪdʒʊəl/ □□□
n. 剩余，残渣

1491 **rubble** /ˈrʌbl/ □□□
n. 碎石，瓦砾

1492 **runoff** /rʌnˌɔːf/ □□□
n. 径流

1493 **saturation** /ˌsætʃəˈreɪʃn/ □□□
n. 饱和度

1494 **scree** /skriː/ □□□
n. 屏幕，银幕

1495 **sculpt** /skʌlpt/ □□□
n. 雕刻

1496 **sedimentary** /ˌsedɪˈmentrɪ/ □□□
adj. 沉积的，沉淀性的

1497 **seepage** /ˈsiːpɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 漏，渗

1498 **seismic** /ˈsaɪzmɪk/ □□□
adj. 地震的

1499 **shard** /ʃɑːd/ □□□
n. 尖利的碎片

1500 **shelf** /ʃelf/ □□□
n. 沙洲，暗礁

1501 **shift** /ʃɪft/ □□□
v. 改变，去掉

1502 **slag** /slæ/ □□□
n. 矿渣，熔渣

1503 **slope** /sləʊp/ □□□
n. 斜坡，斜面

1504 **slurry** /ˈslʌːrɪ/ □□□
n. 泥浆，浆

1505 **soil** /sɒɪl/ □□□
n. 泥土，土地

1506 **speleologist** /ˌspiːlɪ ˈɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 洞穴学者

1507 **spew** /spjuː/ □□□
n. 呕吐物，喷出物

1508 **stalactite** /ˈstæləktaɪt/ □□□
n. 钟乳石

1509 **stalagmites** /ˈstæˈləgmaɪt/ □□□
n. 石笋

1510 **stratification** /ˈstrætɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ □□□
n. 层理，成层

1511 **subterranean** /ˌsʌbtəˈrenɪən/ □□□
adj. 地表下面的

1512 **tectonic** /tekˈtɒnɪk/ □□□
adj. 构造的，建筑的

1513 **tilt** /tɪlt/ □□□
n. 倾斜，歪斜

1514 **topography** /təˈpɒgəfɪ/ □□□
n. 地形学

1515 **trailhead** /treɪlhed/ □□□
n. 小道的起点

1516 **tundra** /ˈtʌndrə/ □□□
n. 冻土层

1517 **underground** /ʌndəgraʊnd/ □□□
adj. 地下的

1518 **unearth** /ʌnˈəːθ/ □□□
v. 发掘，揭露

1519 **upheaval** /ʌpˈhiːvl/ □□□
n. 隆起，举起

1520 **upstream** /ʌpˈstriːm/ □□□
adj. 向上游的

1521 **vapor** /ˈveɪpə/ □□□
n. 水汽，水蒸气

1522 **vein** /veɪn/ □□□
n. 矿脉，岩脉

1523 **vent** /vent/ □□□
n. 通风孔，排气孔

1524 **volume** /ˈvɒljuːm/ □□□
n. 大量，体积

1525 **waterfalls** /ˈwɔːtərfɔːl/ □□□
n. 瀑布

1526 **weathering** /ˈweðərɪŋ/ □□□
n. 侵蚀，风化

1527 **wonder** /ˈwʌndə/ □□□
n. 惊奇，奇观，奇迹

1528 **worldwide** /ˈwəːldwaɪd/ □□□
adj. 全世界的

第八大类常考类比词汇——艺术篇

文学

1529 **literature** /ˈlɪtərətʃə/ □□□
n. 文学

1530 **poetry** /ˈpəʊətrɪ/ □□□
n. 诗歌

1531 **biography** /baɪ ˈbɒgrəfɪ/ □□□
n. 传记

1532 **autobiography** /ˌɔːtəbaɪˈbɒgrəfɪ/ □□□
n. 自传

1533 **drama** /ˈdrɑːmə/
n. 戏剧

1534 **allegory** /ˈæləgərɪ/ □□□
n. 寓言

1535 **diary** /ˈdaɪərɪ/ □□□
n. 日记

1536 **editorial** /ˌedɪˈtɔːrɪəl/ □□□
n. 社论，重要评论

1537 **fiction** /ˈfɪkʃn/ □□□
n. 小说

1538. **aestheticism** /esˈθetɪsɪzəm/ □□□
n. 唯美

1539 **autobiography** /ˌɔːtəbaɪ ˈbɒgrəfɪ/ □□□
n. 自传

1540 **futurism** /ˈfjuːtʃərɪzəm/ □□□
n. 未来派

1541 **legend** /ˈledʒənd/ □□□
n. 传说

1542 **prose** /prəʊz/ □□□
n. 散文

1543 **realism** /ˈriːəlɪzəm/ □□□
n. 现实主义

1544 **modernism** /ˈmɒdənɪzəm/ □□□
n. 现代主义

1545 **plot** /plɒt/ □□□
n. 情节

1546 **prologue** /ˈprəʊlɒg/ □□□
n. 前言

1547 **proverb** /ˈprɒvəːb/ □□□
n. 谚语

1548 **antonym** /ˈæntənɪm/ □□□
n. 反义词

1549 **rhyme** /raɪm/ □□□
n. 韵脚

1550 **internal rhyme** /ɪnˈtəːnl raɪm/ □□□
phr. 行内押韵，句中韵

1551 **metaphor** /metəfə/ □□□
n. 隐喻，暗喻

1552 **objective** /əb'dʒekt/ □□□
n. 宾语，宾格

1553 **simile** /sɪməlɪ/ □□□
n. 明喻

1554 **subjective** /səb'dʒektɪv/ □□□
adj. 主观的，个人的

1555 **synonym** /'sɪnənɪm/ □□□
n. 同义词

1556 **thesis statement** /'θiːsɪs'stelmənt/ □□□
phr. 针对主题提出的中心句

1557 **directory** /də 'rektərɪ/ □□□
n. 人名地址录

1558 **encyclopedia** /en,saɪklə'pɪdɪə/ □□□
n. 百科全书

1559 **album** /'ælbəm/ □□□
n. 相册，集邮簿

1560 **catalogue** /'kætəlɒg/ □□□
n. 目录，一览表

1561 **bibliography** /,bɪblɪ'ɒgrəfɪ/ □□□
n. 文献，文献学

1562 **glossary** /'glɒsərɪ/ □□□
n. 词汇表，难词汇编

1563 **memoirs** /'mem,wɑː/ □□□
n. 回忆录，自传

1564 **epitome** /ɪ 'pɪtəmɪ/ □□□
n. 缩影，典型的人或事物

1565 **excerpt** /'eksəːpt/ □□□
n. 摘录，引用

1566 **caption** /kæpʃn/ □□□
n. 标题，说明文字

1567 **axiom** /æksɪəm/ □□□
n. 公理，自明之理

1568 **agenda** /ə 'dʒendə/ □□□
n. 议事日程

1569 **jargon** /'dʒɑːgən/ □□□
n. 行话，行业术语

1570 **manifesto** /,mænɪ 'festəʊ/ □□□
n. 宣言，声明

1571 **expurgate** /'ekspə,geɪt/ □□□
n. 修订，删去

1572 **extant** /ek'stænt/ □□□
adj. 现存的，仍然存在的

1573 **copyright** /'kɒpɪraɪt/ □□□
n. 版权，著作权

1574 **erratum** /e'rɑːtəm/ □□□
n. 写错，排错

1575 **facsimile** /fæk'sɪməlɪ/ □□□
n. 副本，传真

1576 **criterion** /kraɪ'tɪərən/ □□□
n. 标准，准则，规范

1577 **extempore** /ek'stempərɪ/ □□□
n. 即席之作

1578 **impromptu** /ɪm'prɒmptjuː/ □□□
n. 即兴曲，即席演出

1579 **epilogue** /'epɪlɒg/ □□□
n. 尾声

1580 **plagiarism** /'pleɪdʒə,rɪzəm/ □□□
n. 剽窃，抄袭

1581 **eulogy** /'juːlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 颂词，颂文

1582 **encomium** /en'kəʊmɪəm/ □□□
n. 赞美词，颂词

1583 **autograph** /'ɔːtəgrɑːf/ □□□
n. 亲笔签名，亲笔稿

1584 **autobiography** /,ɔːtəbaɪ 'ɒgrəfɪ/ □□□
n. 自传，自传文学

1585 **biography** /baɪ 'ɒgrəfɪ/ □□□
n. 传记，档案

1586 **comedy** /'kɒmədɪ/ □□□
n. 喜剧，喜剧性

1587 **tragedy** /trædʒɪdɪ/ □□□
n. 悲剧，惨剧

1588 **dirge** /dəːdʒ/ □□□
n. 挽歌

1589 **elegy** /'elədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 哀歌，挽歌

1590 **dialogue** /'daɪə,lɒg/ □□□
n. 对话，对白

1591 **soliloquy** /sə'lɪləkwɪ/ □□□
n. 独白

1592 **alliteration** /ə,lɪtə'reɪʃn/ □□□
n. 头韵

1593 **memorandum** /,memə'rændəm/ □□□
n. 备忘录

1594 **peroration** /,perə'reɪʃn/ □□□
n. 结束语

1595 **harangue** /hə'ræŋ/ □□□
n. 高谈阔论的长篇演讲

1596 **gesticulate** /dʒe'stɪkju,leɪt/ □□□
vi./n. 做手势示意或强调；做手势，手势

1597 **hackneyed** /hæknɪd/ □□□
adj. 陈腐的，老一套的

1598 **enunciate** /ɪ 'nʌnsɪeɪt/ □□□
v. 发音，确切地说明

1599 **dramatist** /dræmətɪst/ □□□
n. 剧作家；编剧

1600 **playwright** /'pleɪ,raɪt/ □□□
n. 剧作家

美术

1601 **calligraphy** /kə'lɪgrəfɪ/ □□□
n. 书法

1602 **imitate** /'ɪmɪteɪt/ □□□
v. 模仿

1603 **paste** /peɪst/ □□□
v. 粘贴

1604 **crayon** /'kreɪən/ □□□
n. 蜡笔，粉笔，颜料

1605 **pigmentation** /ˌpɪgmen'teɪʃn/ □□□
n. 颜料

1606 **canvas** /'kænvəs/ □□□
n. 帆布

1607 **wax** /wæks/ □□□
n. 蜡

1608 **spectrum** /'spektrəm/ □□□
n. 光谱

1609 **perspective** /pə'spektɪv/ □□□
n. 透视画法

1610 **poster** /'pəʊstə(r)/ □□□
n. 海报

1611 **portrait** /'pɔːtreɪt/ □□□
n. 肖像

1612 **model** /'mɒdl/ □□□
n. 模式，模特

1613 **mural** /'mjʊərəl/ □□□
n. 壁画

1614 **panorama** /ˌpænə'rɑːmə/ □□□
n. 全景

1615 **sketch** /sketʃ/ □□□
n. 草图素描

1616 **autograph** /'ɔːtəgræf/ □□□
n. 手稿

1617 **color** /kʌlə/ □□□
n. 水彩画

1618 **sketch** /sketʃ/ □□□
n. 速写，素描

1619 **pastel** /'pæstl/ □□□
n. 彩粉画

1620 **fresco** /freskʊʊ/ □□□
n. 壁画

1621 **engraving** /en'areŋɪŋ/ □□□
n. 版画

1622 **lithograph** /lɪ'əgræf/ □□□
n. 石板画

1623 **still life** /stɪl laɪf/ □□□
phr. 景物画

1624 **portrait** /'pɔːtreɪt/ □□□
n. 肖像画

1625 **caricature** /'kærɪkətʃʊə/ □□□
n. 漫画

1626 **canvas** /'kænvəs/ □□□
n. 油画布

1627 **brush** /brʌʃ/ □□□
n. 画笔

1628 **drawing board** /'drɒɪŋ bɔːd/ □□□
phr. 画板

1629 **original** /ə 'rɪdʒənl/ □□□
n. 原作

1630 **copy** /'kɒpɪ/ □□□
n. 复制品

1631 **replica** /replɪkə/ □□□
n. 复制品

1632 **reproduction** /riprə'dʌkʃn/ □□□
n. 复制品

1633 **genuine** /'dʒenjʊɪn/ □□□
adj. 真正的

1634 **fake** /feɪk/ □□□
adj. 假的

1635 **gallery** /'gæləɪ/ □□□
n. 画廊，走廊

1636 **sculptor** /'skʌlptə/ □□□
n. 雕塑家

1637 **figurine** /ˌfɪgjə'riːn/ □□□
n. 小雕塑

1638 **bust** /bʌst/ □□□
n. 半身雕塑像

1639 **statue** /stætʃʊ/ □□□
n. 雕像

1640 **avant-garde** /ə'vant gaːd/ □□□
n. （文艺界当中的）先锋派

1641 **baroque** /bə'rəʊk/ □□□
n. 巴洛克式（风格）的

1642 **Byzantine** /'bɪ'zæntɑɪn/ □□□
adj. 拜占庭（风格）的

1643 **classical** /'klæsɪkl/ □□□
adj. 古典的

1644 **constructivism** /kən'strʌktɪvɪzəm/ □□□
n. 构成主义

1645 **cubism** /kjuˌbɪzəm/ □□□
n. 立体派，立体艺术

1646 **expressionism** /ɪk'spreʃəˌnɪzəm/ □□□
n. 表现主义

1647 **abstract** /æbˌstrækt/ □□□
adj. 抽象的

1648 **brilliance** /'brɪljəns/ □□□
n. 光彩，光辉

1649 **brush** /brʌʃ/ □□□
n. 画笔，画刷

1650 **brushwork** /ˈbrʌʃwəːrk/ □□□
n. 画家的画法，画风

1651 **cartoon** /kɑːtuːn/ □□□
n. 大型草图，底图

1652 **coat** /kəʊt/ □□□
n. 一层，覆盖层

1653 **dab** /dæb/ □□□
v. 轻抹，轻擦

1654 **easel** /ˈiːzl/ □□□
n. 画架

1655 **highlight** /haɪˌlaɪt/ □□□
n. 强光部分

1656 **hue** /hjuː/ □□□
n. 色彩，色调，色度

1657 **palette** /pælɪt/ □□□
n. 调色板

1658 **saturation** /sætʃəˈreʃən/ □□□
n. 色彩的饱和

1659 **sketch** /sketʃ/ □□□
n. 素描

1660 **tint** /tɪnt/ □□□
n. 色彩，淡淡的色泽

1661 **tone** /təʊn/ □□□
n. 色调，明暗，深浅

建筑

1662 **architecture** /ˈɑːkɪtektʃə(r)/ □□□
n. 建筑学

1663 **architect** /ˈɑːkɪtekt/ □□□
n. 建筑师

1664 **geometric pattern** /ˌdʒɪəˈmetrɪkˈpætən/ □□□
n. 几何图形

1665 **arch** /ɑːtʃ/ □□□
n. 拱门

1666 **castle** /ˈkæsl/ □□□
n. 城堡

1667 **cathedral** /kəˈθiːdrəl/ □□□
n. 大教堂

1668 **framing** /freɪmɪŋ/ □□□
n. 结构

1669 **lobby** /ˈlɒbɪ/ □□□
n. 大厅

1670 **elevator** /ˈelɪveɪtə/ □□□
n. 电梯

1671 **interior** /ɪnˈtɪərɪə/ □□□
adj. 内部的

1672 **exterior** /ɪkˈstɪərɪə/ □□□
adj. 外部的

1673 **pyramid** /ˈpɪrəmɪd/ □□□
n. 金字塔

1674 **revival** /rɪˈvaɪvl/ □□□
n. 复活

1675 **renaissance** /ˈrɪˈneɪsns/ □□□
n. 文艺复兴

1676 **medieval** /ˌmedːiːvl/ □□□
n. 中世纪

1677 **bay** /beɪ/ □□□
n. 吊窗，凸窗

1678 **belfry** /belfrɪ/ □□□
n. 钟塔

1679 **bracket** /brækɪt/ □□□
n. 支架，悬臂

1680 **bulkhead** /bʌlkˌhed/ □□□
n. 隔离壁

1681 **buttress** /ˈbʌtrɪs/ □□□
n. 扶壁

1682 **chair rail** /tʃeər reɪl/ □□□
phr. 护墙板

1683 **clapboard** /ˈklæbəd/ □□□
n. 墙板，隔板

1684 **column** /ˈkɒləm/ □□□
n. 圆柱

1685 **coping** /kəʊpɪŋ/ □□□
n. 顶部，顶盖

1686 **parapet** /pærəpɪt/ □□□
n. 护墙，矮墙

1687 **dormer** /ˈdɔːmə/ □□□
n. 屋顶窗

1688 **eaves** /iːvz/ □□□
n. 屋檐

1689 **facade** /fəˈsɑːd/ □□□
n. 建筑物的正面

1690 **fanlight** /ˈfænˌlaɪt/ □□□
n. 扇形窗

1691 **gable** /geɪbl/ □□□
n. 尖顶屋两端的山形墙

1692 **parapet** /ˈpærəpɪt/ □□□
n. 护墙，矮墙

1693 **pediment** /pedəmənt/ □□□
n. 山形墙，三角墙

1694 **pendant** /pendənt/ □□□
n. 垂饰

1695 **porch** /pɔːrtʃ/ □□□
n. 门廊

1696 **portico** /ˈpɔːtɪkəʊ/ □□□
n. 柱廊

1697 **sill** /sɪl/ □□□
n. 窗台

1698 **stoop** /stuːp/ □□□
n. 门廊，游廊

1699 **story** /stɔːrɪ/ □□□
n. 层

1700 **tracery window** /ˈtresərɪ ˈwɪndəʊ/ □□□
phr. 石雕花格窗

1701 **transom light** /ˈtrænsəm laɪt/ □□□
phr. 气窗，顶窗

1702 **turret** /ˈtəːrət/ □□□
n. 炮塔，转塔

1703 **weatherboard** /ˈweðərbɔːd/ □□□
n. 挡风舷，护墙板

第九大类常考类比词汇——音乐篇

1704 **accompaniment** /ə ˈkʌmpənɪmənt / □□□
n. 伴奏

1705 **audition** /ɔˈdɪʃn/ □□□
n. 试听，试表演

1706 **chord** /kɔːd/ □□□
n. 弦乐，弦

1707 **concerto** /kənˈtʃəːtəʊ/ □□□
n. 协奏曲

1708 **lullaby** /ˈlʌləˌbaɪ/ □□□
n. 催眠曲

1709 **duet** /djuˈet/ □□□
n. 二重奏

1710 **harmony** /ˈhɑːmənɪ/ □□□
n. 和弦，和谐

1711 **serenade** /ˌserəˈneɪd/ □□□
n. 小夜曲

1712 **solo** /ˈsəʊləʊ/ □□□
n. 独奏

1713 **sonata** /səˈnɑːtə/ □□□
n. 奏鸣曲

1714 **symphony** /ˈsɪmfənɪ/ □□□
n. 交响乐

1715 **ballad** /ˈbæləd/ □□□
n. 歌谣

1716 **folk music** /fəʊkˈmjʊzɪk/ □□□
phr. 民间音乐

1717 **prelude** /ˈprelju:d/
phr. 前奏

1718 **epilogue** /ˈepɪlɔːg/
n. 尾声

1719 **score** /skɔː/ □□□
n. 乐谱

1720 **note** /nəʊt/ □□□
n. 音符

1721 **notation** /nəʊ ˈteɪʃn/ □□□
n. 乐谱，记号法

1722 **lyrics** /lɪrɪks/
n. 歌词

1723 **tempo** /ˈtempəʊ/ □□□
n. 节奏

1724 **melody** /ˈmelədɪ/ □□□
n. 主旋律

1725 **rhythm** /ˈrɪðəm/ □□□
n. 节奏

1726 **tune** /tuːn/
n. 旋律

1727 **conduct** / kənˈdʌkt/ □□□
n. 指挥

1728 **violin** /ˌvaɪə ˈlɪn/
n. 小提琴

1729 **viola** /vɪˈəʊlə/ □□□
n. 中提琴

1730 **cello** /ˈtʃeləʊ/ □□□
n. 大提琴

1731 **oboe** /ˈəʊbəʊ/ □□□
n. 双簧管

1732 **clarinet** /ˌklærə ˈnet/ □□□
n. 单簧管

1733 **krummhorn** /ˈkrʌmˌhɔːn/
n. 变号（一种古双簧乐器）

1734 **harp** /hɑːp/ □□□
n. 竖琴

1735 **accelerando** /əkˌselə ˈrændəʊ/ □□□
n. 渐速音

1736 **cadence** /kedns/ □□□
n. 节奏

1737 **cantata** /kənˈtʌtə/ □□□
n. 大合唱

1738 **chant** /tʃænt/ □□□
n. 咏唱

1739 **choir** /kwaɪr/ □□□
n. 教堂的唱诗班

1740 **chorale** /kə'ræl/ □□□
n. 赞美诗

1741 **classicism** /klæsɪˌsɪzəm/ □□□
n. 古典风格

1742 **concerto** /kən'tʃəːtoʊ/ □□□
n. 协奏曲

1743 **conductor** /kən'dʌktə/ □□□
n. 指挥

1744 **consonance** /'kɑːnsənəns/ □□□
n. 和音

1745 **contralto** /kən'trælt̬oʊ/ □□□
n. 女低音歌手

1746 **counterpoint** /'kaʊntərpɒɪnt/ □□□
n. 旋律配合

1747 **dissonance** /dɪsənəns/ □□□
n. 不和谐音

1748 **drone** /drəʊn/ □□□
n. 嗡嗡声

1749 **encore** /'ɒŋkɔː/ □□□
n. 加演节目

1750 **etude** /eɪ'tjuːd/ □□□
n. 练习曲

1751 **glee** /gliː/ □□□
n. 合唱曲

1752 **grandioso** /ˌgrændiː'əʊsəʊ/ □□□
adj. 雄伟的

1753 **grave** /greɪv/ □□□
adj. 沉重的

1754 **harmony** /'hɑːrmən'i/ □□□
n. 和声

1755 **homophony** /həʊ'mɒfənɪ/ □□□
n. 同音歌唱

1756 **hymn** /hɪm/ □□□
n. 赞美诗

1757 **impromptu** /ɪm'prɒmptjuː/ □□□
n. 即兴曲

1758 **instrumentation** /ɪnstrəmen'teʃən/ □□□
n. 乐器法

1759 **interlude** /'ɪntəluːd/ □□□
n. 间奏

1760 **interpretation** /ɪnˌtəːprɪ 'teɪʃn/ □□□
n. 表演，演绎

1761 **intonation** /ɪntə'neʃən/ □□□
n. 发声，转调

1762 **march** /mʌːrtʃ/ □□□
n. 进行曲

1763 **minor** /'maɪnə/ □□□
adj. 小调的

1764 **monotone** /'mɑːnət̬əʊn/ □□□
n. 单调的语调

1765 **motif** /məʊ 'tiːf/ □□□
n. 乐旨，动机

1766 **movement** /'muːvmənt/ □□□
n. 乐章

1767 **musicology** /ˌmjuːzɪ'kɒlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 音乐学

1768 **neoclassical** /ˌniːəʊ 'klæsɪkl/ □□□
adj. 新古典主义的

1769 **nocturne** /'nɒktəːn/ □□□
n. 夜曲

1770 **nonet** /nəʊ'net/ □□□
n. 九重唱

1771 **notation** /nəʊ'teɪʃn/ □□□
n. 记号，标记法

1772 **opera** /'ɒprə/ □□□
n. 歌剧

1773 **orchestra** /'ɔːrkɪstrə/ □□□
n. 管弦乐队

1774 **pastoral** /'pɑːstərəl/ □□□
n. 牧歌

1775 **prelude** /'preljuːd/ □□□
n. 序曲，前奏曲

1776 **quartet** /kwɔː'tet/ □□□
n. 四重唱

1777 **quintet** /kwɪn'tet/ □□□
n. 五重奏

1778 **recapitulation** /ˌriːkəpɪtʃʊ'leɪʃn/ □□□
n. 摘要重述

1779 **recital** /rɪ'saɪtl/ □□□
n. 独唱会

1780 **reed** /riːd/ □□□
n. 舌簧

1781 **reprise** /rɪ'priːz/ □□□
v. 重演，重奏

1782 **resonance** /rezənəns/ □□□
n. 共鸣

1783 **serenade** /ˌserə'neɪd/ □□□
n. 小夜曲

1784 **sextet** /seks'tet/ □□□
n. 六重唱曲

1785 **sonata** /sə'nɑːtə/ □□□
n. 奏鸣曲

1786 **sonatina** /ˌsɒnə'tiːnə/ □□□
n. 小奏鸣曲

1787 **soprano** /sə'prɑːnəʊ/ □□□
n. 女高音

1788 **suite** /swiːt/ □□□
n. 组曲

1789 **symphony** /'sɪmfən'i/ □□□
n. 交响乐

1790 **tempo** /'tempəʊʊ/ □□□
n. 速度，拍子

1791 **timbre** /'tæmbə/ □□□
n. 音色，音品

1792 **trio** /'triːəʊʊ/ □□□
n. 三重奏

1793 **tune** /tjuːn/
n. 曲调，曲子

1794 **virtuoso** /ˌvəːtʃu'əʊsəʊ/ □□□
n. 艺术大师，演奏能手

1795 **waltz** /wɔːls/ □□□
n. 华尔兹舞

第十大类常考类比词汇——考古篇

1796 **anthropology** /ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 人类学

1797 **anthropologist** /ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 人类学家

1798 **ecological** /ˌiːkə'lɒdʒɪkl/ □□□
adj. 生态的

1799 **ecologist** /i 'kɒlədʒɪst/ □□□
n. 生态学家

1800 **archaeology** /ˌɑːkɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 考古学

1801 **archeologist** /ˌɑːkɪ 'ɒlədʒɪst/
n. 考古学家

1802 **morphology** /mɔːɪ'fɒlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 形态学

1803 **ancestor** /'ænˌsestə/ □□□
n. 祖先

1804 **hominid** /'hɒmɪnɪd/
adj/n. 人科的；类人动物

1805 **homogeneous** /ˌhəʊmə'dʒiːnɪəs/ □□□
adj. 同一种族（种类）的

1806 **tribe** /traɪb/ □□□
n. 部落

1807 **clan** /klæn/ □□□
n. 氏族

1808 **excavation** /ˌekskə'veɪʃn/ □□□
n. 挖掘

1809 **scoop** /skuːp/ □□□
n. 铲子

1810 **remain** /rɪ 'men/ □□□
n. 遗迹，遗骸

1811 **artifact** /'ɑtəˌfækt/ □□□
n. 手工艺品

1812 **pottery** /'ptərɪ/ □□□
n. 陶器

1813 **porcelain** /'pɔːsəlɪn/ □□□
n. 瓷器

1814 **fossil** /'fɒsl/
n. 化石

1815 **relic** /'relɪk/ □□□
n. 遗物，文物

1816 **antique** /æn'tɪk/ □□□
n. 古物，古董

1817 **antiquity** /æn'tɪkwɪtɪ/ □□□
n. 古代，古老

1818 **skull** /skʌl/ □□□
n. 颅骨

1819 **exhume** /eks'hjuːm/
n. 挖掘

1820 **paleoanthropology** /ˌpeɪlɪəʊ'ænθrəpɒlədʒɪ/ □□□
n. 古人类学

1821 **prehistoric** /ˌpriːhɪ'stɔːrɪk/ □□□
adj. 史前的

1822 **primitive** /'prɪmɪtɪv/ □□□
adj. 原始的

1823 **affinity** /ə 'fɪnətɪ/ □□□
n. 亲近，密切关系

1824 **agnate** /'ægˌneɪt/ □□□
n. 父系

1825 **amulet** /æmjəlɪt/ □□□
n. 护身符

1826 **anthropomorphic** /ˌænθrəpə'mɔːfɪk/ □□□
n. 拟人的，赋予人性的

1827 **authority** /ɔː'θɒrətɪ/ □□□
n. 权威

1828 **biped** /baɪped/ □□□
n. 两足动物

1829 **bottleneck** /'bɒtlˌnek/ □□□
n. 瓶颈

1830 **clan** /klæn/ □□□
n. 宗族

1831 **cognate** /'kɒgneɪt/ □□□
n. 同家族的人

1832 **descent** /dɪ 'sent/ □□□
n. 血统

1833 **diffusion** /dɪ 'fjuɪʒn/ □□□
n. 传播

1834 **dowry** /'daʊrɪ/ □□□
n. 嫁妆

1835 **forage** /'fɔːrɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 牛马饲料

1836 **fossil** /'fɒsl/ □□□
n. 化石

1837 **gene** /dʒiːn/ □□□
n. 遗传因子

1838 **genome** /ˈdʒiːnəʊm/ □□□
n. 基因组

1839 **horticulture** /ˈhɔːtɪkʌltʃə/ □□□
n. 园艺（学）

1840 **hypothesis** /haɪˈpɒθəsɪs/ □□□
n. 假设，假说

1841 **kinship** /ˈkɪnˌʃɪp/ □□□
n. 亲属关系

1842 **kinsman** /ˈkɪnzmən/ □□□
n. 家属，亲属

1843 **lineage** /ˈlɪnɪɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 血统，世系

1844 **matriarchy** /ˈmeɪtrɪɑːkɪ/ □□□
n. 母权制

1845 **matriline** /ˈmætrɪlaɪn/ □□□
n. 母系

1846 **matrilineage** /ˈmætrəˈlɪnɪɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 母系家族

1847 **mutation** /mjuːˈteɪʃn/ □□□
n. 突变，变异

1848 **nomadism** /nəʊˈmædɪzəm/ □□□
n. 游牧生活

1849 **pastoralism** /ˈpæstərəlɪzəm/ □□□
n. 田园主义

1850 **patriarchy** /ˈpeɪtrɪɑːkɪ/ □□□
n. 父权制

1851 **patriline** /ˈpætrɪlaɪn/ □□□
n. 父系

1852 **patrilineage** /ˌpætrɪˈlɪnɪɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 父系家族

1853 **possession** /pəˈzeʃn/ □□□
n. 财产，所有权

1854 **protein** /ˈprəʊtiːn/ □□□
n. 蛋白（质）

1855 **reciprocity** /ˌresɪˈprɒsətɪ/ □□□
n. 相互性

1856 **reproduction** /riprəˈdʌkʃən/ □□□
n. 繁殖，生殖

1857 **spell** /spel/ □□□
n. 符咒，咒语

1858 **taboo** /təˈbuː/ □□□
n. 禁忌

1859 **totem** /ˈtəʊtəm/ □□□
n. 图腾

1860 **trance** /trɑːns/ □□□
n. 出神，恍惚

1861 **vernacular** /vəˈnækjʊlə(r)/ □□□
n. 白话，方言，本国语

1862 **vestige** /ˈvestɪdʒ/ □□□
n. 遗迹，退化的器官

1863 **witchcraft** /ˈwɪtʃkrɑːft/ □□□
n. 巫术

30 种常考类比关系总结

30 种常考类比关系总结

类比（Analogy）是 SSAT 的一类重点题型，也是大家所不太熟悉的一种题目形式。它不仅考查考生的词汇量，也考查考生的逻辑思维能力。因此，此类题型是 SSAT 考试中比较难的一类题目。以下是时代焦点教育 SSAT 项目组老师为同学们整理的 SSAT 词汇题 30 种常考类比关系，其中前四大类：同义关系、反义关系、种属与构成关系、特征与程度关系在考试中占 60% 的比重，为类比题型中考查的核心内容。

下面各组类比题目是我们经过科学分析《SSAT 官方指南》及历年考题，从近五年类比考题中提取出来的出现频率在两次以上的题干和正确选项。请同学们首先查阅并牢记下文中不会的单词，然后结合时代焦点教育的网络课程中 SSAT 词汇部分的“SSAT 词汇之类比关系”（网址：www.360class.cn），举一反三，活学活用。

1. 广义的同义

同义和反义是类比题中最常出现的两种关系。在同义关系中，会涉及到“词性相同”、“词性不同”以及“can be 关系”这三种具体情形。

以下是词性相同的组合，举个例子，如果题干中出现“calm is to placid”，正确选项通常为“assert is to proclaim”。

需要注意的是像“flammable is to inflammable as impartial is to disinterested”这一类的类比题，其中 inflammable 指的是“易燃的”，在以往教学当中，我们发现很多同学更倾向于通过词缀来判断该词词义，会误认为该词为“不易燃的”。所以也请大家注意像“inflammable”这样的词需要特殊记忆。

1.1 同义——词性相同

calm assert	placid proclaim	mentor advisor	professor counselor
laziness encompass	slothfulness surround	lucid sullen	clear gloomy
enlarged unusual	big strange	interested clean	obsessed pristine
insinuate fire	hint dismiss	integrate segregate	coalesce isolate
spread separate	scatter distribute	glorious trivial	exalted unimportant
flammable impartial	inflammable disinterested	blossom quiver	bloom vibrate
sanitary earnest	clean serious	record excuse	document pardon
wily aggressive	cunning combative	occasional infrequent	incidental rare
assured watchful	confident vigilant	bush car	shrub automobile
receive settle	admit remain	passion concern	devotion interest
strange important	odd essential	cursory desultory	superficial aimless
judge champion	adjudicate defend	fraud impostor	cheater impersonator
obstruct impenetrable	impede impervious	integrity resolution	honesty determination
introspective gregarious	withdrawn social	inspiring critical	impressive derogatory

1.2 同义——词性变化

类比题当中除了考查词性相同的同义关系外，还会考查词性不同的同义关系，如：名词对应形容词，动词对应形容词或形容词对应名词等。

A（n.）—A 的（adj.）

A（v.）—A 的（adj.）

A（adj.）—A 的（n.）

sun earth	solar terrestrial	intimidation mnemonic	browbeat memory
lazy resist	inert refuse	overblown warrant	exaggerated justified
exploit safari	adventure expedition	acute diplomatic	acumen tact

1.3 同义——can be

“can be”关系指的是能被怎么样，例如：“tactile equals to can be touched; gullible equals to easily to be bilked”。

tactile olfactory	touch smell	gullible docile	bilk lead

2. 广义的反义

广义的反义中包括缺乏关系、消除关系及“can't be”关系。

2.1 缺乏关系——A 缺乏 B 或 B 缺乏 A

缺乏关系指的是某个事物缺乏某某特性。如，“amorphous”（无固定形状的）缺的是形状。如果题干中出现“amorphous is to shape”，通常正确选项为“odorless is to scent”。

amorphous	shape	lethargic	energy
odorless	scent	vacuous	intelligence
debility	strength	ruthless	pity
destitute	money	empty	substance

2.2 消除关系——A 消除 B 或 B 消除 A

消除关系就是“……把……消除了”。如：“heal is to injury”（治愈受伤处），即消除了伤痛；“repair is to malfunction”（修理故障），即把故障消除。

heal	injury	arbitrate	dispute
repair	malfunction	solve	mystery
irrigate	dry	resign	occupation
smooth	coarse	abdicate	authority

2.3 can't be 关系

“can't be 关系”与前面讲到的“can be 关系”正好相反，如：“invisible”（看不见的）等于“不能被看见”，“invisible equals to can't be seen”“inaudible equals to can't be heard”。

illegible	read	erratic	predict
invisible	see	exorbitant	reason
inaudible	hearing	imperceptible	notice
		intangible	touch

3. 种属与构成

3.1 种属关系

种属关系反映大类的概念与该大类下某一小类的概念之间的关系。如：蛇和大蟒蛇、狗和小猎狗，请看下面例题：

Snake is to python as

A. dog is to terrier
B. dog is to canine
C. dog is to pet
D. dog is to mammal
E. dog is to quadruped

解析：此题为典型的种属关系，正确答案为 A 选项。“snake”（蛇）包括了“python”（大蟒蛇）或者说“python”是“snake”的一种。A 选项中的“dog”包括了“terrier”（小猎狗），或者说小猎狗是狗当中的一种。B 选项中的“canine”是犬科动物的总称。因为题干给出的是总称对应分支所以此选项分支对应总称为错误选项。C、D、E 都是小概念对应大的概念，所以为错误选项。“quadruped”为四足动物。

snake	python	human	primate
dog	terrier	snake	reptile
		crocodile	reptile
		kangaroo	marsupial

python

kangaroo

whale	mammal
automobile	vehicle
skit	play
limerick	poem
dodo	bird
dinosaur	reptile

dodo

clarinet	woodwind
cymbal	percussion
dill	herb
azure	color

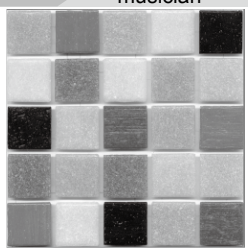
dill

butterfly	insect
cardinal	bird

3.2 组成关系

组成关系：多个 A 组成 B 或者多个 B 组成 A。

mosaic	tile
orchestra	musician



mosaic

team	player
union	member
poem	stanza
essay	paragraph
music	note
school	fish

cardinal

salute	greet
evening gown	dress
gem	stone
jewel	rock
jacket	coat
stool	chair
grizzly	bear
mint	herb

grizzly

stroll	walk
chat	converse
limousine	car
mansion	house
scrawl	writing
babble	speaking
lily	flower
pine	wood
tornado	wind
monsoon	rain

note

school

flock	bird
flax	linen
bath	water
tub	popcorn
lexicon	words
anthology	works

3.3 部分与整体

部分与整体关系：A 是 B 的一部分或者 B 是 A 的一部分，如“dessert”（甜点）是“meal”（饭）的一部分；“finale”（终曲）是“performance”（表演）的一部分。

dessert finale	meal performance
milliliter millimeter	quart yard
subject/predicate senator/representative	sentence congress
state country	country continent
pint week	quart year
sill threshold	window door
knee knuckle	leg finger
venison veal	deer calf

4. 特征与程度

4.1 正面特征

正面特征是人们说到某个人或事物就可以立刻联想到的特征。如：人们提到“swallow”（燕子）就会联想到它的特征“migrate”（迁移），人们提到“groundhog”就会联想到它的“hibernate”（冬眠）习性。

swallow groundhog	migrate hibernate

swallow

groundhog

bee cat	sting pounce
mouth eye	oral visual
greyhound fox	speedy clever
porcupine skunk	quill odor

porcupine

skunk

diplomat gymnast	tact agility
philanthropist miser	benevolent stingy
cylinder pyramid	circle triangle

pyramid

fiction nonfiction	fantasy fact
squander	wasteful
ear nose	audible olfactory
zealot devotee	fanatic ardent
monarch grizzly	migrate hibernate

monarch

desert rainforest	arid humid
clown showoff	zany flamboyant
devotee connoisseur	fervid discriminating
mule pig	stubborn idleness
extortionist kleptomaniac	blackmail steal
bird bear	migration hibernation
midget colossus	minuscule gargantuan
prude puritan	fastidious simple
veils cobwebs	diaphanous gossamer
klutz bigot	inept intolerant
mountain trench	height depth
bibulous gluttonous	drink food
philanthropist teacher	generous educated
athlete student	training studying
superficial probing	surface deep
tearjerker farce	maudlin hilarious

4.2 反面特征

反面特征是指截然相反的特征，如："refined"指人的行为举止很优雅，"vulgar"指人的行为举止很粗俗；"submissive"意义为顺从的，"recalcitrant"为倔强对抗的。

refined submissive	vulgar recalcitrant
confirm accept	deny reject
fidelity honesty	unfaithfulness deceit
widespread broad	limited narrow
provincial motivate	international undermine
mysterious obscure	understandable clear
smile cheer	frown jeer
fickle tempestuous	steadfast peacefulness
soothing support	irk undermining
obstinacy agitated	pliable placidity
concerned ostentatious	apathy reserve
spurious laughable	authenticity seriousness
plaintiff prosecute	defendant defend
fundamental truth	frivolous nonsense
perpetuity interminable	impermanence brief
absent safety	present danger
generous philanthropist	frugal miser
tasteful follow	garish lead
dependent acknowledge	supportive ignore
dreary dearth	happy surplus
allow encourage	restrict prevent
modesty adversity	arrogance happiness

introvert internal	extrovert external
immaculate innocent	dirt guilt
recalcitrant insolent	obedience respect
exotic complex	pedestrian plain
contiguous joined	separate apart
happy ecstatic	worried panic
sporadic episodic	steady constant
splicing fusion	splitting fission
idle graceful	employed clumsy
meager decrepit	abundant robust
destitute confident	money doubt
morose hygienic	cheerful contaminated

dark clean	light dirty
modest innocent	vanity guilt
saturated wet	desiccated dry
hero protagonist	villain antagonist
disorganized microcosm	form macrocosm
oblivious comatose	awareness consciousness
bald anemic	hairy robust
bass stoic	soprano emotion
frugal unruly	spending obedient
taciturn thrifty	words money
lax deceitful	resolution sincerity

4.3 程度关系

程度关系通常考查动词、形容词表达程度的不同。

happy encourage	ecstatic demand
suggest reprimand	order condemn
jog trot	sprint gallop
tremor wind	earthquake tornado
amusing interesting	uproarious mesmerizing
puddle drop	lake pond
hunger indignation	ravenous furious
destroy amend	demolish change
comment note	speech letter
recommend request	urge plead

little infrequently	none never
transparent translucent	translucent opaque
probable plausible	certain definite
crush cut	pulverize shred
haiku movement	epic symphony
funny hot	hilarious sweltering
period glance	exclamation point stare
car dolphin	bus whale
touch sip	push gulp
drip smolder	deluge blaze

5. 动作搭配

动作搭配关系指一个动词所表达的动作及相应的态度、感情。

grin frown	delight dismay
laugh sneer	happiness contempt

frown browbeat	displeasure entice

6. 修饰关系

修饰关系主要考查形容词与它所修饰的名词的关系。

articulateness legibility	speech handwriting
pungent intense	odor emotion
exuberant adroit	mood movement
banal insipid	conversation food
massive archaic	size age
odd	agenda
quirky	schedule

7. 因果关系

因果关系主要考查事物内在的因果必然联系。

opposition challenge	defiance exertion
food light	nutrition vision
birth death	celebrate grieve
dishonest carelessness	distrust accident
discontent friction	rebellion spark
accelerator catalyst	motion change
drought	famine
nervousness cold	perspiration shivering
clue signpost	solution destination
eating bilious	obesity queasy
dangerous waggish	alarm laughs
sad healing	tears health
therapeutic joke	recovery laughter
pain erosion	wince gully
excavation	mine

8. 事物及其位置场所

事物及其位置场所关系通常考查运动项目及其相应的场地、不同的职业所对应的工作场所等。

passenger color	train palette
horse racing tennis	track court
electricity water	wire aqueduct
lecture concert	auditorium theater
lawyer	courtroom
plane	hangar
lapel shoe	chest foot
arrow water	quiver canteen
corpse book	morgue library
parrot tuna	jungle ocean
nose finger	face hand
surgery lessons	hospital school
books circuits	library computer
golf baseball	course diamond
animal worker	zoo factory
parade race	march run
homily	church
kitchen galley	house ship
mask shoe	face foot

9. 学科、学者及研究对象

学科、学者及研究对象关系通常考查某一特定学科与研究对象或者研究人员与研究对象之间的对应关系。

meteorologist	weather
meteorology	weather
botanist	vegetation
botany	plants
sociologist	group
psychologist	individual
financial	money
psychological	mind

10. 事物及其功能

事物及其功能关系通常考查一些日常工具与其对应的功能或者标点符号、艺术作品的功能之间的对应关系。

whip	lash
club	beat
lathe	molding
jar	contain
pillar	support
attic	storage
fortress	sanctuary
house	shelter
paper	printing
canvas	painting
comma	separate/pause
period	stop
caret	insertion
hyphen	join
apostrophe	omission letter
ellipsis	omission word
colon	introduction
quotation mark	quotation
fork	food
pen	write
noise	irritate
music	calm
picture	representation
perfume	fragrance
drill	hole
blender	batter
horn	blow
harp	pluck
barometer	bellwether
magnet	cynosure
hammer	pound
jack	raise

barometer

11. 人及工具

人及工具关系主要考查从事某一职业的人及其所用的工具、方法、加工对象、产品之间的对应关系。

人	工　具	方　法	加工对象	产　品
painter	brush		canvas	painting
sculptor	chisel		marble	statue
tailor	scissors/pattern		cloth	clothing
carpenter	saw/awl/hammer/axe		wood	furniture
shoemaker/cobbler	awl		leather	shoe
farmer	plow			
builder	blueprint			
chemist	beaker			
geologist	hammer			
anesthesiologist	sedate			
hypnotist	spell			
barber	razor			
	hammer		nail	
	screwdriver		screw	
cartographer				map
chef				meal

（续）

人	工　具	方　法	加工对象	产　品
composer				music
pharmacist				drug
butcher				meat
		mine	ore	
		drill	oil	
		purify	water	
		quarry		granite
		mine		ore
extortionist		blackmail		
kleptomaniac		steal		
			paper	novel
			canvas	portrait
	instrument			music
surgeon	scalpel			operation

12. 防止、阻止

防止、阻止关系考查交通工具及其遇到的阻碍或者某些起阻挡作用的工具之间的对应关系。

air pocket	plane
rut	vehicle
reins	horse
umbrella	rain

13. 支撑关系

支撑关系通常考查房屋、桥梁、大厦、楼宇及其起支撑作用的结构之间的对应关系。

beam	building
bone	mammal
bracket	shelf
buttress	wall
easel	canvas
framing	building
girder	skyscraper
guy	pylon
skeleton	animal
strut	wing

14. 度量关系

度量关系考查常用度量衡及度量单位之间的对应关系。

scale	weight
altimeter	altitude
odometer	distance
speedometer	speed
thermometer	temperature
bacon	pound
egg	dozens
banana	bunch

15. 先后关系

先后关系考查做事的先后步骤或者时间先后顺序。

study	test
rehearse	play
impeachment	dismissal
arraignment	indictment
May	July
October	December
past	present
yesterday	today
aspirant	incumbent
candidate	official
corporal	sergeant
joey	kangaroo
thought	imagination
sound	music
impeach	dismiss
arraign	convict

16. 逃避关系

逃避关系考查人或事物不愿面对的情况或逃避危险情况的对应关系。

escape	confinement
run	danger
recluse	publicity
anarchist	order

17. 产出、分泌关系

产出、分泌关系通常指某特定领域人员做出的产品、人体器官的分泌或者动植物的产出关系。

author	novel/book
composer	opera/score
weeping	tears
breathing	carbon dioxide
lung	exhale
skin	perspire
spinach	milk
lettuce	juice

18. 指导、指引关系

指导、指引关系指起指导作用的人员或事物与其动作对象之间的指导、指引对应关系。

director	actor
coach	player
tower	airport
lighthouse	shoreline

19. 动力关系

动力关系通常考查各种交通工具及其运行原理的对应关系。

cart/wagon	horse
boat	motor
helicopter	rotor
ship	propeller

20. 上下关系

上下关系主要考查事物的上下结构的对应关系。

building	foundation
plant	root
roof	house
head	body
dungeon	castle
brig	ship

21. 象征关系

事物及其象征意义，多涉及历史传说或典故。如希腊神话中一位国王迈达斯爱财，能点物成金，因此，人们提到迈达斯时就会联想到他象征着金子、财富。

Midas	gold
Athena	wisdom

Midas

throne	monarch
bench	judge

miter

miter	pope
flag	country
Bacchus	wine
Diana	hunt

Athena

22. 增大关系

增大关系考查某一动作与其作用对象产生的增大效果的对应关系。

amplify	sound
bolster	courage
prolong	time
expand	space

22. 管理关系

管理关系考查领导与具体管辖范围的对应关系。

mayor	city
governor	state
sovereign	monarchy
principal	school

23. 事物及其皮

事物及其皮的关系多考查植物与其外壳的对应关系。

banana/apple	peel
corn	husk
crust	earth
bark	tree

24. 编排关系

编排关系考查人与人之间的指导关系或事物与事物之间的布置、安排关系。

choreographer	dancers
director	actors
program	concert
blueprint	building
itinerary	trip
agenda	meeting

25. 同类关系

同类关系多考查同一类动物、植物的对应关系或者外表相像的事物之间的对应关系。如：zebra（斑马）和skunk（臭鼬）的外表都有斑纹，如果题干中出现："zebra is to skunk as"，答案就要选择外表长得像的一组。

zebra	skunk
leopard	Dalmatian

zebra/skunk; leopard/Dalmatian

frog	toad
turtle	tortoise

tortoise

turtle

liter	quart
meter	yard
olive	orange
oil	juice
horse	centaur
fish	mermaid

26. 回家关系

回家关系通常指动物及其住所的对应关系。

swarm	hive
herd	corral

bee	apiary
bird	aviary

27. 轮廓关系

轮廓关系指物体、区域与其轮廓的对应关系。

figure/polygon	perimeter
object	outline/perimeter

circle	circumference
country	border

28. 变质关系

变质关系通常指食品及其变质或者人的名誉受损之间的对应关系。

milk	sour
bread	stale

reputation	sullied
character	smeared

29. 字母关系

字母关系主要指单词中字母顺序的调整、缺失等，与语义无关。

sign	sing
rasp	raps

fiend	friend
tuck	truck

30. 动宾关系

动宾关系指人的行为或动作与承受对象的对应关系。

pack	suitcase
fuel	car
braid	hair
wind	clock

storyteller	listener
pantomime	viewer

UNIT 3 SSAT 词汇真题演练

Practice Test 1

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ● Ⓔ

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1. LINGER
(A) hurry
(B) abate
(C) dawdle
(D) attempt
(E) enter

2. STOOP
(A) raise
(B) elevate
(C) condescend
(D) realize
(E) imagine

3. CANDID
(A) picture
(B) honest
(C) prepare
(D) unfocused
(E) rehearsed

4. TAUNT
(A) delay
(B) stand
(C) show
(D) horrify
(E) tease

5. COARSE
(A) smooth
(B) crude
(C) polite
(D) furious
(E) emotional

6. VAIN
(A) conceited
(B) beautiful
(C) talented
(D) unattractive
(E) helpless

7. SERENE
(A) helpful
(B) normal
(C) calm
(D) disastrous
(E) floating

8. VIGOROUS
(A) slothful
(B) aimless
(C) energetic
(D) glorious
(E) victorious

9. EERIE
(A) drenched
(B) noisy
(C) unfamiliar
(D) strange
(E) polite

10. FAMISHED
(A) agricultural
(B) hungry
(C) deprived
(D) homeless
(E) meager

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 1

11. DISSIDENT
(A) loyal
(B) weak
(C) feeble
(D) rebellious
(E) flexible

12. ACUMEN
(A) dullness
(B) intelligence
(C) exactness
(D) precision
(E) arrogant

13. GARRULOUS
(A) talkative
(B) cheerful
(C) silent
(D) happy
(E) angry

14. DIMINUTIVE
(A) faded
(B) small
(C) dark
(D) dull
(E) quick

15. ANALYSIS
(A) diagnosis
(B) perception
(C) expansion
(D) confusion
(E) suffering

16. PROVOKE
(A) steal
(B) stop
(C) catch
(D) annoy
(E) reduce

17. CONFER
(A) sharpen
(B) object
(C) consult
(D) exchange
(E) forecast

18. DISMANTLE
(A) run into
(B) argue with
(C) give away
(D) work on
(E) take apart

19. CLARIFICATION
(A) reproduction
(B) decrease
(C) overcharge
(D) explanation
(E) connection

20. SOMBER
(A) alarming
(B) gloomy
(C) feeble
(D) cruel
(E) ugly

21. COMPEL
(A) force
(B) tighten
(C) agree
(D) instruct
(E) settle

22. TENACITY
(A) perfection
(B) commencement
(C) altercation
(D) persistence
(E) delegation

23. RELINQUISH
(A) decode
(B) observe
(C) decide
(D) surrender
(E) presume

24. GARRULOUS
(A) shy
(B) prompt
(C) truthful
(D) attentive
(E) talkative

25. COMPRISE
(A) contain
(B) understand
(C) control
(D) interrupt
(E) remember

26. PENITENT
(A) repentant
(B) dogmatic
(C) satisfied
(D) thoughtful
(E) talkative

27. DOWNTRODDEN
(A) powerful
(B) oppressed
(C) heartbroken
(D) nomadic
(E) underground

28. HINDRANCE
(A) performance
(B) journey
(C) examination
(D) failure
(E) impediment

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 1

29. ADMONISH
(A) beg
(B) admire
(C) surprise
(D) reprimand
(E) consume

30. SUBVERT
(A) go underwater
(B) undermine
(C) wilt
(D) confuse
(E) monopolize

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

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31. Diplomatic is to tact as
(A) indigent is to wealth
(B) astute is to acumen
(C) clumsy is to skill
(D) vacuous is to intelligence
(E) rainbow is to hue

32. Judge is to adjudicate as
(A) lawyer is to propitiate
(B) bodyguard is to guide
(C) doctor is to sublimate
(D) champion is to defend
(E) suburb is to neighborhood

33. Intangible is to touch as
(A) imperceptible is to notice
(B) insoluble is to discern
(C) invisible is to sense
(D) enviable is to foresee
(E) assuage is to repair

34. Misogynist is to women as
(A) miser is to money
(B) narcissist is to sell
(C) claustrophobic is to enclosure
(D) glutton is to food
(E) myth is to tragedy

35. Awl is to cobbler as
(A) hammer is to carpenter
(B) computer is to printer
(C) saw is to timber
(D) author is to typewriter
(E) scale is to musician

36. Docile is to lead as
(A) valiant is to cow
(B) confident is to perturb
(C) gullible is to bilk
(D) affluent is to impoverish
(E) vanquish is to disappear

37. Warrant is to justify as
(A) overblown is to exaggerated
(B) anachronism is to timely
(C) malapropism is to accurate
(D) requirement is to optional
(E) indefinite is to tomorrow

38. Bewildered is to comprehension as
(A) merciful is to kindness
(B) ingenious is to character
(C) enamored is to love
(D) ruthless is to pity
(E) elderly is to longevity

39. Showoff is to flamboyant as
(A) zealot is to patrician
(B) clown is to zany
(C) jester is to lugubrious
(D) spy is to effusive
(E) canvas is to paint

40. Note is to letter as
(A) question is to answer
(B) exclamation is to statement
(C) written is to spoken
(D) prose is to essay
(E) comment is to speech

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 1

41. Browbeat is to intimidation as
(A) cozen is to encouragement
(B) inveigle is to flattery
(C) reassure is to censure
(D) cajole is to criticism
(E) whine is to mourn

42. Tailor is to pattern as builder is to
(A) architect
(B) contractor
(C) foundation
(D) construct
(E) blueprint

43. Connoisseur is to discriminating as
(A) pundit is to apathetic
(B) sycophant is to caustic
(C) devotee is to fervid
(D) pessimist is to sanguine
(E) optimist is to persuade

44. Pig is to idleness as
(A) mule is to stubborn
(B) horse is to iconoclastic
(C) fox is to maladroit
(D) elephant is to oblivious
(E) turkey is to gullible

45. Kleptomaniac is to steal as
(A) extortionist is to blackmail
(B) criminal is to arrest
(C) kidnapper is to crime
(D) businessman is to profit
(E) clerk is to stock

46. Millimeter is to yard as
(A) pound is to gram
(B) milliliter is to quart
(C) inch is to yard
(D) pint is to quart
(E) foot is to yard

47. Amend is to change as
(A) win is to lose
(B) candid is to secret
(C) destroy is to demolish
(D) establish is to abolish
(E) attempt is to succeed

48. Prosecute is to defend as
(A) plain is to ordinary
(B) lawyer is to courtroom
(C) professor is to college
(D) complain is to complainant
(E) plaintiff is to defendant

49. Truth is to nonsense as
(A) fantasy is to fiction
(B) nonfiction is to fact
(C) regulation is to rule
(D) fundamental is to frivolous
(E) strange is to common

50. Perspire is to skin as
(A) exhume is to corpse
(B) pump is to heart
(C) think is to brain
(D) exhale is to lung
(E) taste is to tongue

51. Intense is to emotion as
(A) pungent is to odor
(B) pervade is to atmosphere
(C) infect is to spread
(D) proverb is to paragraph
(E) resent is to denial

52. Safari is to expedition as
(A) rule is to governor
(B) exploit is to adventure
(C) school is to field trip
(D) attack is to hunt
(E) chase is to escape

53. Greedy is to scrooge as
(A) busy is to homework
(B) policeman is to society
(C) solitary is to hermit
(D) school is to learning
(E) hungry is to stomach

54. Caring is to parent as
(A) greedy is to money
(B) trustworthy is to friend
(C) idiotic is to stupidity
(D) intelligent is to studying
(E) reptilian is to horse

55. Athletic is to strength as
(A) wise is to rashness
(B) pious is to belief
(C) complementary is to personality
(D) gold is to color
(E) hardship is to persistence

56. Relationship is to friendship as
(A) goat is to sheep
(B) mammal is to human
(C) apple is to fruit
(D) avarice is to gluttony
(E) philosopher is to knowledge

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 1

57. Understanding is to nonchalant as
(A) deviant is to normal
(B) long-suffering is to serene
(C) buttress is to abandon
(D) apt is to ingenious
(E) clay is to sculpture

58. Famine is to food as
(A) unhappiness is to solitude
(B) drought is to water
(C) diligence is to hard work
(D) enemy is to friend
(E) failure is to shame

59. Aggravated is to resentful as
(A) wily is to sly
(B) miserable is to somber
(C) remorseful is to indignant
(D) slender is to stout
(E) lithe is to flexible

60. Single-handed is to assistance as anonymous is to
(A) praise
(B) authorship
(C) recognition
(D) sincerity
(E) ideas

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
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DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Text 2

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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---

1. CORPULENT
(A) weak
(B) fat
(C) sickly
(D) thin
(E) frail

2. MONOTONOUS
(A) lively
(B) educational
(C) nutritious
(D) repetitious
(E) helpful

3. ABOMINABLE
(A) enormous
(B) terrible
(C) rude
(D) showy
(E) talkative

4. SURROGATE
(A) friendly
(B) requested
(C) paranoid
(D) numerous
(E) substitute

5. GNARLED
(A) fruitful
(B) dead
(C) twisted
(D) flowering
(E) drooping

6. ALLEGATION
(A) evidence
(B) accusation
(C) conversation
(D) foundation
(E) fabrication

7. LAURELS
(A) vine
(B) honor
(C) lavender
(D) cushion
(E) work

8. ABRIDGE
(A) complete
(B) span
(C) reach
(D) shorten
(E) retain

9. UNTIMELY
(A) late
(B) punctual
(C) dependent
(D) inappropriate
(E) continuous

10. HOMOGENIZE
(A) make the same
(B) send away
(C) isolate
(D) enfold
(E) purify quickly

11. DELINQUENT
(A) underage
(B) negligent
(C) superior
(D) advanced
(E) independent

12. INDIGENOUS
(A) misplaced
(B) universal
(C) native
(D) democratic
(E) changeable

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 2

13. PALTRY
(A) meager
(B) colored
(C) thick
(D) abundant
(E) indistinguishable

14. AUSPICIOUS
(A) supple
(B) minor
(C) doubtful
(D) favorable
(E) ominous

15. PRODIGAL
(A) wasteful
(B) amusing
(C) disadvantaged
(D) lazy
(E) virtuous

16. BELLIGERENT
(A) frisky
(B) messy
(C) friendly
(D) antagonistic
(E) persuasive

17. ZENITH
(A) distance
(B) failure
(C) high point
(D) complaint
(E) proximity

18. DISMAL
(A) bleak
(B) crowded
(C) comfortable
(D) temporary
(E) typical

19. TERMINATE
(A) extend
(B) renew
(C) end
(D) sell
(E) finalize

20. DEARTH
(A) explosion
(B) increase
(C) shortage
(D) change
(E) surplus

21. OBSCURE
(A) tragic
(B) dark
(C) obligatory
(D) ignored
(E) legendary

22. INCREMENT
(A) an improvisation
(B) an increase
(C) feces
(D) specification
(E) descend

23. MISCONSTRUED
(A) followed directions
(B) led astray
(C) acting to supervise
(D) interpreted erroneously
(E) correction

24. VESTIGE
(A) design
(B) trace
(C) strap
(D) robe
(E) coax

25. CAPITULATE
(A) surrender
(B) execute
(C) finance
(D) retreat
(E) conquer

26. EXTENUATING
(A) mitigating
(B) opposing
(C) incriminating
(D) distressing
(E) extract

27. SUBSERVIENT
(A) underestimated
(B) underhanded
(C) subordinate
(D) evasive
(E) undermine

28. COLLUSION
(A) decision
(B) insinuation
(C) connivance
(D) conflict
(E) collation

29. FEASIBLE
(A) combustible
(B) classical
(C) accidental
(D) possible
(E) visible

30. TEMPO
(A) tone
(B) pace
(C) clarity
(D) design
(E) texture

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 2

Analogies
The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

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31. Grieve is to death as
(A) celebrate is to birth
(B) announce is to birthday
(C) crime is to penalty
(D) joy is to lament
(E) party is to graduation

32. Solve is to mystery as
(A) arbitrate is to dispute
(B) regard is to problem
(C) exacerbate is to problem
(D) organize is to labor
(E) management is to union

33. Valley is to mountain as
(A) negative is to positive
(B) dominant is to overbearing
(C) height is to weight
(D) neutral is to flat
(E) ocean is to sea

34. Fuel is to car as
(A) jump is to plane
(B) pack is to suitcase
(C) read is to magazine
(D) eat is to restaurant
(E) buy is to groceries

35. Musician is to orchestra as
(A) tire is to car
(B) sand is to box
(C) tile is to mosaic
(D) flower is to plant
(E) colony is to ant

36. Baseball is to diamond as
(A) hockey is to net
(B) football is to goal
(C) course is to basketball
(D) golf is to course
(E) volleyball is to spike

37. Anarchist is to order as
(A) pragmatist is to practicality
(B) politician is to votes
(C) recluse is to publicity
(D) spider is to web
(E) equivocator is to hunger

38. Factory is to workers as
(A) school is to education
(B) prison is to policemen
(C) circus is to tightrope
(D) letter is to mailbox
(E) zoo is to animals

39. Rainforest is to humid as
(A) sand is to beach
(B) saturated is to desiccated
(C) wet is to dry
(D) continent is to unexplored
(E) desert is to arid

40. Antagonist is to protagonist as
(A) role is to character
(B) hero is to villain
(C) advisor is to mentor
(D) teammate is to companion
(E) entourage is to sidekick

41. Mint is to herb as
(A) butter is to bur
(B) night is to mare
(C) grizzly is to bear
(D) spear is to pepper
(E) puppy is to dog

42. Quartet is to quintet as
(A) triad is to chord
(B) square is to pentagon
(C) circle is to sphere
(D) multiply is to divide
(E) cube is to root

43. Converse is to chat as
(A) run is to race
(B) sing is to orate
(C) walk is to stroll
(D) dance is to twirl
(E) rattle is to roll

44. Harem is to scarem as
(A) wishy is to washy
(B) in is to out
(C) back is to forth
(D) mish is to mash
(E) helter is to skelter

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 2

45. Earnest is to serious as
(A) empathy is to ethereal
(B) heinous is to inane
(C) elegy is to copious
(D) cogent is to haphazard
(E) sanitary is to clean

46. Music is to sound as
(A) song is to bird
(B) imagination is to thought
(C) art is to painting
(D) theatre is to auditorium
(E) engineering is to train

47. Race is to run as
(A) circus is to walk
(B) swim is to meet
(C) meet is to eat
(D) parade is to march
(E) sweat is to sweet

48. Excuse is to pardon as
(A) excel is to feign
(B) record is to document
(C) conceal is to exempt
(D) inundate is to wilt
(E) challenge is to venture

49. Music to calm as
(A) noise is to irritate
(B) cacophony to appease
(C) singing to singer
(D) speech to text
(E) sound to wave

50. Screwdriver is to screw as
(A) axe is to wood
(B) lathe is to molding
(C) chisel is to marble
(D) nut is to bolt
(E) hammer is to nail

51. Psychology is to mind as
(A) pathology is to disease
(B) scientist is to science
(C) patient is to doctor
(D) agony is to anguish
(E) surgery is to hospital

52. Decibel is to sound as
(A) pound is to weight
(B) inch is to foot
(C) quart is to liter
(D) fathom is to height
(E) length is to distance

53. Quart is to volume as
(A) sky is to height
(B) coffee is to drink
(C) pot is to stew
(D) floor is to ground
(E) mile is to length

54. Canvas is to portrait as
(A) person is to poll
(B) paint is to brush
(C) paper is to novel
(D) back is to chair
(E) color is to palette

55. Butter is to milk as
(A) bread is to toast
(B) jam is to fruit
(C) crayon is to color
(D) height is to stone
(E) write is to pencil

56. Effort to success as
(A) exercise to fatigue
(B) eating to food
(C) travel to Rome
(D) study to book
(E) money to coins

57. Theater is to concert as
(A) auditorium is to lecture
(B) attic is to storage
(C) temple is to religion
(D) cafeteria is to food
(E) target is to arrow

58. Criminology is to perversion as
(A) numerology is to progress
(B) navigation is to ocean
(C) astronomy is to weather
(D) kinesiology is to motion
(E) psychology is to mind

59. Sleeve to coat as
(A) engine to motor
(B) president to judiciary
(C) rugby to basketball
(D) Nigeria to Argentina
(E) rudder is to boat

60. Bird is to wing as
(A) fruit is to stem
(B) fish is to fin
(C) insect is to shell
(D) cod is to school
(E) dog is to tail

STOP

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Practice Text 3

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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1. MOURN
(A) inaugurate
(B) celebrate
(C) greet
(D) oppose
(E) grieve

2. RECLUSE
(A) artist
(B) beggar
(C) lunatic
(D) scavenger
(E) hermit

3. HOMAGE
(A) youth
(B) wreath
(C) respect
(D) affection
(E) household

4. HERBIVOROUS
(A) huge
(B) warm-blooded
(C) endangered
(D) plant-eating
(E) intelligent

5. SYNOPSIS
(A) summary
(B) satire
(C) paragraph
(D) update
(E) rebuttal

6. WANTON
(A) fantastic
(B) repeated
(C) lustful
(D) careful
(E) needy

7. IMPERIOUS
(A) royal
(B) friendly
(C) gusty
(D) arrogant
(E) insightful

8. HALLOW
(A) revere
(B) dig
(C) inhabit
(D) discover
(E) release

9. BLISS
(A) ecstasy
(B) escape
(C) prayer
(D) terror
(E) fun

10. INDECENT
(A) centralized
(B) immortal
(C) improper
(D) incessant
(E) recent

11. TANGIBLE
(A) unrelated
(B) glib
(C) touchable
(D) tanned
(E) incapable

12. FEROCITY
(A) hardness
(B) humility
(C) narrowness
(D) scarcity
(E) fierceness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 3

13. TENACIOUS
(A) tender
(B) determined
(C) temporary
(D) talkative
(E) discouraged

14. PLAUSIBLE
(A) pompous
(B) close down
(C) approach
(D) believable
(E) ignore

15. APTITUDE
(A) difficulty
(B) reason
(C) mistake
(D) ability
(E) demeanor

16. REPRESS
(A) defy
(B) faithful
(C) ruling
(D) outside
(E) prevent

17. TRANSMIT
(A) eliminate
(B) watch
(C) send
(D) symbol
(E) retrieve

18. EULOGY
(A) attack
(B) tribute
(C) complement
(D) criticism
(E) encouragement

19. APATHY
(A) involvement
(B) compassion
(C) contempt
(D) indifference
(E) honesty

20. OMNISCIENT
(A) agile
(B) logical
(C) knowledgeable
(D) capable
(E) invulnerable

21. TRANSGRESS
(A) transport
(B) eradicate
(C) include
(D) attend
(E) violate

22. VIVACIOUS
(A) nimble
(B) lively
(C) easily amused
(D) direct
(E) constantly aware

23. HYPERBOLE
(A) isolation
(B) identification
(C) exaggeration
(D) sharp curve
(E) qualification

24. BICEPS
(A) muscle
(B) tweezers
(C) dinosaur
(D) rowboat
(E) crossroads

25. THERAPEUTIC
(A) manipulative
(B) active
(C) athletic
(D) rigorous
(E) curative

26. STAID
(A) leftover
(B) guest
(C) sedate
(D) dirty
(E) immobile

27. PURIST
(A) perfectionist
(B) sanitarian
(C) laundress
(D) exorcist
(E) steward

28. STENCH
(A) puddle of slimy water
(B) pile of debris
(C) foul odor
(D) dead animal
(E) stretch

29. SULLEN
(A) grayish yellow
(B) soaking wet
(C) very dirty
(D) angrily silent
(E) tenacious

30. ABDICATE
(A) pointed
(B) trivial
(C) nervous
(D) lengthy
(E) renounce

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 3

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Tuck is to truck as
(A) enemy is to foe
(B) hart is to wart
(C) fiend is to friend
(D) height is to weight
(E) monster is to critic

32. Pyramid is to triangle as
(A) sphere is to ellipse
(B) point is to comma
(C) cylinder is to circle
(D) angle is to rectangle
(E) height is to width

33. Kangaroo is to marsupial as
(A) lizard is to amphibian
(B) crocodile is to reptile
(C) mammal is to opossum
(D) leopard is to canine
(E) head is to tail

34. Exertion is to endeavor as
(A) amateur is to expert
(B) feebleness is to vigor
(C) defiance is to opposition
(D) release is to restraint
(E) obedience is to challenge

35. Interminable is to brief as
(A) permanent is to impertinent
(B) perpetuity is to impermanence
(C) uninterrupted is to incessant
(D) immortal is to eternal
(E) intermittent is to occasional

36. Exorbitant is to reasonable as
(A) erratic is to predictable
(B) promising is to productive
(C) absolvable is to absorbent
(D) trivial is to small
(E) reserved is to implicit

37. Impartial is to disinterested as
(A) persistent is to important
(B) opportune is to inopportune
(C) relevant is to incoherent
(D) truculent is to intrusion
(E) flammable is to inflammable

38. Arraign is to indict as
(A) impeach is to dismiss
(B) accuse is to charge
(C) imprison is to jail
(D) plant is to sow
(E) absent is to present

39. Clever is to fox as
(A) wool is to lamb
(B) shark is to voracious
(C) speedy is to greyhound
(D) mammal is to whale
(E) fin is to fish

40. Truthful is to dishonest as arid is to
(A) sublime
(B) aloof
(C) innocent
(D) moist
(E) clear

41. Frown is to displeasure as
(A) smile is to grin
(B) snarl is to happiness
(C) silence is to jabbering
(D) laughter is to amusement
(E) pout is to enthusiasm

42. Polymorphous is to shape as
(A) variegated is to color
(B) amorphous is to skeleton
(C) quadrilateral is to polygon
(D) aeronautic is to plane
(E) celestial is to planet

43. Ardent is to devotee as
(A) fanatic is to zealot
(B) expectant is to benefactor
(C) pensive is to seer
(D) formal is to judge
(E) modest is to patriot

44. Cut is to shred as
(A) rip is to tear
(B) crush is to pulverize
(C) drop is to break
(D) end is to finish
(E) constrict is to confine

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 3

45. Insipid is to food as
(A) dangerous is to situation
(B) sour is to vinegar
(C) banal is to conversation
(D) doubtful is to person
(E) reproachful is to action

46. Complex is to plain as
(A) mysterious is to vague
(B) exotic is to pedestrian
(C) dancer is to club
(D) rare is to experience
(E) useless is to occasional

47. January is to march as
(A) Monday is to august
(B) the moon is to night
(C) winter is to cold
(D) mercury is to temperature
(E) Mars is to Venus

48. Puppy is to dog as
(A) chicken is to egg
(B) frog is to snake
(C) turtle is to raccoon
(D) cygnet is to swan
(E) spider is to fly

49. Smolder is to blaze as
(A) shine is to polish
(B) warm is to heat
(C) yearn is to wish
(D) drop is to deluge
(E) bend is to straight

50. Gander is to goose as
(A) sheep is to lamb
(B) buck is to deer
(C) ram is to ewe
(D) bull is to moose
(E) mare is to stallion

51. Tired is to exhausted as
(A) careful to picky
(B) alert to asleep
(C) concerned to grateful
(D) forgiving to peaceful
(E) fancy to short

52. Harpoon is to whaling as buffoon is to
(A) sorcery
(B) clowning
(C) badminton
(D) ballooning
(E) fraud

53. Resolution is to determination as
(A) comprehension is to instruction
(B) fame is to happiness
(C) integrity is to honesty
(D) severity is to compassion
(E) quotation is to report

54. Accept is to reject as
(A) confirm is to deny
(B) assert is to proclaim
(C) contend is to imply
(D) pull is to tug
(E) Simplify is to organize

55. Facilitate to impede as
(A) misunderstand to dislike
(B) undermine to improve
(C) sink to descend
(D) remove to indict
(E) delay to hasten

56. Friend to foe as
(A) opponent to competitor
(B) rival to partner
(C) enemy to contestant
(D) adversary to antagonist
(E) associate to cohort

57. Balanced to unshaped as
(A) metric to moronic
(B) shapely to muscled
(C) symmetrical is to amorphous
(D) flowing to lined
(E) external to internal

58. Water is to thirst as
(A) pack is to vacation
(B) rest is to exhaustion
(C) audit is to forms
(D) jury is to trial
(E) tide is to ocean

59. Gem to sapphire as woodwind to
(A) tuba
(B) piano
(C) clarinet
(D) trumpet
(E) timpani

60. Scene is to play as
(A) glass is to water
(B) lamp is to light
(C) chapter is to book
(D) stew is to meat
(E) elevator is to building

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Text 4

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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1. CONGENITAL
(A) innocent
(B) inborn
(C) graceful
(D) credible
(E) acquired

2. SUCCINCT
(A) subterranean
(B) confusing
(C) blatant
(D) direct
(E) common

3. Crafty
(A) apt
(B) sly
(C) agile
(D) wicked
(E) wayward

4. WHARF
(A) beach
(B) raft
(C) flat ship
(D) carrier
(E) dock

5. PROLIFIC
(A) hopeful
(B) unrealistic
(C) truthful
(D) pleasant
(E) productive

6. CONVOLUTED
(A) interesting
(B) expensive
(C) twisted
(D) forged
(E) cheap

7. ALIGN
(A) repair
(B) command
(C) straighten
(D) replace
(E) intervene

8. VETO
(A) shorten
(B) discuss
(C) define
(D) reject
(E) submit

9. MANGLE
(A) shine
(B) wear
(C) torture
(D) disarm
(E) mutilate

10. FEEBLE
(A) fair
(B) ineffective
(C) tough
(D) hardened
(E) sickness

11. SLUGGISH
(A) aggressive
(B) slow
(C) inconsiderate
(D) wicked
(E) needy

12. REDUNDANT
(A) poor
(B) superfluous
(C) abundant
(D) fancy
(E) austere

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 4

13. LAMPOON
(A) article
(B) biography
(C) journey
(D) satire
(E) presentation

14. TREPIDATION
(A) boldness
(B) irony
(C) rashness
(D) comfort
(E) fear

15. GHASTLY
(A) responsible
(B) erroneous
(C) horrible
(D) favorable
(E) plausible

16. CENSURE
(A) edit
(B) understanding
(C) approval
(D) disapproval
(E) hate-mongering

17. DISMANTLE
(A) discourse with
(B) break down
(C) yield to
(D) drive away
(E) strip from

18. CACOPHONY
(A) melody
(B) harmony
(C) musical
(D) rhythm
(E) dissonance

19. QUANDARY
(A) predicament
(B) decision
(C) requirement
(D) community
(E) information

20. VERBOSE
(A) wordy
(B) aloud
(C) orate
(D) speech
(E) complete

21. PLIABLE
(A) tool
(B) flexible
(C) useful
(D) rigid
(E) thrill

22. PROPHECY
(A) anticipation
(B) prediction
(C) fortune
(D) crystal
(E) seer

23. DEJECTED
(A) gifted
(B) rewarded
(C) concerned
(D) serious
(E) sad

24. BENEVOLENT
(A) charitable
(B) courageous
(C) bravery
(D) contest
(E) seek

25. OFFICIOUS
(A) insulting
(B) formal
(C) meddling
(D) distant
(E) ceremonial

26. GAINFUL
(A) profitable
(B) overflowing
(C) enthusiastic
(D) injurious
(E) busy

27. FILAMENT
(A) steak
(B) thread
(C) flavoring
(D) decoration
(E) failure

28. COBBLE
(A) limp
(B) weave
(C) eat greedily
(D) repair shoes
(E) shoe horses

29. UNNUMBERED
(A) unclassified
(B) countless
(C) few
(D) lettered
(E) listed

30. IMPISH
(A) disrespectful
(B) mischievous
(C) rash
(D) unsaid
(E) relentless

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 4

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat, just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Lettuce is to juice as
(A) spinach is to milk
(B) wheat is to flour
(C) cabbage is to kraut
(D) mineral is to vitamin
(E) pitcher is to milker

32. Aggressive is to combative as
(A) crafty is to handy
(B) clever is to gloomy
(C) sneaky is to congenial
(D) wily is to cunning
(E) feisty is to banal

33. Oil is to juice as
(A) grape is to wine
(B) seed is to stem
(C) drab is to bright
(D) bush is to tree
(E) olive is to orange

34. Joined is to apart as
(A) collection is to unit
(B) together is to alone
(C) group is to individual
(D) contiguous is to separate
(E) many is to few

35. Library is to book as
(A) refrigerator is to jar
(B) morgue is to corpse
(C) hospital is to nurse
(D) warehouse is to automobile
(E) church is to pew

36. Candidate is to official as
(A) aspirant is to incumbent
(B) headache is to fever
(C) applicant is to alumnus
(D) registrant is to retiree
(E) volunteer is to employee

37. Ecstatic is to panicked as
(A) please is to passion
(B) happy is to worried
(C) cheerful is to confused
(D) glow is to glare
(E) lively is to dull

38. Azure is to color as
(A) fabric is to cloth
(B) seasoning is to spice
(C) beverage is to drink
(D) sound is to noise
(E) dill is to herb

39. Canvas is to painting as
(A) woman is to clothing
(B) water is to sailing
(C) metal is to rust
(D) paper is to printing
(E) highway is to driving

40. Watchful is to vigilant as
(A) anxious is to alert
(B) talkative is to quiet
(C) curious is to agreeable
(D) flexible is to obstinate
(E) assured is to confident

41. Hypnotist is to spell as
(A) optometrist is to glasses
(B) anesthesiologist is to sedate
(C) agronomist is to plant
(D) economist is to prediction
(E) humanist is to people

42. Grizzly is to hibernate as
(A) monarch is to migrate
(B) king is to travel
(C) salmon is to spawn
(D) kangaroo is to range
(E) squirrel is to climb

43. Flour is to bread as
(A) flax is to linen
(B) ore is to metal
(C) ice is to steam
(D) sheep is to wool
(E) lime is to cement

44. Cobbler is to shoes as
(A) butcher is to meat
(B) farmer is to milk
(C) wrangler is to cows
(D) tailor is to clothes
(E) teamster is to trucks

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 4

45. Swarm is to bees as
(A) stampede is to horses
(B) swag is to flowers
(C) swath is to grass
(D) swamp is to boats
(E) sway is to trees

46. Perimeter is to polygon as
(A) mileage is to highway
(B) depth is to water
(C) circumference is to circle
(D) shore is to river
(E) area is to cube

47. Segregate is to isolate as
(A) agitate is to soothe
(B) integrate is to coalesce
(C) assimilate is to disperse
(D) aggregate is to dissipate
(E) speculate is to violate

48. Limerick is to poem as
(A) couplet is to word
(B) skit is to play
(C) verse is to metaphor
(D) rhythm is to line
(E) figure is to speech

49. Innocent is to guilt as
(A) indecent is to person
(B) inclement is to rain
(C) immortal is to heaven
(D) impious is to volume
(E) immaculate is to dirt

50. Inaudible is to hearing as
(A) incisive is to cutting
(B) inadvertent is to seeing
(C) intangible is to touching
(D) inarticulate is to reading
(E) incendiary is to burning

51. Brig is to ship as
(A) tower is to mansion
(B) seat is to car
(C) hovel is to home
(D) dungeon is to castle
(E) jail is to police

52. Meat is to butcher as
(A) vegetable is to vegetarian
(B) telephone is to electrician
(C) dictionary is to teacher
(D) drug is to pharmacist
(E) pencil is to student

53. Director is to actors as
(A) playwright is to plays
(B) author is to books
(C) poet is to poetry
(D) painter is to paintings
(E) choreographer is to dancers

54. Curd is to milk as
(A) egg is to shell
(B) clot is to blood
(C) water is to mud
(D) flour is to yeast
(E) grape is to wine

55. Melt is to snow as
(A) fall is to leaf
(B) build is to house
(C) shrub is to flower
(D) sneeze is to cough
(E) broke is to water

56. Library is to information as
(A) museum is to pictures
(B) conservation is to zoo
(C) sport is to stadium
(D) spa is to health
(E) medicine is to anger

57. Maze is to passage as
(A) weather is to climate
(B) vein is to blood
(C) labyrinth is to network
(D) epic is to hero
(E) paper is to line

58. Shake is to hand as
(A) cheek is to jowl
(B) kiss is to cheek
(C) hug is to bear
(D) nose is to rub
(E) hit is to foot

59. Sergeant is to captain as
(A) ingest is to digest
(B) eat is to drink
(C) drink is to drive
(D) spider is to fly
(E) acquire is to obtain

60. Cherub is to wings as
(A) devil is to angel
(B) evil is to good
(C) halo is to wings
(D) imp is to horns
(E) cupid is to arrow

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
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DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Text 5

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ● Ⓔ

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1. RECEDE
(A) surrender
(B) retreat
(C) decline
(D) lose
(E) requite

2. FASTIDIOUS
(A) chaos
(B) unkempt
(C) precise
(D) classify
(E) sanitary

3. SURLY
(A) strong
(B) wily
(C) anticipate
(D) rude
(E) prodigal

4. FRUGAL
(A) facility
(B) careful
(C) poverty
(D) wealth
(E) increase

5. DEPLETE
(A) continue
(B) guide
(C) utilize
(D) proceed
(E) exhaust

6. THWART
(A) love
(B) frustrate
(C) defend
(D) grow
(E) advance

7. STIPEND
(A) plant
(B) financier
(C) fluid
(D) bank
(E) payment

8. FOE
(A) author
(B) warrior
(C) poet
(D) spy
(E) enemy

9. FRACTION
(A) piece
(B) break
(C) breach
(D) disagreement
(E) opposing side

10. DISCARD
(A) reject
(B) acquire
(C) offend
(D) play
(E) amass

11. CONTORT
(A) twist
(B) accompany
(C) legislate
(D) dine
(E) diet

12. EXALT
(A) elevate
(B) breathe
(C) insult
(D) denigrate
(E) fatigue

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 5

13. SOMNOLENT
(A) liquid
(B) flexible
(C) Spartan
(D) fluid
(E) sleepy

14. MEDDLESOME
(A) nosy
(B) noisome
(C) confusing
(D) addled
(E) unbalanced

15. BOON
(A) interruption
(B) explosion
(C) gift
(D) deviation
(E) fool

16. STERN
(A) stem
(B) sterile
(C) stout
(D) strict
(E) stressed

17. DUBIOUS
(A) welcome
(B) slow
(C) random
(D) doubtful
(E) hearty

18. FALLACY
(A) plunge
(B) credit
(C) fancy
(D) style
(E) error

19. ABODE
(A) home
(B) augury
(C) container
(D) design
(E) prediction

20. CONTOUR
(A) expedition
(B) incarceration
(C) texture
(D) duty
(E) outline

21. HERALD
(A) announcer
(B) paper
(C) tribute
(D) monarch
(E) jester

22. AVARICE
(A) snow
(B) beauty
(C) envy
(D) serenity
(E) greed

23. COLOSSAL
(A) misplaced
(B) sloppy
(C) grieving
(D) gigantic
(E) clumsy

24. AFFABLE
(A) friendly
(B) fiery
(C) unintelligent
(D) casual
(E) truculent

25. AMBULATORY
(A) injured
(B) walking
(C) conservative
(D) scientific
(E) medical

26. ANTITHESIS
(A) control
(B) formula
(C) statement
(D) similarity
(E) opposite

27. CRUDE
(A) physical
(B) refined
(C) crass
(D) mental
(E) weak

28. STATIC
(A) lively
(B) electrical
(C) unpleasant
(D) shocking
(E) inactive

29. HAZY
(A) polluted
(B) indistinct
(C) brown
(D) annoyed
(E) insane

30. KILN
(A) skirt
(B) plaid
(C) oven
(D) relative
(E) weight

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 5

Anologies
The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Turtle is to tortoise as
(A) cat is to panther
(B) dog is to wolf
(C) hog is to boar
(D) fish is to whale
(E) frog is to toad

32. Meter is to yard as
(A) ruler is to inch
(B) pint is to mile
(C) liter is to quart
(D) day is to week
(E) degree is to temperature

33. Percussion is to cymbal as
(A) flute is to instrument
(B) woodwind is to clarinet
(C) trumpet is to brass
(D) orchestra is to harp
(E) violin is to symphony

34. Diagram is to machine as
(A) negative is to print
(B) map is to land
(C) camera is to film
(D) crayon is to paint
(E) lens is to glasses

35. Resign is to occupation as abdicate is to
(A) authority
(B) passion
(C) restriction
(D) contemplation
(E) motivation

36. Insolent is to courtesy as
(A) fortunate is to luck
(B) confidential is to stealth
(C) frightened is to fear
(D) recalcitrant is to obedience
(E) furious is to anger

37. Corral is to herd as
(A) ocean is to shells
(B) hive is to swarm
(C) caterpillar is to moth
(D) pride is to lions
(E) grass is to grasshopper

38. Outline is to object as
(A) curvature is to arch
(B) symmetry is to shape
(C) perimeter is to figure
(D) angularity is to square
(E) height is to range

39. Water is to canteen as
(A) arrow is to quiver
(B) net is to ball
(C) muzzle is to gun
(D) sneaker is to running
(E) board is to diving

40. Communicative is to garrulous as
(A) impoverished is to opulent
(B) hungry is to ravenous
(C) capricious is to fickle
(D) florid is to energetic
(E) sprightly is to vivacious

41. Choleric is to belligerence as
(A) verbose is to abbreviation
(B) altruistic is to benevolence
(C) prosperous is to desolation
(D) refined is to illiteracy
(E) concealed is to nudity

42. Pristine is to clean as
(A) weak is to ill
(B) ferocious is to unexpected
(C) obsessed is to interested
(D) moist is to humid
(E) fashionable is to new

43. Devout is to sanctimonious as
(A) abominated is to hated
(B) placated is to moderate
(C) eager is to desirous
(D) depressed is to dejected
(E) scholarly is to pedantic

44. Coax is to intimidate as
(A) entice is to browbeat
(B) seduce is to beguile
(C) divert is to entertain
(D) inform is to teach
(E) swindle is to cheat

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 5

45. Pediatrics is to juvenile as
(A) geriatrics is to aged
(B) pathological is to teenager
(C) tuberculosis is to lung
(D) cancer is to tumor
(E) dermatological is to adult

46. Lung is to mammal as
(A) skin is to human
(B) gill is to fish
(C) liver is to hog
(D) wing is to bird
(E) nose is to hippopotamus

47. Column is to bar as
(A) grid is to lines
(B) beehive is to honeycomb
(C) wave is to arch
(D) diamond is to angle
(E) needle is to knot

48. Insecticide is to pest as
(A) tree is to saw
(B) net is to fish
(C) broom is to yard
(D) detergent is to cloth
(E) hoe is to weed

49. Artery is to blood as
(A) tube is to chemical
(B) brain is to intelligence
(C) gallery is to art
(D) hose is to water
(E) gas bag is to air

50. Eye is to face as
(A) baby is to mother
(B) cake is to icing
(C) button is to shirt
(D) animal is to panda
(E) dog is to puppy

51. Psychologist is to individual as
(A) sociologist is to group
(B) doctor is to nurse
(C) children is to pediatrician
(D) biologist is to frog
(E) mathematician is to algebra

52. Philanthropist is to miser as
(A) wasteful is to squander
(B) generous is to frugal
(C) tasteful is to garish
(D) gratify is to desire
(E) important is to nonessential

53. Translucent is to opaque as
(A) water is to milk
(B) glass is to crystal
(C) transparent is to translucent
(D) muddy is to clear
(E) suspension is to mixture

54. Friction is to spark as
(A) discontent is to rebellion
(B) complacent is to revolt
(C) success is to study
(D) employment is to retirement
(E) surgeon is to operation

55. Word is to page as
(A) period is to comma
(B) novel is to book
(C) page is to book
(D) library is to story
(E) chapter is to paragraph

56. Fail is to succeed as
(A) blame is to praise
(B) defeat is to condemn
(C) succeed is to defeat
(D) emerge is to emanate
(E) agree is to approve

57. Tusk is to elephant as
(A) tusk is to husk
(B) animal is to elephant
(C) antler is to deer
(D) horn is to antler
(E) egg is to bee

58. Sentence is to word as
(A) sentence is to modifier
(B) paragraph is to sentence
(C) sentence is to composition
(D) sentence is to grammar
(E) sentence is to spelling

59. Locket is to necklace as
(A) stone is to ruby
(B) jewel is to ring
(C) precious is to stone
(D) iron is to chain
(E) marble is to accessory

60. Sun is to solar system as
(A) pit is to peach
(B) moon is to Earth
(C) plane is to Earth
(D) moon is to orbit
(E) sun is to heat

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
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DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Text 6

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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1. CHIDE
(A) scold
(B) wager
(C) nick
(D) chip
(E) bet

2. FOIBLE
(A) bone
(B) feeling
(C) being
(D) sport
(E) weakness

3. ALOOF
(A) reserved
(B) intelligent
(C) diligent
(D) dogged
(E) alien

4. INNOCUOUS
(A) repugnant
(B) immune
(C) medical
(D) harmless
(E) sharp

5. VERACIOUS
(A) lawful
(B) legal
(C) true
(D) mature
(E) angry

6. DETER
(A) halt
(B) steer
(C) sting
(D) turn
(E) hinder

7. HOSTILE
(A) friendly
(B) unfriendly
(C) suspicious
(D) indifferent
(E) doubtful

8. ABDICATE
(A) resign
(B) explain
(C) remorse
(D) disprove
(E) control

9. PROMINENT
(A) disturbing
(B) secret
(C) outstanding
(D) extravagant
(E) surreptitious

10. BOUNDARY
(A) hovel
(B) limit
(C) ceiling
(D) map
(E) seam

11. ILLITERATE
(A) unable to vote
(B) unmanageable
(C) sickly
(D) unable to read
(E) unclean

12. RATIFY
(A) delete
(B) consider
(C) approve
(D) examine
(E) assess

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 6

13. PERILOUS
(A) careless
(B) conniving
(C) irregular
(D) estranged
(E) hazardous

14. STATIONARY
(A) paper
(B) moving
(C) immobile
(D) position
(E) mobile

15. PROFICIENT
(A) well-known
(B) professional
(C) adept
(D) practice
(E) prolific

16. AGILE
(A) strong
(B) similar
(C) anxious
(D) rested
(E) nimble

17. AMBIGUOUS
(A) unclear
(B) adhere
(C) aspire
(D) afflict
(E) certain

18. PREROGATIVE
(A) command
(B) choice
(C) prerequisite
(D) conviction
(E) haggard

19. INTRIGUING
(A) business
(B) furtive
(C) mystery
(D) fascinating
(E) boorish

20. CLANDESTINE
(A) overt
(B) dated
(C) exclusive
(D) fortunate
(E) secret

21. BOUNTEOUS
(A) elastic
(B) industrious
(C) abundant
(D) mutinous
(E) energetic

22. DIVERGE
(A) annoy
(B) change course
(C) stay
(D) analyze
(E) distract

23. BENIGN
(A) gentle
(B) blessed
(C) initial
(D) virulent
(E) malignant

24. CAUCUS
(A) dispersal
(B) corpse
(C) meeting
(D) partnership
(E) cosmetic

25. INSOLVENT
(A) solid
(B) liquid
(C) bankrupt
(D) suspended
(E) mixture

26. KNACK
(A) junk
(B) ability
(C) knowledge
(D) sausage
(E) noise

27. AMULET
(A) omen
(B) necklace
(C) charm
(D) armband
(E) flask

28. SUCCUMB
(A) yield
(B) irritate
(C) echo
(D) succeed
(E) refuse

29. WREAK
(A) smash
(B) rage
(C) poke
(D) emanate
(E) inflict

30. PHOBIA
(A) attraction
(B) love
(C) fear
(D) hatred
(E) illness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 6

Analogies
The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat, just as puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

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31. Catalyst is to change as
(A) accelerator is to motion
(B) inertia is to immobile
(C) ignition is to speed
(D) automobile is to vehicle
(E) experiment is to hypothesis

32. Plausible is to definite as
(A) approach is to reproach
(B) steady is to rocky
(C) correct is to accurate
(D) save is to record
(E) probable is to certain

33. Obstruct is to impede as impenetrable is to
(A) impervious
(B) hidden
(C) merciful
(D) porous
(E) transparent

34. Include is to omit as acknowledge is to
(A) notice
(B) ignore
(C) recognize
(D) greet
(E) know

35. Earth is to satellite as
(A) nucleus is to electron
(B) Earth is to Sun
(C) constellation is to Sun
(D) neutron is to proton
(E) atom is to neutron

36. Composer is to music as
(A) actor is to play
(B) paint is to artist
(C) sculptor is to statue
(D) orchestra is to conductor
(E) programmer is to computer

37. Dearth is to surplus as
(A) light is to graceful
(B) close is to narrow
(C) dreary is to happy
(D) curtain is to play
(E) interdict is to expect

38. Encourage is to prevent as
(A) gain is to success
(B) seeing is to believing
(C) heart is to soul
(D) allow is to restrict
(E) terrible is to worse

39. Intrude is to enter as
(A) telephone is to telegraph
(B) interfere is to assist
(C) shout is to yell
(D) intercede is to interfere
(E) interrupt is to speak

40. Debility is to strength as
(A) modesty is to arrogance
(B) cause is to purpose
(C) hate is to emotion
(D) finance is to poverty
(E) agility is to stamina

41. Vehemence is to serenity as
(A) fear is to misfortune
(B) solace is to sorrow
(C) graduation is to superfluous
(D) adversity is to happiness
(E) troublesome is to petulant

42. Tornado is to wind as
(A) hurricane is to destruction
(B) monsoon is to rain
(C) sun is to spring
(D) famine is to drought
(E) morning is to dew

43. Gregarious is to social as
(A) hesitant is to hasty
(B) quick is to feelings
(C) introvert is to extrovert
(D) import is to export
(E) introspective is to withdrawn

44. Waist is to man as
(A) boundary is to country
(B) capital is to state
(C) fur is to animal
(D) equator is to world
(E) latitude is to longitude

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 6

45. Probing is to deep as
(A) superficial is to surface
(B) subway is to subterranean
(C) crust is to Earth
(D) tepid is to warm
(E) internal is to external

46. Flowing is to stream as
(A) sandy is to river
(B) noisy is to sheep
(C) stagnant is to pond
(D) oceanic is to tide
(E) tidal is to wave

47. Shelter is to house as
(A) sanctum is to inner
(B) sanctuary is to fortress
(C) violent is to peaceful
(D) guns is to fort
(E) sanction is to assassinate

48. Advisor is to counselor as
(A) mentor is to professor
(B) child is to parent
(C) learning is to teacher
(D) mental is to physical
(E) tooth is to dentist

49. Sullen is to gloomy as
(A) lucid is to clear
(B) furtive is to clever
(C) potent is to weak
(D) droll is to serious
(E) pensive is to hanging

50. Obvious is to conspicuous as
(A) worse is to bad
(B) clown is to joker
(C) funny is to hilarious
(D) fast is to quick
(E) bunny is to pleated

51. Episodic is to constant as
(A) occasional is to incidental
(B) sporadic is to steady
(C) infrequent is to rare
(D) random is to capricious
(E) fluctuate is to vacillate

52. Ore is to mine as
(A) granite is to quarry
(B) water is to cloud
(C) wood is to tree
(D) plastic is to oil
(E) gravel is to stream

53. Finger is to knuckle as
(A) door is to hinge
(B) wheel is to rotate
(C) leg is to knee
(D) elbow is to bend
(E) hair is to curl

54. Splicing is to splitting as fusion is to
(A) fizzle
(B) fission
(C) flatten
(D) fissure
(E) foster

55. Peel is to banana as
(A) grass is to tree
(B) bark is to tree
(C) body is to skin
(D) core is to apple
(E) coat is to pants

56. Comma is to pause as
(A) document is to nation
(B) cloth is to uniform
(C) flag is to country
(D) state is to union
(E) president is to coin

57. Refrigerator is to meat as bank is to
(A) cashier
(B) combination
(C) watchman
(D) money
(E) debt

58. Gymnasium is to game as auditorium is to
(A) production
(B) script
(C) cafeteria
(D) actors
(E) director

59. Deft is to awkward as
(A) alert is to sleepy
(B) skillful is to clumsy
(C) quick is to swift
(D) smooth is to slick
(E) rustic is to remote

60. Despise is to esteem as
(A) pacify is to quiet
(B) hate is to dislike
(C) defeat is to lose
(D) enemies is to friends
(E) sculptor is to artist

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Text 7

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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1. DISSEMINATE
(A) collate
(B) strip
(C) collect
(D) disagree
(E) spread

2. CHAGRIN
(A) delight
(B) alter
(C) embarrass
(D) wreck
(E) anger

3. VALOR
(A) courage
(B) disclosure
(C) treason
(D) hate
(E) foreboding

4. NONCHALANT
(A) interested
(B) caring
(C) impoverished
(D) indifferent
(E) persecuted

5. LIAISON
(A) permission
(B) laziness
(C) scarf
(D) remedy
(E) association

6. PLACID
(A) explosive
(B) quiet
(C) public
(D) lenient
(E) crystalline

7. INTERVENE
(A) induce
(B) invert
(C) interfere
(D) solve
(E) intermediary

8. MUNDANE
(A) stupid
(B) extraordinary
(C) weekly
(D) immense
(E) common

9. PREVALENT
(A) predating
(B) predominant
(C) preeminent
(D) prior
(E) predictive

10. SUCCINCT
(A) concise
(B) superfluous
(C) alert
(D) despicable
(E) fearful

11. NOCTURNAL
(A) by night
(B) by day
(C) revolving
(D) alternating
(E) frequent

12. EQUITABLE
(A) preferential
(B) fair
(C) unreasonable
(D) biased
(E) prejudiced

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 7

13. EXPEDITE
(A) hinder
(B) harm
(C) send
(D) hasten
(E) block

14. TURBULENT
(A) authentic
(B) tranquil
(C) tamed
(D) fatal
(E) violent

15. TENACIOUS
(A) timid
(B) thin
(C) unyielding
(D) divisive
(E) stranded

16. PERTINENT
(A) applicable
(B) prudent
(C) irreverent
(D) irrelevant
(E) truthful

17. DOGMATIC
(A) bovine
(B) canine
(C) opinionated
(D) individualistic
(E) traditional

18. UNSCRUPULOUS
(A) filthy
(B) honest
(C) austere
(D) unprincipled
(E) unresolved

19. WILY
(A) crooked
(B) narrow
(C) cunning
(D) blunt
(E) broken

20. BLATANT
(A) insipid
(B) obvious
(C) shining
(D) closed
(E) secret

21. REMISS
(A) timely
(B) diligent
(C) negligent
(D) meticulous
(E) confidant

22. GRIEVOUS
(A) casual
(B) frightening
(C) delighted
(D) serious
(E) decrepit

23. EXHILARATION
(A) exhalation
(B) aimlessness
(C) curiosity
(D) elation
(E) customary

24. SIEGE
(A) slip
(B) blockade
(C) severity
(D) odor
(E) cube

25. COURTEOUS
(A) conscientious
(B) polite
(C) interested
(D) aware
(E) defunct

26. FACILE
(A) lithe
(B) hairy
(C) copy
(D) partisan
(E) easy

27. NOSEGAY
(A) lunch bag
(B) gold ring
(C) bouquet
(D) wreath
(E) ribbon

28. GURNEY
(A) cow
(B) bubble
(C) body bag
(D) waterspout
(E) stretcher

29. ETCH
(A) print
(B) engrave
(C) paint
(D) capture
(E) frame

30. HAMLET
(A) small pig
(B) glove
(C) basket
(D) village
(E) cabin

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 7

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

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31. Symphony is to song as
(A) mural is to painting
(B) epic is to haiku
(C) sketch is to still life
(D) novel is to book
(E) drop is to pond

32. Cap is to baseball as helmet is to
(A) soccer
(B) tennis
(C) cycling
(D) golf
(E) head

33. Cardinal is to bird as
(A) grasshopper is to cricket
(B) butterfly is to insect
(C) ant is to sparrow
(D) worm is to robin
(E) bee is to hummingbird

34. Graceful is to clumsy as
(A) idle is to employed
(B) petite is to small
(C) elegant is to formal
(D) engine is to truck
(E) worker is to job

35. Tiger is to cat as
(A) caterpillar is to moth
(B) lizard is to frog
(C) bud is to leaf
(D) ostrich is to bird
(E) gust is to storm

36. Perfume is to fragrance as
(A) goat is to sheep
(B) mineral is to water
(C) painting is to sculpture
(D) apple is to orange
(E) picture is to representation

37. Lessons is to school as
(A) illness is to infection
(B) slippers is to ballet
(C) surgery is to hospital
(D) dormitory is to students
(E) doctor is to office

38. Car is to automobile as
(A) bush is to shrub
(B) tree is to flower
(C) bud is to vase
(D) fruit is to vegetable
(E) stalk is to corn

39. Dress is to evening gown as
(A) hello is to goodbye
(B) army is to navy
(C) wag is to tail
(D) suit is to tie
(E) greet is to salute

40. Run is to danger as
(A) pursue is to safety
(B) sing is to choir
(C) eat is to buffet
(D) educate is to school
(E) escape is to confinement

41. Shivering is to cold as
(A) heat is to weather
(B) stress is to articulation
(C) caffeine is to coffee
(D) perspiration is to nervousness
(E) sweat is to water

42. Corporal is to sergeant as joey is to
(A) gosling
(B) penguin
(C) Josephine
(D) emu
(E) kangaroo

43. Hot is to sweltering as
(A) amusing is to joke
(B) safe is to dangerous
(C) funny is to hilarious
(D) helpful is to courteous
(E) terrifying is to scary

44. Computer is to circuits as
(A) CD is to cassettes
(B) ice is to freezer
(C) library is to books
(D) can is to carton
(E) tiger is to forest

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 7

45. Shed is to hair as
(A) molt is to feathers
(B) decay is to teeth
(C) mildew is to humidity
(D) plane is to shavings
(E) cry is to eyes

46. Rain is to umbrella as draft is to
(A) wind
(B) cold
(C) thirst
(D) door
(E) military

47. Derogatory is to critical as
(A) impressive is to inspiring
(B) derogatory is to praiseworthy
(C) derogatory is to positive
(D) derogatory is to elevating
(E) derogatory is to dismal

48. Roof is to house as head is to
(A) thought
(B) body
(C) brain
(D) foot
(E) attic

49. Glance is to stare as
(A) whale is to fish
(B) turtle is to tortoise
(C) elephant is to pachyderm
(D) period is to exclamation point
(E) comma is to quotation marks

50. Confident is to doubt as
(A) change is to coins
(B) poor is to housing
(C) destitute is to money
(D) nonplussed is to extravagance
(E) putrid is to rot

51. Hygienic is to contaminated as
(A) clean is to hyperactive
(B) happy is to ecstatic
(C) morose is to cheerful
(D) mud is to dirt
(E) subtle is to torpid

52. Gesticulate is to point as
(A) gesticulate is to vomit
(B) gesticulate is to digest
(C) gesticulate is to urbanize
(D) masticate is to chew
(E) gesticulate is to offer

53. Tree is to forest as sand is to
(A) dune
(B) details
(C) hours
(D) time
(E) sandwich

54. Seemly is to behavior as gawky is to
(A) length
(B) teenager
(C) volume
(D) barnyard
(E) appearance

55. Flit is to dart as foil is to
(A) fence
(B) thwart
(C) aluminum
(D) change
(E) surprise

56. Stingy is to thrifty as
(A) hungry is to thirsty
(B) ravenous is to hungry
(C) boil is to bake
(D) full is to empty
(E) small is to little

57. Earn is to merit as
(A) bonanza is to windfall
(B) western is to eastern
(C) horse is to apple
(D) sun is to rain
(E) gift is to accident

58. Retrieve is to ruin as
(A) bury is to treasure
(B) paint is to antique
(C) sink is to vessel
(D) salvage is to wreck
(E) excavate is to ruin

59. Down is to up as
(A) face is to back
(B) dimple is to pimple
(C) chin is to cheek
(D) baby is to adolescent
(E) love is to loathing

60. Pinch is to puff as
(A) steal is to squander
(B) squeal is to wriggle
(C) filch is to pilfer
(D) fidget is to squirm
(E) rob is to fence

STOP

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Practice Text 8

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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---

1. BRANDISHED
(A) threw
(B) waved menacingly
(C) smacked
(D) peered
(E) energetic

2. BESOTTED
(A) infatuated
(B) infuriated
(C) perplexed
(D) engrossed
(E) exalt

3. VICINITY
(A) neighborhood
(B) parish
(C) mindset
(D) idea
(E) asylum

4. PROGNOSIS
(A) forecast
(B) description
(C) outline
(D) schedule
(E) barrage

5. ABSTAIN
(A) offend
(B) retrain
(C) to refrain from
(D) defenestrate
(E) bewilder

6. OMINOUS
(A) threatening
(B) emboldening
(C) destructive
(D) insightful
(E) fastidious

7. OCCLUDED
(A) closed
(B) deformed
(C) enlarged
(D) engorged
(E) flaccid

8. POTENT
(A) frantic
(B) determined
(C) feverish
(D) powerful
(E) placid

9. PRECIPITOUS
(A) detached
(B) sordid
(C) encompassed
(D) steep
(E) pompous

10. INSIDIOUS
(A) stealthy
(B) deadly
(C) collapsed
(D) new
(E) inextricable

11. PROSCRIBE
(A) anticipate
(B) prevent
(C) defeat
(D) forbid
(E) mollify

12. DISTENDED
(A) concave
(B) sore
(C) swollen
(D) empty
(E) prevail

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 8

13. OVERT
(A) concealed
(B) apparent
(C) expert
(D) delectable
(E) grasping

14. CARNIVORE
(A) hungry
(B) meat eating
(C) infected
(D) demented
(E) grotesque

15. FLACCID
(A) defended
(B) limp
(C) slender
(D) outdated
(E) putrid

16. TERRESTRIAL
(A) alien
(B) earthly
(C) foreign
(D) domestic
(E) spurious

17. ENDOGENOUS
(A) contagious
(B) painful to the touch
(C) continuous
(D) growing from within
(E) stingy

18. DISCRETE
(A) calm
(B) subtle
(C) hidden
(D) separate
(E) timorous

19. EXACERBATE
(A) implicate
(B) aggravate
(C) heal
(D) decondition
(E) tranquil

20. HOLISTIC
(A) insensitive
(B) ignorant
(C) specialized
(D) concerned with the whole rather than the parts
(E) transient

21. REPUGNANT
(A) destructive
(B) selective
(C) collective
(D) offensive
(E) volatile

22. ENTHRALL
(A) extreme
(B) fascinate
(C) devote
(D) bizarre
(E) waive

23. COWARD
(A) gutless
(B) boor
(C) judge
(D) brave
(E) virtuous

24. NOVICE
(A) expert
(B) nurse
(C) beginner
(D) naught
(E) wizard

25. TEMPERATE
(A) extreme
(B) lenient
(C) taut
(D) moderate
(E) satiate

26. AUTHENTIC
(A) genuine
(B) colorful
(C) flimsy
(D) laughable
(E) sagacious

27. SALVAGE
(A) bless
(B) slobber
(C) swagger
(D) recover
(E) ruminate

28. VERNACULAR
(A) poison
(B) language
(C) veracity
(D) ballad
(E) rivulet

29. FOOLHARDY
(A) clandestine
(B) amicable
(C) irresponsible
(D) resolute
(E) rash

30. MORTIFY
(A) change
(B) embed
(C) fasten
(D) embarrass
(E) piece together

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 8

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
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(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Cure is to prevention as
(A) hindsight is to foresight
(B) then is to now
(C) later is to never
(D) prediction is to predilection
(E) vision is to perception

32. Fuel is to engine as
(A) water is to fish
(B) bird is to worm
(C) restaurant is to people
(D) silo is to corn
(E) fodder is to cattle

33. Hammer is to nail as
(A) letter is to post mark
(B) affix is to stamp
(C) run is to horse
(D) glue is to mucilage
(E) mail is to deliver

34. Port is to starboard as
(A) leeward is to windward
(B) meadow is to ocean
(C) motor is to sail
(D) pirate is to privateer
(E) tugboat is to liner

35. Hike is to trek as
(A) leafy is to green
(B) deep is to ocean
(C) jump is to leap
(D) soak is to dampen
(E) punish is to berate

36. Wheat is to bread as
(A) liquor is to drink
(B) cough is to cold
(C) tobacco is to cigarette
(D) cow is to milk
(E) smoking is to cancer

37. Shrink is to pounce as
(A) shun is to embrace
(B) slender is to sloping
(C) tousle is to muss
(D) show is to tell
(E) kiss is to hug

38. Apprehensive is to uneasy as
(A) apprehensive is to exclusive
(B) apprehensive is to misunderstood
(C) apprehensive is to caught
(D) comprehensive is to inclusive
(E) apprehensive is to understanding

39. Ceremonious is to informal as clerical
(A) typographical
(B) numerical
(C) religious
(D) retail
(E) secular

40. Desist is to cease as resist is to
(A) oppose
(B) give up
(C) resolve
(D) remain
(E) presume

41. Putrid is to garbage as aromatic is to
(A) smell
(B) pleasant
(C) spirits
(D) spray
(E) spice

42. Spent is to money as
(A) rotted is to apple
(B) fallen is to arches
(C) soak is to beans
(D) drifted is to snow
(E) knead is to dough

43. Horn is to blow as harp is to
(A) democracy
(B) play
(C) denounce
(D) pluck
(E) pants

44. Bald is to hirsute as anemic is to
(A) tiny
(B) fat
(C) robust
(D) loud
(E) redundant

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 8

45. Gridiron is to football as gridlock is
(A) waffles
(B) chess
(C) prison
(D) wrestling
(E) traffic

46. Horde is to throng as hurl is to
(A) thrust
(B) jump
(C) throw
(D) defeat
(E) smash

47. Trivial is to unimportant as
(A) esteemed is to serious
(B) glorious is to exalted
(C) fatal is to mortal
(D) insufferable is to kindly
(E) tired is to vigilant

48. Rare is to medium as
(A) slender is to skinny
(B) meager is to abundant
(C) feeble is to rich
(D) decrepit is to robust
(E) weak is to slow

49. Diamond is to mine as
(A) opal is to jade
(B) granite is to shale
(C) pearl is to price
(D) gem is to stone
(E) jewel is to rock

50. Author is to book as
(A) conductor is to score as
(B) operator is to telephone
(C) teacher is to classroom
(D) attorney is to trial
(E) composer is to score

51. Sow is to reap as crawl is to
(A) sneak
(B) harvest
(C) walk
(D) cultivate
(E) wheat

52. Amorphous is to shape as
(A) serious is to concern
(B) soothe is to injury
(C) stoic is to emotion
(D) choke is to morsel
(E) breathe is to life

53. Wince is to pain as
(A) read is to story
(B) question is to answer
(C) laughter is to joke
(D) talk is to conversation
(E) cramp is to swim

54. Babble is to speaking as
(A) decipher is to code
(B) scrawl is to writing
(C) carve is to dancing
(D) tango is to dancing
(E) direct is to acting

55. Paragraph is to essay as
(A) sonnet is to play
(B) drama is to theater
(C) stanza is to poem
(D) teacher is to class
(E) preface is to book

56. Brake is to stop as
(A) radio is to antenna
(B) ignition is to start
(C) air is to tire
(D) shut is to door
(E) wheel is to commence

57. Bread is to bake as
(A) food is to sell
(B) wine is to pour
(C) steak is to broil
(D) sugar is to spill
(E) fruit is to congeal

58. Enormous is to huge as muddy is to
(A) unclear
(B) rocky
(C) clean
(D) roguish
(E) pellucid

59. Peripatetic is to wander as
(A) descry is to lampoon
(B) espoused is to belief
(C) sedentary is to sit
(D) perseverance is to endurance
(E) sleepy is to walk

60. Fast is to hunger as
(A) trace is to track
(B) race is to fatigue
(C) escape is to run
(D) starve is to obesity
(E) drink is to thirst

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Text 9

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

Chilly:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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---

1. ATTEST
(A) bewitch
(B) accommodate
(C) vouch
(D) heed
(E) revitalize

2. DERELICT
(A) abandoned
(B) corrupted
(C) dispirited
(D) depressed
(E) repugnant

3. ORDAIN
(A) arrange
(B) create
(C) command
(D) adorn
(E) reproach

4. HAUGHTY
(A) obscure
(B) arrogant
(C) perilous
(D) bitter
(E) recondite

5. NAUSEATE
(A) rival
(B) crave
(C) annoy
(D) repulse
(E) pulsate

6. REFINED
(A) aromatic
(B) blatant
(C) cultured
(D) frightened
(E) concrete

7. VIRTUAL
(A) real
(B) visible
(C) potent
(D) simulated
(E) averse

8. LOATHE
(A) fear
(B) hate
(C) exist
(D) charge
(E) alienate

9. MIMIC
(A) recall
(B) delve
(C) imitate
(D) curtail
(E) decoy

10. BRITTLE
(A) fragile
(B) radical
(C) broad
(D) smooth
(E) despondent

11. WRETCHED
(A) wicked
(B) awry
(C) absorbed
(D) miserable
(E) didactic

12. VEHEMENT
(A) troubled
(B) intense
(C) changeable
(D) obstinate
(E) ingenuous

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 9

13. DIATRIBE
(A) criticism
(B) apology
(C) commend
(D) merit
(E) iniquity

14. COGITATE
(A) surprise
(B) endanger
(C) confuse
(D) deliberate
(E) insane

15. INVIDIOUS
(A) offensive
(B) pleasant
(C) ornate
(D) infections
(E) inscrutable

16. INNOCUOUS
(A) harmful
(B) innocent
(C) scandalous
(D) hidden
(E) sedulous

17. CAPRICIOUS
(A) steady
(B) unpredictable
(C) pleasant
(D) violent
(E) tedious

18. INTERMITTENT
(A) occasional
(B) intense
(C) frequent
(D) bursts
(E) vivacious

19. SOLITARY
(A) single
(B) solid
(C) sturdy
(D) stoic
(E) zealous

20. PRECIPITOUS
(A) rugged
(B) dangerous
(C) steep
(D) wet
(E) whimsical

21. MALICE
(A) cunning
(B) forethought
(C) spite
(D) benevolence
(E) premeditation

22. WAN
(A) single
(B) lonely
(C) sanguine
(D) pale
(E) individual

23. BLATANT
(A) obvious
(B) fragrant
(C) odious
(D) airy
(E) subtle

24. OATH
(A) vow
(B) fool
(C) grain
(D) vessel
(E) disagreement

25. CONTEMPORARY
(A) tardy
(B) rapid
(C) lengthy
(D) angry
(E) modern

26. TRACERY
(A) searching
(B) design
(C) copy
(D) track
(E) recording

27. AGOG
(A) frightened
(B) excited
(C) open
(D) angry
(E) upset

28. JOLLITY
(A) piracy
(B) peace
(C) dessert
(D) merriment
(E) teasing

29. IGNOBLE
(A) stupid
(B) base
(C) drunken
(D) regal
(E) erect

30. MUNIFICENT
(A) lavish
(B) urban
(C) splendid
(D) enormous
(E) important

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 9

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

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Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

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31. Frugal is to spending as unruly is to
(A) fractious
(B) impossible
(C) obedient
(D) warmth
(E) pride

32. Correspond is to letters as
(A) arbitrate is to disputes
(B) invade is to boundaries
(C) debate is to issues
(D) barter is to commodities
(E) promote is to ranks

33. Ripe is to tomato as
(A) withered is to vine
(B) prolific is to weed
(C) fertile is to field
(D) edible is to corn
(E) blooming is to rose

34. Blueprint is to building as
(A) clipboard is to paper
(B) rule is to order
(C) map is to car
(D) agenda is to meeting
(E) gavel is to podium

35. Self-portrait is to artist as
(A) autograph is to signature
(B) self-sufficiency is to provision
(C) automation is to worker
(D) autobiography is to author
(E) autopsy is to doctor

36. Perimeter is to object as
(A) border is to country
(B) land is to owner
(C) road is to street
(D) area is to volume
(E) capital is to state

37. Lethargic is to energy as
(A) brazen is to tact
(B) agile is to strength
(C) humongous is to size
(D) ancient is to time
(E) fallen is to grace

38. Pantomime is to viewer as
(A) accompanist is to composer
(B) critique is to commentator
(C) banter is to humorist
(D) anthologist is to editor
(E) storyteller is to listener

39. Jack is to raise as
(A) vase is to flowers
(B) briefcase is to papers
(C) nail is to wood
(D) screwdriver is to tool
(E) hammer is to pound

40. Ascent is to pinnacle as
(A) descent is to nadir
(B) apogee is to perigee
(C) elevate is to abyss
(D) fall is to fallen
(E) downside is to medium

41. Agile is to acrobat as
(A) frugal is to spendthrift
(B) strong is to lawyer
(C) articulate is to orator
(D) ardent is to judge
(E) mischievous is to money

42. Boring is to experience as
(A) bland is to taste
(B) tender is to mind
(C) exciting is to movie
(D) outrageous is to logic
(E) unreasonable is to choice

43. Impasse is to negotiation as
(A) obstacle is to river
(B) landslide is to pebble
(C) straw is to rug
(D) bottleneck is to traffic
(E) cease is to war

44. Beverage is to lemonade as
(A) chocolate is to candy
(B) sauce is to butter
(C) bread is to doughnut
(D) cold-blood is to bear
(E) needle is to pine

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 9

45. Thrifty is to money as
(A) taciturn is to words
(B) petty is to concern
(C) silly is to extras
(D) startled is to surprise
(E) trusting is to care

46. Scalpel is to razor as surgeon is to
(A) barber
(B) gardener
(C) chef
(D) patient
(E) engineer

47. Mine is to excavation as
(A) drought is to precipitation
(B) gully is to erosion
(C) clot is to dispersion
(D) forest is to cultivation
(E) water is to inundation

48. Deceitful is to sincerity as
(A) hapless is to circumstance
(B) detrimental is to destruction
(C) lax is to resolution
(D) vulnerable is to wound
(E) accessible is to rewarded

49. Lexicon is to words as anthology is to
(A) reading
(B) library
(C) books
(D) works
(E) illustrations

50. Compass is to direction as
(A) plane is to thickness
(B) wrench is to torque
(C) camera is to exposure
(D) thermometer is to temperature
(E) grindstone is to sharpness

51. Spectator is to game as
(A) juror is to verdict
(B) culprit is to crime
(C) tourist is to journey
(D) bystander is to event
(E) model is to portrait

52. Idea is to plagiarize as
(A) game is to lose
(B) manuscript is to illegibility
(C) money is to steal
(D) thief is to burglarize
(E) purse is to rob

53. Arouse is to pacify as agitate is to
(A) smooth
(B) ruffle
(C) understand
(D) ignore
(E) parry

54. Cream is to milk as
(A) margarine is to butter
(B) lace is to cotton
(C) nylon is to silk
(D) egg is to chicken
(E) sweater is to cloth

55. Carpenter is to saw as
(A) woodsman is to axe
(B) mechanic is to wrench
(C) soldier is to gun
(D) draftsman is to ruler
(E) driver is to highway

56. Happy is to ecstatic as
(A) hot is to cold
(B) worried is to hysterical
(C) lonely is to crowded
(D) happy is to serious
(E) cautious is to impassive

57. Anarchy is to chaos as
(A) joke is to clown
(B) teacher is to pupil
(C) disorder is to climax
(D) control is to order
(E) composer is to book

58. Rest is to weary as
(A) water is to thirst
(B) sleep is to fatigue
(C) pillow is to blanket
(D) fatigue is to run
(E) food is to anger

59. Class is to principal as
(A) drama is to director
(B) movie is to scenario
(C) actor is to playwright
(D) magazine is to editor
(E) music is to poet

60. Book is to write as
(A) tree is to sway
(B) paper is to burn
(C) wish is to crave
(D) seek is to hide
(E) wood is to carve

STOP

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DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Text 10

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synongms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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1. CREDULOUS
(A) gullible
(B) nervous
(C) skittish
(D) outraged
(E) impossible

2. ARDOR
(A) passion
(B) disinterest
(C) closet
(D) difficulty
(E) list

3. APPARATUS
(A) magic
(B) alert
(C) awake
(D) device
(E) mistake

4. HOAX
(A) conflagration
(B) falsification
(C) imagination
(D) peregrination
(E) elation

5. OSTRACIZE
(A) blend
(B) fold
(C) exhaust
(D) enlarge
(E) exclude

6. PERUSE
(A) drive
(B) utilize
(C) know
(D) read
(E) understand

7. ELUCIDATE
(A) confuse
(B) speak
(C) escape
(D) make clear
(E) take care

8. MENDICANT
(A) pharmacist
(B) beggar
(C) epoxy
(D) bandage
(E) soporific

9. SMITE
(A) strike
(B) defend
(C) burn
(D) sneer
(E) grin

10. DORMANT
(A) inactive
(B) exuberant
(C) collegial
(D) clean
(E) friendly

11. ZENITH
(A) appliance
(B) constellation
(C) negative
(D) summit
(E) nadir

12. JOVIAL
(A) happy
(B) plump
(C) lugubrious
(D) slow
(E) large

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 10

13. LEXICON
(A) route
(B) waterway
(C) river
(D) dictionary
(E) enclosure

14. CHAFF
(A) beverage
(B) companion
(C) irritation
(D) waste
(E) annoyance

15. PERNICIOUS
(A) intelligent
(B) harmless
(C) false
(D) harmful
(E) entertaining

16. MINUTIA
(A) trivia
(B) speed
(C) notes
(D) weaponry
(E) ammunition

17. PREHENSILE
(A) understanding
(B) grasping
(C) primitive
(D) antediluvian
(E) condescending

18. TACITURN
(A) alien
(B) ubiquitous
(C) avian
(D) melodious
(E) silent

19. ABJURE
(A) announce
(B) rule
(C) judge
(D) renounce
(E) balance

20. OBEDIENT
(A) amenable
(B) excessive
(C) ironic
(D) inhumane
(E) improper

21. CONTAMINATE
(A) deodorize
(B) decongest
(C) deter
(D) taint
(E) defoliate

22. WOEFUL
(A) wretched
(B) bloated
(C) dim
(D) animated
(E) reasonable

23. SCRUTINIZE
(A) examine carefully
(B) announce publicity
(C) infer correctly
(D) decide promptly
(E) warm swiftly

24. CONFIDE
(A) judge
(B) entrust
(C) secret
(D) profess
(E) confuse

25. INITIATE
(A) finalize
(B) sign
(C) commence
(D) hinder
(E) guide

26. LEERY
(A) obscene
(B) uncontrolled
(C) wicked
(D) suspicious
(E) sheltered

27. VOUCH
(A) pay
(B) repeat
(C) agree
(D) comfort
(E) guarantee

28. WHEEDLE
(A) breathe loudly
(B) give birth
(C) coax
(D) insinuate
(E) squirm

29. SOJOURN
(A) trip
(B) convent
(C) pilgrimage
(D) worry
(E) visit

30. PENSIVE
(A) sorrowful
(B) hanging
(C) thoughtful
(D) door
(E) stingy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 10

Aoalogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

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Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Watercolor is to painting as
(A) stratum is to dig
(B) fossil is to dinosaur
(C) computer is to calculator
(D) igneous is to rock
(E) calendar is to date

32. Beret is to hat as
(A) sneaker is to run
(B) lace is to tie
(C) clog is to shoe
(D) shirt is to torso
(E) sock is to foot

33. Burnish is to metal as
(A) etch is to glass
(B) tarnish is to silver
(C) wax is to linoleum
(D) varnish is to wood
(E) bleach is to fabric

34. Play is to playfully as
(A) work is to learning
(B) study is to studiously
(C) book is to bookish
(D) habit is to habitual
(E) help is to helper

35. Marble is to sculptor as
(A) sea is to captain
(B) magazine is to reader
(C) clay is to potter
(D) word is to teacher
(E) bubble is to child

36. Excerpt is to novel as
(A) buckle is to shoe
(B) clip is to movie
(C) jar is to liquid
(D) room is to house
(E) filling is to pie

37. Ruthless is to mercy as native is to
(A) thoughtfulness
(B) illness
(C) worldliness
(D) contempt
(E) purity

38. River is to water as
(A) rain is to snow
(B) bay is to ocean
(C) cloud is to storm
(D) glacier is to ice
(E) pond is to fish

39. Fabric is to clothing as
(A) wood is to building
(B) car is to motor
(C) job is to skills
(D) glass is to window
(E) loan is to interest

40. Buttress is to support as scissor is to
(A) press
(B) store
(C) create
(D) cool
(E) cut

41. Sneer is to disdain as cringe is to
(A) loneliness
(B) bravery
(C) intelligence
(D) disgust
(E) fear

42. Drought is to water as
(A) famine is to food
(B) paper is to print
(C) legend is to fantasy
(D) debate is to issue
(E) clause is to contract

43. Choreographer is to dance as
(A) playwright is to script
(B) mathematician is to science
(C) philosopher is to insight
(D) enemy is to strategy
(E) athlete is to prowess

44. Inconsiderate is to thought as
(A) deception is to trick
(B) helpful is to friend
(C) facile is to effort
(D) pious is to religion
(E) incompetent is to task

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 10

45. Stable is to horse as kennel is to
(A) farm
(B) storage
(C) dog
(D) groomer
(E) boarding

46. Bassinet is to crib as car is to
(A) bus
(B) airplane
(C) stroller
(D) bed
(E) taxicab

47. Restaurant is to eating as barracks is to
(A) cleaning
(B) military
(C) inspection
(D) nutrition
(E) sleeping

48. Flame is to fire as smoke is to
(A) heat
(B) ashes
(C) water
(D) fire
(E) match

49. Bludgeon is to spear as lathe is to
(A) vise
(B) carpenter
(C) battle
(D) curve
(E) construction

50. Risk is to escapade as age is to
(A) hilarity
(B) intemperance
(C) luminosity
(D) mayhem
(E) heirloom

51. Potent is to strong as
(A) hungry is to thirsty
(B) warm is to hot
(C) voracious is to gluttonous
(D) flight is to fight
(E) yard is to meter

52. Pentagon is to triangle as
(A) centipede is to spider
(B) rowboat is to sailboat
(C) BC is to AD
(D) percussion is to string
(E) duet is to trio

53. Ponderous is to insubstantial as
(A) sequential is to serial
(B) illicit is to forbidden
(C) pugnacious is to truculent
(D) fabulous is to fertile
(E) querulous is to amiable

54. Button is to hole as
(A) sleeve is to coat
(B) hook is to eye
(C) boot is to shoe
(D) adhesive is to tape
(E) honey is to bear

55. Musician is to score as
(A) architect is to design
(B) painter is to mural
(C) actor is to script
(D) judge is to brief
(E) student is to textbook

56. Sentry is to fort as
(A) hockey is to soccer
(B) player is to game
(C) goalie is to net
(D) bat is to ball
(E) ice is to turf

57. Up is to down as
(A) fire is to water
(B) air is to water
(C) explosion is to hole
(D) rocket is to torpedo
(E) war is to peace

58. Vertical is to horizontal as erect is to
(A) honest
(B) construct
(C) prone
(D) lumber
(E) proper

59. Oust is to overthrow as molt is to
(A) melt
(B) shed
(C) shape
(D) weaken
(E) spoil

60. Scale is to fish as hide is to
(A) seek
(B) tan
(C) hole
(D) ride
(E) horse

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Text 11

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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1. DESPERATE
(A) hungry
(B) frantic
(C) delicate
(D) adaptable
(E) contaminated

2. FRET
(A) listen
(B) provide
(C) worry
(D) require
(E) stash

3. VERSATILE
(A) peaceful
(B) disruptive
(C) adaptable
(D) trustful
(E) charming

4. REPRIMAND
(A) praise
(B) insure
(C) liberate
(D) chide
(E) forgive

5. EVADE
(A) take from
(B) blind
(C) help
(D) sidestep
(E) successful

6. FATIGUE
(A) grow weary
(B) become fluid
(C) increase in height
(D) recede from view
(E) improve

7. ANTIDOTE
(A) foundation
(B) vacation
(C) poison
(D) learning experience
(E) antitoxin

8. INCREDIBLE
(A) mundane
(B) uncivilized
(C) sophisticated
(D) believable
(E) extraordinary

9. VIGILANT
(A) observant
(B) sleepy
(C) overly anxious
(D) brutal
(E) moving

10. TATTERED
(A) unkempt
(B) neat
(C) exuberant
(D) unruly
(E) pressed

11. PRECEDE
(A) stand alongside
(B) move toward
(C) come before
(D) hurl
(E) beg

12. LAMENT
(A) relish
(B) drench
(C) moan
(D) invent
(E) incline

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Text 11

13. ENGAGE
(A) date
(B) employ
(C) train
(D) dismiss
(E) fear

14. COMPETENT
(A) disastrous
(B) fast
(C) cautious
(D) able
(E) inanimate

15. SINCERE
(A) new
(B) passionate
(C) expensive
(D) genuine
(E) untold

16. RICKETY
(A) strong
(B) wooden
(C) antique
(D) beautiful
(E) feeble

17. CONSPICUOUS
(A) plain as day
(B) identify
(C) camouflaged
(D) shiny
(E) cramped

18. DISGUISE
(A) mystery
(B) convict
(C) present
(D) false front
(E) pressure

19. CRUMBLE
(A) eat
(B) stumble
(C) dry out
(D) small
(E) deteriorate

20. CONTORT
(A) bend
(B) deform
(C) color
(D) amuse
(E) occupy

21. GRIM
(A) clean
(B) relaxing
(C) frown
(D) harsh
(E) irresponsible

22. INAUSPICIOUS
(A) colorless
(B) prudent
(C) misplaced
(D) ominous
(E) raising intelligent questions

23. VACANT
(A) stark
(B) varied
(C) dreary
(D) rented
(E) huge

24. AUSTERE
(A) plentiful
(B) ornate
(C) miserly
(D) severe
(E) empty

25. QUELL
(A) stifle
(B) dissemble
(C) articulate
(D) rock gently
(E) praise highly

26. FORTIFY
(A) emphasize
(B) strengthen
(C) revere
(D) diffuse
(E) surround

27. CRONE
(A) complainer
(B) bee
(C) hag
(D) singer
(E) friend

28. CITADEL
(A) palace
(B) barricade
(C) mansion
(D) fort
(E) church

29. INCORRIGIBLE
(A) incredible
(B) immaterial
(C) unruly
(D) selective
(E) immovable

30. FURL
(A) wave
(B) flap
(C) roll up
(D) sail
(E) billow

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 11

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

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Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

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31. Amorphous is to shape as
(A) inconvenient is to place
(B) notorious is to reputation
(C) conceptual is to idea
(D) nostalgic is to memory
(E) anonymous is to name

32. Walk is to locomotion as
(A) hear is to acoustics
(B) speak is to communication
(C) work is to organization
(D) ask is to rejection
(E) eat is to digestion

33. Rage is to forbearance as
(A) confusion is to turmoil
(B) motion is to fixed
(C) uproar is to silence
(D) whirlpool is to stream
(E) tornado is to breeze

34. Book is to chapter as
(A) equation is to number
(B) chain is to link
(C) paragraph is to sentence
(D) cloud is to water
(E) newspaper is to column

35. Scalpel is to cleaver as surgeon is to
(A) carpenter
(B) butcher
(C) plumber
(D) vintner
(E) miner

36. Woodwind is to clarinet as
(A) iron is to tympani
(B) string is to bow
(C) brass is to cornet
(D) rhythm is to metronome
(E) gold is to necklace

37. Screw is to arc as
(A) swirl is to cone
(B) twist is to pyramid
(C) helix is to triangle
(D) coil is to cylinder
(E) spiral is to curve

38. Act is to play as
(A) movement is to symphony
(B) exercise is to conditioning
(C) recipe is to cookbook
(D) wedge is to pie
(E) segment is to orange

39. Bungalow is to apartment as
(A) tepee is to plains
(B) ranch is to city
(C) Igloo is to pueblo
(D) condominium is to development
(E) cottage is to seashore

40. Friendly is to surly as
(A) sweet is to hearty
(B) amiable is to grumpy
(C) funny is to nasty
(D) pleasant is to choosy
(E) nice is to fussy

41. Lava is to volcano as
(A) spray is to surf
(B) water is to spring
(C) smoke is to vent
(D) exhaust is to engine
(E) steam is to kettle

42. Splint is to movement as
(A) relapse is to condition
(B) lotion is to skin
(C) hoist is to softness
(D) tourniquet is to bleeding
(E) inflation is to expanding

43. Pulp is to paper as
(A) yarn is to cloth
(B) gravel is to path
(C) sand is to dune
(D) electricity is to lamp
(E) amplifier is to sound

44. Pedigreed is to mongrel as
(A) thoroughbred is to horse
(B) mule is to donkey
(C) royalty is to nobility
(D) purebred is to hybrid
(E) registered is to lineage

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 11

45. Grape is to bunch as
(A) truck is to convoy
(B) airplane is to formation
(C) daisy is to bouquet
(D) branch is to tree
(E) paper is to ream

46. Hair is to bald as
(A) paint is to color
(B) blind is to view
(C) height is to weight
(D) pasture is to meadow
(E) pigment is to albino

47. Spatula is to clay as
(A) spoon is to soup
(B) chisel is to marble
(C) hand is to painting
(D) axe is to table
(E) hammer is to nail

48. Blemish is to reputation as
(A) extol is to majesty
(B) scold is to purity
(C) profane is to trinity
(D) avoid is to brutality
(E) desecrate is to sanctity

49. Raven is to bird as
(A) ebony is to wood
(B) exuberance is to forest
(C) thorny is to rose
(D) swan is to poultry
(E) alligator is to pachyderm

50. Robust is to invigorated as
(A) feeble is to excited
(B) humid is to dehydrated
(C) barbarous is to educated
(D) frail is to emaciated
(E) dull is to concentrated

51. Feather is to duck as
(A) hide is to cow
(B) wool is to sheep
(C) skin is to pig
(D) down is to goose
(E) bone is to whale

52. Genius is to idiot as
(A) basement is to roof
(B) mountain is to valley
(C) temperate is to tropical
(D) tall is to flat
(E) slim is to short

53. Condemn is to reprimand as
(A) insinuate is to hint
(B) fire is to dismiss
(C) suggest is to order
(D) motivate is to undermine
(E) encourage is to demand

54. Grape is to vine as plum is to
(A) fruit
(B) bush
(C) prune
(D) leaf
(E) tree

55. Slough is to snake as
(A) molt is to bird
(B) hibernate is to bear
(C) metamorphose is to spider
(D) shuck is to oyster
(E) hatch is to egg

56. Lumen is to light as
(A) gallon is to water
(B) decibel is to sound
(C) band is to signal
(D) weight is to mineral
(E) scale is to music

57. Perimeter is to rectangle as
(A) degree is to angle
(B) area is to cube
(C) circumference is to circle
(D) height is to cylinder
(E) arc is to ellipse

58. Cat is to kitten as
(A) horse is to mare
(B) adult is to child
(C) swine is to sow
(D) human is to sow
(E) cow is to herd

59. Soldier is to country as
(A) police officer is to traffic
(B) teacher is to pupil
(C) mayor is to city
(D) bodyguard is to person
(E) secretary is to office

60. Wool is to winter as
(A) rain is to snow
(B) boll is to weevil
(C) cotton is to summer
(D) fur is to coat
(E) leaf is to tree

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Test 12

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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---

1. PROCLIVITY
(A) efficiency
(B) tend
(C) authenticity
(D) propensity
(E) proprietary

2. FORMIDABLE
(A) malleable
(B) powerful
(C) talented
(D) fear
(E) trainable

3. STYMIE
(A) construct
(B) swindle
(C) depress
(D) frustrate
(E) reason

4. ERRATIC
(A) constant
(B) amiable
(C) innate
(D) inconsistent
(E) caustic

5. CONCILIATE
(A) pacify
(B) replace
(C) inform
(D) expose
(E) surpass

6. REFRACTORY
(A) stubborn
(B) excessive
(C) ironic
(D) inhumane
(E) improper

7. TRUNCATE
(A) packed
(B) shorten
(C) grow
(D) remind
(E) reproach

8. MEAGER
(A) gullible
(B) novel
(C) sparse
(D) vulnerable
(E) providential

9. CREDIBLE
(A) obsolete
(B) plausible
(C) fabulous
(D) mundane
(E) superficial

10. CULPABLE
(A) elusive
(B) unheralded
(C) esoteric
(D) worthy of blame
(E) sanctioned

11. DEPLORE
(A) rejoice
(B) mitigate
(C) lament
(D) imply
(E) prevent

12. ACCLAIM
(A) compliment
(B) feast
(C) assert
(D) blame
(E) compose

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 12

13. GUILE
(A) vengeance
(B) fear
(C) trust
(D) loathing
(E) cunning

14. FALLOW
(A) prompt
(B) unused
(C) deep
(D) secondary
(E) recessive

15. IMBUE
(A) renew
(B) suffuse
(C) dawdle
(D) compete
(E) impress

16. POSTHUMOUS
(A) in the future
(B) post war
(C) after death
(D) during the age of
(E) promptly

17. PROHIBIT
(A) attempt
(B) recount
(C) diminish
(D) conserve
(E) forbid

18. RENAISSANCE
(A) carnival
(B) fortune
(C) burial
(D) revival
(E) earlier time

19. DECOMPOSITION
(A) combustion
(B) infiltration
(C) perturbation
(D) equalization
(E) disintegration

20. AGGRANDIZEMENT
(A) assessment
(B) leniency
(C) restitution
(D) annulment
(E) glorification

21. GULLIBLE
(A) stranded
(B) easily deceived
(C) distant
(D) assailable
(E) scheduled

22. REFUTATION
(A) attraction
(B) disproof
(C) legal activity
(D) deny
(E) enthusiastic response

23. HESITATION
(A) sequence
(B) attempt
(C) pause
(D) belief
(E) decline

24. BOUNDARY
(A) layer
(B) misery
(C) flood
(D) shelter
(E) limit

25. FRAGILE
(A) magnetic
(B) useless
(C) upset
(D) obvious
(E) delicate

26. COUNSEL
(A) advice
(B) meddle
(C) defend
(D) judge
(E) pity

27. EBB
(A) flow
(B) wax
(C) tide
(D) wane
(E) ocean

28. GOAD
(A) frog
(B) tadpole
(C) aspiration
(D) prod
(E) score

29. DISPENSARY
(A) military store
(B) infirmary
(C) confessional
(D) bus station
(E) courtroom

30. JOGGLE
(A) tinkle
(B) sway
(C) shove
(D) race
(E) surprise

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 12

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:

(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

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Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Seismology is to earthquake as entomology is to
(A) insect
(B) spirit
(C) words
(D) disease
(E) weather

32. Comedian is to jokes as witness is to
(A) truth
(B) law
(C) judge
(D) testimony
(E) books

33. Quiver is to arrow as
(A) comb is to tooth
(B) elbow is to arm
(C) flower is to petal
(D) chassis is to car
(E) book is to shelf

34. Amethyst is to purple as
(A) diamond is to carat
(B) jeweler is to clarity
(C) sapphire is to red
(D) topaz is to yellow
(E) amber is to blue

35. Recluse is to publicity as
(A) pragmatist is to practicality
(B) politician is to votes
(C) spider is to web
(D) anarchist is to order
(E) equivocator is to hunger

36. Muffler is to noise as
(A) lamp is to light
(B) mnemonic is to memory
(C) exercise is to diet
(D) understanding is to comprehension
(E) anesthetic is to pain

37. Liquid is to gallons as
(A) heat is to calories
(B) exercise is to energy
(C) steam is to pressure
(D) lamp is to watts
(E) thermometer is to degrees

38. Signpost is to destination as
(A) period is to sentence
(B) question is to resume
(C) map is to vacation
(D) clue is to solution
(E) fasting is to obesity

39. Dam is to flood as
(A) engine is to bicycle
(B) wind is to vane
(C) muffle is to noise
(D) aroma is to fetid
(E) nibble is to eat

40. Melon is to rind as
(A) potato is to tuber
(B) apple is to skin
(C) tomato is to fruit
(D) maize is to cob
(E) rhubarb is to leafstalk

41. Avarice is to money as
(A) sheer is to wall
(B) gluttony is to food
(C) enterprise is to earning
(D) curiosity is to danger
(E) mystery is to solution

42. Wine is to vineyard as
(A) janitor is to school
(B) actor is to studio
(C) car is to showroom
(D) snake is to zoo
(E) coin is to mint

43. Ceiling is to room as
(A) curb is to sidewalk
(B) star is to sky
(C) stream is to range
(D) mountain is to range
(E) palate is to mouth

44. Cactus is to plant as
(A) paste is to paper
(B) copy is to original
(C) stove is to kitchen
(D) camel is to animal
(E) radio is to television

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 12

45. Decibels is to volume as
(A) velocity is to speed
(B) lumens is to brightness
(C) pint is to liquid
(D) mile is to kilometer
(E) measure is to depth

46. Snow is to sunshine as
(A) raw is to cooked
(B) detergent is to clean
(C) frigid is to tropical
(D) sleek is to stylish
(E) beach is to sandy

47. Shine is to glisten as
(A) search is to find
(B) wash is to rinse
(C) peel is to scrape
(D) burnish is to polish
(E) reinforce is to strengthen

48. Person is to hire as
(A) worker is to use
(B) assistant is to appoint
(C) plane is to charter
(D) manager is to salary
(E) car is to maintain

49. Introvert is to extrovert as
(A) superscript is to subscript
(B) introvert is to convert
(C) impede is to intercede
(D) subscription is to prescription
(E) introduce is to export

50. History is to archive as
(A) preface is to prologue
(B) predict is to relate
(C) prologue is to epilogue
(D) premonition is to prophesy
(E) eulogy is to praise

51. Author is to royalty as
(A) salesperson is to commission
(B) agent is to actor
(C) tip is to waiter
(D) fee is to charge
(E) teacher is to student

52. Disappointment is to sorrow as
(A) harassment is to anger
(B) height is to weight
(C) laughter is to tears
(D) marriage is to love
(E) life is to death

53. Reprimand is to disapproval as compliment is to
(A) flatter
(B) approval
(C) affirmation
(D) improvement
(E) deny

54. Appraise is to estimate as
(A) revise is to create
(B) divulge is to disclose
(C) dispel is to collect
(D) bulge is to close
(E) reveal is to disagree

55. Secretive is to candid as
(A) cautious is to impulsive
(B) caustic is to biting
(C) creative is to work
(D) punish is to behavior
(E) prudent is to frugal

56. Recurrence is to periodic as determination is to
(A) cowardly
(B) hopeless
(C) literary
(D) persevering
(E) carefulness

57. Reserved is to rambunctious as
(A) hidden is to obvious
(B) emphatic is to vehement
(C) embezzle is to steal
(D) open is to door
(E) abundant is to fastidious

58. Sword is to dueling as pen is to
(A) writer
(B) inkwell
(C) ink
(D) writing
(E) composing

59. Choose is to preference as
(A) think is to consider
(B) reject is to aversion
(C) impose is to act
(D) content is to change
(E) compel is to force

60. anarchy is to law as discord is to
(A) difference
(B) agreement
(C) adaptation
(D) confusion
(E) fun

STOP

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Practice Test 13

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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1. CONFIDENTIAL
(A) serious
(B) routine
(C) secret
(D) formal
(E) brief

2. DEFICIENT
(A) painful
(B) contrary
(C) lacking
(D) illegal
(E) alarming

3. PRETEXT
(A) excuse
(B) reason
(C) preface
(D) fit
(E) doubt

4. ACUMEN
(A) beauty
(B) poise
(C) keenness
(D) illness
(E) courtesy

5. INHABIT
(A) occupy
(B) allow
(C) intervene
(D) repress
(E) transact

6. CONVENTIONAL
(A) collected
(B) related
(C) actual
(D) admirable
(E) transact

7. DAWDLE
(A) complain about
(B) turn against
(C) deny knowing
(D) squander money
(E) waste time

8. PROPHESY
(A) defeat
(B) annoy
(C) foretell
(D) testify
(E) prompt

9. INGENUITY
(A) availability
(B) attractiveness
(C) attentiveness
(D) inventiveness
(E) independence

10. EVASION
(A) attack
(B) displeasure
(C) enjoyment
(D) avoidance
(E) fatigue

11. VEND
(A) make
(B) sell
(C) support
(D) slow
(E) weave

12. REMINISCENCE
(A) limitation
(B) contraction
(C) moderation
(D) removal
(E) recollection

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 13

13. RATIFY
(A) approve
(B) reside
(C) liberate
(D) magnify
(E) explain

14. COMPEL
(A) violate
(B) force
(C) certify
(D) justify
(E) combine

15. AGILITY
(A) similarity
(B) strength
(C) nimbleness
(D) anxiety
(E) freshness

16. WRITHE
(A) slide
(B) raise
(C) crumble
(D) twist
(E) push

17. DURATION
(A) taste
(B) term
(C) title
(D) territory
(E) temptation

18. BRASH
(A) straight
(B) narrow
(C) steep
(D) plain
(E) bold

19. EVASION
(A) weariness
(B) imposition
(C) avoidance
(D) flattery
(E) displeasure

20. IRATE
(A) enraged
(B) bored
(C) stubborn
(D) surprised
(E) confused

21. AFFILIATION
(A) message
(B) alliance
(C) deception
(D) creed
(E) misuse

22. KINETIC
(A) porous
(B) moving
(C) pointed
(D) finely spun
(E) easily head

23. PREY
(A) desire
(B) avoid
(C) target
(D) vermin
(E) poach

24. RENDEZVOUS
(A) point
(B) club
(C) Parisian
(D) secret
(E) meeting

25. EXQUISITE
(A) precise
(B) noiseless
(C) miniature
(D) elegant
(E) reticent

26. DECREE
(A) parchment
(B) command
(C) preference
(D) increment
(E) discipline

27. INCISION
(A) being precise
(B) open wound
(C) point our
(D) result of cutting
(E) fold over

28. FURIOUS
(A) loud
(B) upset
(C) trash
(D) sneaky
(E) fierce

29. ILLUSION
(A) abstraction
(B) drawing
(C) inaccurate
(D) mirage
(E) think

30. GARBLE
(A) build
(B) overeat
(C) dazzle
(D) drool
(E) confuse

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 13

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:

(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Ripe is to rotten as
(A) heat is to boil
(B) fresh is to rancid
(C) molten is to lava
(D) shed is to discard
(E) cooked is to burnt

32. Skimming is to reading as
(A) browsing is to shopping
(B) nodding is to agreeing
(C) walking is to running
(D) hiking is to climbing
(E) seeing is to recognizing

33. Recital is to pianist as exhibit is to
(A) museum
(B) clay
(C) auction
(D) artist
(E) gallery

34. Picture is to collage as
(A) series is to book
(B) collection is to displays
(C) gumball is to machines
(D) song is to medley
(E) survey is to lists

35. Harvest is to produce as
(A) wander is to meander
(B) reduce is to budget
(C) exercise is to sweat
(D) accept is to refuse
(E) vote is to confirm

36. Apple is to seed as person is to
(A) parent
(B) embryo
(C) nourishment
(D) cell
(E) mother

37. Cake is to baker as
(A) club is to golfer
(B) book is to librarian
(C) car is to mechanic
(D) building is to architect
(E) map is to cartographer

38. Pleased is to ecstatic as
(A) tedious is to bored
(B) glum is to sad
(C) eager is to fervent
(D) enraged is to mad
(E) remorse is to sorrow

39. Drive is to crash as
(A) spill is to tip
(B) stumble is to fall
(C) adorn is to decorate
(D) stitch is to sew
(E) drop is to break

40. Word is to sentence as
(A) opera is to soprano
(B) wood is to carpenter
(C) theater is to script
(D) atom is to molecule
(E) diction is to orator

41. Goose is to gander as
(A) witch is to warlock
(B) sheep is to shepherd
(C) horse is to breed
(D) calf is to steer
(E) egg is to duck

42. Square is to cube as
(A) circle is to sphere
(B) triangle is to rectangle
(C) pyramid is to cone
(D) point is to dot
(E) hexagon is to trapezoid

43. Fascinate is to interesting as
(A) heal is to relaxing
(B) dominate is to influential
(C) protect is to experienced
(D) create is to informative
(E) improve is to trustworthy

44. Frog is to jumping as
(A) rock is to skipping
(B) trout is to fishing
(C) baby is to crawling
(D) parent is to driving
(E) bird is to nesting

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 13

45. Mop is to floor as
(A) eraser is to chalkboard
(B) keyboard is to computer
(C) ballpoint is to pen
(D) towel is to soap
(E) machine is to washing

46. Steel is to rusty as
(A) whisker is to hairy
(B) disease is to sickly
(C) blood is to scab
(D) bread is to moldy
(E) running is to sweaty

47. Please is to annoy as
(A) puzzle is to vex
(B) difficulty is to enjoy
(C) brood is to worry
(D) assure is to console
(E) insult is to compliment

48. Cattle is to herd as
(A) lamb is to sheep
(B) kitten is to mother
(C) goose is to gaggle
(D) school is to fish
(E) wolf is to pack

49. Finger is to point as
(A) dig is to rocket
(B) fold is to box
(C) announce is to inform
(D) wrap is to conceal
(E) water is to extinguish

50. Blade is to cut as
(A) launch is to rocket
(B) shovel is to dig
(C) sneeze is to cold
(D) eye is to blink
(E) bowling is to ball

51. Gram is to mass as
(A) liter is to volume
(B) ounce is to pound
(C) centimeter is to kilometer
(D) inches is to ruler
(E) radius is to diameter

52. Glance is to stare as
(A) holler is to yell
(B) calm is to water
(C) pester is to bother
(D) whisper is to scream
(E) carry is to gather

53. Inexhaustible is to sufficient as
(A) impressionable is to eager
(B) impeccable is to adequate
(C) impossible is to prepare
(D) intangible is to popular
(E) impractical is to sensible

54. Poverty is to wealth as
(A) hunger is to starvation
(B) squalor is to starvation
(C) famine is to abundance
(D) famine is to hunger
(E) thirst is to water

55. Alter is to revise as
(A) attach is to detach
(B) contagious is to spread
(C) farther is to far
(D) discard is to delete
(E) reject is to acquire

56. Felony is to crime as
(A) measles is to disease
(B) measle is to mumps
(C) felony is to misdemeanor
(D) crime is to law
(E) shirt is to blouse

57. Intermittent is to incessant as
(A) occasional is to constant
(B) intramural is to inconsistent
(C) frequent is to incessant
(D) inadvertent is to accidental
(E) rare is to seldom

58. Sedentary is to immobile as
(A) mobile is to immobile
(B) inflammable is to extinguished
(C) active is to mobile
(D) sensational is to movement
(E) passive is to optimistic

59. Retain is to essential as
(A) maintain is to option
(B) eliminate is to optional
(C) option is to opportunity
(D) sequential is to order
(E) select is to fussy

60. Imply is to state as
(A) illusion is to reality
(B) similar is to disparate
(C) allude is to refer
(D) conclude is to infer
(E) eradicate is to add

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Test 14

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms
Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

Chilly:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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---

1. CONGENIAL
(A) born with
(B) attractive
(C) together
(D) coronary
(E) agreeable

2. BARRAGE
(A) attack
(B) throws
(C) flood
(D) depot
(E) defect

3. IMITATE
(A) mirror
(B) expire
(C) costume
(D) flattery
(E) renew

4. PROCURE
(A) obtain
(B) declare
(C) repair
(D) store
(E) exploit

5. FELON
(A) criminal
(B) failure
(C) fake
(D) steal
(E) prisoner

6. PLIGHT
(A) threat
(B) leave
(C) bird
(D) predicament
(E) confusion

7. OBVIOUS
(A) unaware
(B) present
(C) esthetic
(D) translucent
(E) visible

8. ILLUMINATE
(A) spot
(B) raise
(C) surprise
(D) light
(E) bulb

9. CLING
(A) ring out
(B) fasten upon
(C) hold off
(D) want to
(E) pick up

10. SCANT
(A) survey
(B) short
(C) meager
(D) brief
(E) bare

11. RUE
(A) broth
(B) anxious
(C) alert
(D) regret
(E) comfort

12. ADEPT
(A) athletic
(B) change
(C) owe
(D) expert
(E) coordinate

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 14

13. ANIMOSITY
(A) mostly friendly
(B) animal like
(C) avoidable
(D) intense hostility
(E) disappointment

14. AKIN
(A) next
(B) related
(C) try
(D) self-interest
(E) appoint

15. ENDEAVOR
(A) desire
(B) attempt
(C) provide
(D) extend
(E) calamity

16. RESIDUAL
(A) living space
(B) left over
(C) more than
(D) overbook
(E) extra portion

17. ABYSS
(A) gorge
(B) steep
(C) darkness
(D) undersea
(E) small

18. TYRANNICAL
(A) overbearing
(B) shout
(C) reptilian
(D) profane
(E) huge

19. INSCRIBE
(A) chisel
(B) sigh
(C) copy
(D) tattoo
(E) identify

20. TACT
(A) grace
(B) sailing
(C) sticky
(D) enjoyed
(E) secured

21. TREK
(A) trail
(B) convoy
(C) space
(D) story
(E) hike

22. JEER
(A) hoot
(B) ridicule
(C) turn
(D) smile
(E) flair

23. DECEIVE
(A) alter
(B) examine
(C) astonish
(D) mislead
(E) pretend

24. COMPASSION
(A) sympathy
(B) honor
(C) shyness
(D) amazement
(E) courage

25. EVACUATE
(A) throw away
(B) empty out
(C) grope for
(D) smooth over
(E) cross off

26. INDISPENSABLE
(A) incontrovertible
(B) essential
(C) impetuous
(D) ungovernable
(E) confused

27. OBLITERATE
(A) obligate
(B) subjugate
(C) exhibit
(D) maintain
(E) erase

28. AMIABLE
(A) allied
(B) disjointed
(C) indignant
(D) friendly
(E) introverted

29. WRITHE
(A) strangle
(B) topple
(C) trouble
(D) slide
(E) twist

30. TRIATHLON
(A) drunken brawl
(B) dance
(C) sporting event
(D) wild party
(E) long speech

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 14

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Physician is to cure as
(A) judge is to jury
(B) courtroom is to trial
(C) verdict is to sentence
(D) pharmacy is to pharmacist
(E) felon is to crime

32. Walk is to path as
(A) drive is to street
(B) run is to school
(C) eat is to snack
(D) fly is to bird
(E) study is to book

33. Chew is to mouth as
(A) back is to float
(B) swim is to arms
(C) kick is to foot
(D) grind is to mill
(E) content is to book

34. Water is to hydrate as
(A) trap is to bury
(B) giggle is to laugh
(C) travel is to skate
(D) feed is to nourish
(E) throw is to fetch

35. Grape is to raisin as
(A) pear is to pineapple
(B) hen is to rooster
(C) cream is to mill
(D) corn is to pop
(E) plum is to prune

36. Orange is to juice as
(A) coffee is to bean
(B) maple tree is to syrup
(C) seed is to grass
(D) chip is to chocolate
(E) wheat is to bread

37. Congenital is to acquired as
(A) nature is to nurture
(B) father is to mother
(C) authentic is to artificial
(D) native is to alien
(E) home is to school

38. Boxer is to gloves as
(A) teacher is to test
(B) diver is to ocean
(C) chef is to apron
(D) singer is to recording
(E) knitter is to needle

39. Talon is to eagle as
(A) tail is to donkey
(B) shell is to turtle
(C) fang is to snake
(D) claw is to cat
(E) hand is to clock

40. Destroy is to ruin as
(A) choose is to grab
(B) inflate is to breathe
(C) surprise is to startle
(D) need is to want
(E) mix is to bake

41. Chapter is to book as
(A) stage is to screen
(B) projector is to movie
(C) car is to engine
(D) scene is to play
(E) award is to actor

42. Aquatic is to water as terrestrial is to
(A) outer space
(B) island
(C) rocket
(D) land
(E) planet

43. Irritate is to bother as
(A) elate is to enjoy
(B) malign is to disparage
(C) emulate is to deprecate
(D) ask is to say
(E) ponder is to worry

44. Shark is to hammerhead as bear is to
(A) arctic
(B) cub
(C) moose
(D) polar
(E) paw

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 14

45. Jog is to sprint as
(A) jump is to bounce
(B) hold is to grip
(C) drive is to fast
(D) speak is to tell
(E) talk is to speech

46. Moist is to arid as sublime is to
(A) majestic
(B) dull
(C) bright
(D) foreboding
(E) deserted

47. Cushion is to chair as
(A) dog is to leash
(B) cat is to collar
(C) car is to driver
(D) surfer is to surfboard
(E) saddle is to horse

48. Soccer is to field as
(A) bowling is to lane
(B) tennis is to net
(C) rink is to hockey
(D) kitchen is to dinner
(E) court is to basketball

49. Fire is to flame as
(A) shell is to egg
(B) cloud is to sky
(C) water is to wave
(D) galaxy is to planet
(E) tree is to leaf

50. Oven is to kiln as baker is to
(A) potter
(B) ceramics
(C) bread
(D) miner
(E) shepherd

51. Pardon is to excuse as
(A) accept is to deny
(B) select is to choose
(C) smile is to laugh
(D) rid is to leave
(E) squander is to skimp

52. Silence is to sound as
(A) garment is to dry
(B) color is to contrast
(C) gap is to hole
(D) calm is to quiet
(E) darkness is to light

53. Shell is to nut as
(A) husk is to corn
(B) stem is to apple
(C) egg is to yolk
(D) sunflower is to seed
(E) drain is to water

54. Wedding is to marriage as
(A) number is to line
(B) schedule is to plan
(C) beginning is to end
(D) manage is to discipline
(E) order is to sequence

55. Countenance is to face as
(A) squat is to crouch
(B) incise is to precise
(C) lax is to strict
(D) molten is to solid
(E) mongrel is to puppy

56. bee is to honey as
(A) rat is to cheese
(B) cow is to milk
(C) bird is to wing
(D) cat is to dog
(E) fish is to gill

57. Practice is to fail as
(A) grumble is to resign
(B) snow is to freeze
(C) spending is to save
(D) luck is to win
(E) exercise is to reduce

58. Wave is to crest as
(A) mountain is to peak
(B) storm is to ocean
(C) tide is to ocean
(D) storm is to hurricane
(E) wind is to breeze

59. Fuel is to engine as
(A) food is to body
(B) bat is to ball
(C) kite is to tail
(D) mechanic is to engine
(E) sand is to mountain

60. Temperature is to thermometer as
(A) pressure is to barometer
(B) speedometer is to distance
(C) meter is to perimeter
(D) comptometer is to comptroller
(E) ruler is to weight

STOP

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Practice Test 15

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ● Ⓔ

---

1. ABATE
(A) let up
(B) continue
(C) forego
(D) placate
(E) intimidate

2. ENDORSEMENT
(A) inscription
(B) approval
(C) standard
(D) editorial
(E) article

3. CONVERT
(A) reform
(B) predict
(C) weave
(D) transform
(E) translate

4. ERUDITE
(A) knowledgeable
(B) meddlesome
(C) eroded
(D) careless
(E) intrusion

5. ENDEAVOR
(A) expectation
(B) attempt
(C) tack
(D) necessity
(E) ability

6. ABYSS
(A) depression
(B) valley
(C) trench
(D) corner
(E) chasm

7. INSINUATION
(A) legal claim
(B) open admission
(C) angry dispute
(D) sly suggestion
(E) unbiased report

8. RESIDUAL
(A) surrounded by
(B) leftover
(C) responsive to
(D) finished
(E) runaway

9. SURROGATE
(A) patron
(B) moderator
(C) retailer
(D) substitute
(E) guide

10. OSTENTATIOUS
(A) strong
(B) rapid
(C) shrewd
(D) showy
(E) sane

11. ADJUNCT
(A) endeavor
(B) impatience
(C) ridicule
(D) compulsion
(E) accessory

12. ASSAILABLE
(A) vulnerable
(B) medicinal
(C) permissible
(D) premature
(E) corrode

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 15

13. ENTOURAGE
(A) attendants
(B) journeys
(C) schedules
(D) displays
(E) awards

14. IMPASSE
(A) deadlock
(B) distortion
(C) variance
(D) neutrality
(E) recklessness

15. INDEFATIGABLE
(A) unknown
(B) friendless
(C) inflated
(D) indefinable
(E) tireless

16. MALICIOUS
(A) odorous
(B) spiteful
(C) inedible
(D) atypical
(E) hungry

17. OMEN
(A) sage
(B) prayer of repentance
(C) large bird
(D) warning
(E) harsh scolding

18. ABOLISH
(A) criticize
(B) tidy
(C) embarrass
(D) designate
(E) eliminate

19. DUBIOUS
(A) inconvenient
(B) multilingual
(C) raw
(D) unconvinced
(E) translated

20. GREED
(A) periphery
(B) hindrance
(C) avarice
(D) reverence
(E) tact

21. PATHETIC
(A) guidance
(B) trash
(C) shoddy
(D) direction
(E) pitiful

22. LENIENT
(A) compassionate
(B) discipline
(C) release
(D) punishment
(E) puffy

23. PREVALENT
(A) ahead
(B) common
(C) elected
(D) overlooked
(E) collected

24. POLISH
(A) burnish
(B) lighten
(C) wax
(D) coat
(E) clean

25. ERA
(A) epoch
(B) timepiece
(C) extension
(D) historic
(E) antiquity

26. ONEROUS
(A) ineffable
(B) mundane
(C) demanding
(D) incisive
(E) auspicious

27. STERLING
(A) genuine
(B) plated
(C) excellent
(D) shiny
(E) heavy

28. VALET
(A) manservant
(B) bootblack
(C) chauffeur
(D) doorman
(E) rascal

29. LIMPID
(A) deep
(B) clear
(C) weak
(D) blue
(E) lame

30. NARRATE
(A) write
(B) dramatize
(C) tell
(D) summarize
(E) explain

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 15

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:

(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Compass is to circle as ruler is to
(A) angle
(B) rectangle
(C) line
(D) straight
(E) measure

32. Stem is to petal as
(A) shower is to cap
(B) meow is to kitten
(C) sand is to beach
(D) skin is to hair
(E) volume is to sound

33. Seat is to stadium as
(A) sugar is to cake
(B) tennis is to racket
(C) thumb is to finger
(D) smile is to teeth
(E) bird is to wing

34. Border is to country as
(A) shoreline is to ocean
(B) horizon is to sunrise
(C) wave is to water
(D) lake is to river
(E) current is to tide

35. Honey is to bee as
(A) silk is to worm
(B) corn is to pop
(C) bread is to wheat
(D) egg is to chicken
(E) frog is to croak

36. Start is to finish as
(A) shriek is to scream
(B) dawn is to dusk
(C) drink is to eat
(D) study is to learn
(E) copy is to trace

37. Cooking is to stove as
(A) brick is to building
(B) diving is to swim
(C) singing is to song
(D) weaving is to loom
(E) rolling is to ball

38. Hang is to dry as soak is to
(A) vanquish
(B) annihilate
(C) saturate
(D) roust
(E) render

39. Diameter is to circle as
(A) median is to highway
(B) tower is to signal
(C) seam is to stitch
(D) tree is to axe
(E) razor is to beard

40. Stream is to drop as boulder is to
(A) fountain
(B) gorge
(C) pebble
(D) mountain
(E) crater

41. Celsius is to Fahrenheit as kilometer is to
(A) distance
(B) mile
(C) gallon
(D) inch
(E) yard

42. Shorten is to abbreviate as
(A) communicate is to write
(B) restructure is to rebuild
(C) defy is to intimidate
(D) express is to state
(E) tease is to mock

43. Salamander is to amphibian as kangaroo is to
(A) pouch
(B) land
(C) koala
(D) mammal
(E) hop

44. Lid is to pot as
(A) bandage is to wound
(B) screen is to window
(C) hole is to cover
(D) filter is to coffeepot
(E) bottle is to cap

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 15

45. Disguise is to masquerade as
(A) convey is to exemplify
(B) puzzle is to quiz
(C) dig is to diminish
(D) find is to locate
(E) perceive is to interject

46. File is to smooth as tape is to
(A) gouge
(B) record
(C) taper
(D) roll
(E) peel

47. Newspaper is to inform as
(A) paper is to write
(B) author is to persuade
(C) jury is to justify
(D) novel is to entertain
(E) editorial is to read

48. Donkey is to bray as duck is to
(A) waddle
(B) bill
(C) quack
(D) fly
(E) goose

49. Edge is to border as
(A) angle is to acute
(B) cliff is to steep
(C) core is to center
(D) circumference is to circle
(E) sharp is to dull

50. Engine is to jet as paddle is to
(A) swim
(B) reprimand
(C) ball
(D) boat
(E) otter

51. Swindle is to cheat as
(A) portray is to depict
(B) influence is to bribe
(C) behave is to decide
(D) affirm is to deny
(E) determine is to subvert

52. Paw is to bear as
(A) callous is to hand
(B) claw is to lobster
(C) tail is to monkey
(D) ink is to octopus
(E) elephant is to trunk

53. Inquire is to ask as acquire is to
(A) obtain
(B) take care
(C) agree
(D) concede
(E) leave

54. Denim is to jeans as
(A) cotton is to soft
(B) wool is to sweater
(C) house is to wood
(D) container is to store
(E) leather is to rugged

55. Note is to symphony as
(A) card is to deck
(B) garden is to flower
(C) sun is to shine
(D) box is to handle
(E) cupboard is to dish

56. Crease is to fold as
(A) pace is to walk
(B) gasp is to frighten
(C) toss is to flow
(D) trickle is to flow
(E) flicker is to blaze

57. Detergent is to laundry as
(A) detergent is to teeth
(B) detergent is to hands
(C) detergent is to sink
(D) detergent is to dry
(E) disinfectant is to cut

58. Articulate is to speech as
(A) bridled is to emotion
(B) unfettered is to restraint
(C) superior is to skill
(D) ubiquitous is to presence
(E) adroit is to motion

59. Trenton is to New Jersey as
(A) Washington is to Oregon
(B) New York is to Kentucky
(C) Chicago is to New York
(D) Lincoln is to Nebraska
(E) China is to Japan

60. Hill is to hole as
(A) convex is to concave
(B) in is to within
(C) round is to square
(D) nose is to mouth
(E) under is to beneath

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
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DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Test 16

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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1. EGRESS
(A) door
(B) bird
(C) exit
(D) window
(E) abandon

2. DISCREET
(A) hidden
(B) withdrawn
(C) generous
(D) displaying tact
(E) pragmatic

3. INTERSECT
(A) converge
(B) agreeable
(C) ruminate
(D) between
(E) bypass

4. MANEUVER
(A) variation
(B) avoidance
(C) deviate
(D) contrivance
(E) turn

5. REPLICA
(A) dividend
(B) fake
(C) decoy
(D) counterfeit
(E) facsimile

6. SECLUDE
(A) isolate
(B) bury
(C) disguise
(D) camouflage
(E) obscure

7. PUNY
(A) emaciated
(B) ill
(C) sickly
(D) tiny
(E) underfed

8. PIGMENT
(A) iron bar
(B) color source
(C) animal hide
(D) tropical fish
(E) paint coverage

9. MAR
(A) plan
(B) spoil
(C) scratch
(D) cover
(E) injure

10. BOUGH
(A) dough
(B) branch
(C) shirt
(D) purchase
(E) tree

11. ASTUTE
(A) brilliant
(B) helpful
(C) shrewd
(D) experienced
(E) demanding

12. CORPULENT
(A) dead
(B) together
(C) ugly
(D) excessive
(E) obese

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 16

13. FLUE
(A) sickness
(B) flight
(C) opening
(D) duct
(E) hurry

14. FOUNDER
(A) sink
(B) anchor
(C) locator
(D) stumble
(E) fish

15. EXTOL
(A) leave
(B) praise
(C) cure
(D) medicine
(E) promote

16. STATURE
(A) monument
(B) law
(C) diplomatic
(D) small
(E) standing

17. ANDROGYNOUS
(A) alien
(B) bisexual
(C) metallic
(D) underground
(E) insecticide

18. SCULL
(A) pirate flag
(B) gang leader
(C) racing boat
(D) poison warning
(E) worthy thought

19. FABRICATE
(A) stitch
(B) fasten
(C) falsify
(D) deter
(E) decorate

20. SUMMIT
(A) conference
(B) valley
(C) essence
(D) nadir
(E) outline

21. DEFTLY
(A) willfully
(B) closely
(C) quickly
(D) randomly
(E) skillfully

22. PROSPER
(A) accomplish
(B) strive
(C) affect
(D) gather
(E) thrive

23. ITINERANT
(A) traveling
(B) shrewd
(C) insurance
(D) aggressive
(E) surreptitious

24. OVATION
(A) speech
(B) applause
(C) egg dish
(D) misjudgment
(E) exaggeration

25. CORPULENT
(A) ruddy
(B) spiritual
(C) bloody
(D) overweight
(E) gluttonous

26. COMBATIVE
(A) honesty
(B) posture
(C) constructive
(D) correction
(E) argumentative

27. TRUCE
(A) treaty
(B) peace
(C) pause
(D) amnesty
(E) silence

28. INTRIGUE
(A) plot
(B) jolly
(C) dishonest
(D) greedy
(E) strict

29. SPECTRUM
(A) rainbow
(B) prism
(C) range
(D) magnifier
(E) idea

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 16

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

30. Lid is to pot as
(A) cap is to bottle
(B) house is to roof
(C) handle is to pitcher
(D) heat is to steam
(E) head is to hat

31. Coconut is to tree as
(A) apple is to stem
(B) grape is to seed
(C) stalk is to corn
(D) vanilla is to bean
(E) tomato is to vine

32. Choke is to suffocate as
(A) snake is to bite
(B) sentry is to guard
(C) salve is to balm
(D) thorn is to prickly
(E) oil is to filter

33. Stable is to variable as
(A) bright is to brilliant
(B) pedestrian is to original
(C) insolent is to rude
(D) foolish is to absurd
(E) critical is to wise

34. Surgeon is to scalpel as
(A) dentist is to teeth
(B) boxer is to ring
(C) teacher is to student
(D) carpenter is to wood
(E) golfer is to club

35. Plant is to seed as
(A) suggest is to order
(B) send is to remit
(C) assemble is to disband
(D) furnish is to provide
(E) reap is to sow

36. Scissors is to snip as
(A) scissors is to dig
(B) scissors is to expose
(C) scissors is to scoop
(D) shovel is to excavate
(E) scissors is to tear

37. Wheel is to brake as
(A) arm is to wing
(B) roof is to house
(C) chair is to table
(D) fruit is to flower
(E) toe is to heel

38. Dull is to insipid as diverting is to
(A) expecting
(B) feeling
(C) astounding
(D) entertaining
(E) tantalizing

39. Gallop is to horse as
(A) slither is to snake
(B) sprint is to runner
(C) hop is to rabbit
(D) glide is to skater
(E) race is to track

40. Tree is to forest as ship is to
(A) vessel
(B) fleet
(C) captain
(D) cargo
(E) shore

41. Slip is to fall as drop is to
(A) break
(B) flood
(C) liquid
(D) tempt
(E) raise

42. Greedy is to money as
(A) voracious is to food
(B) gluttonous is to obesity
(C) clarity is to water
(D) generosity is to object
(E) veracity is to truth

43. Earth is to terrestrial as
(A) sun is to solar
(B) pond is to marine
(C) ground is to subterranean
(D) tower is to architectural
(E) planet is to lunar

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 16

44. Meteorology is to weather as
(A) botany is to plants
(B) meteorology is to flora
(C) meteorology is to health
(D) meteorology is to language
(E) meteorology is to style

45. Hand is to foot as
(A) snap is to shout
(B) clap is to stomp
(C) map is to ramp
(D) door is to wall
(E) finger is to chicken

46. Bone is to mammal as girder is to
(A) skyscraper
(B) steel
(C) rivet
(D) crane
(E) concrete

47. Wind is to tornado as
(A) eye is to hurricane
(B) desert is to sandstorm
(C) faucet is to deluge
(D) tremor is to earthquake
(E) flood is to river

48. Interesting is to mesmerizing as
(A) silly is to serious
(B) dead is to immortal
(C) amusing is to uproarious
(D) humorous is to dull
(E) worthless is to valuable

49. Tempestuous is to peacefulness as
(A) tempestuous is to worthlessness
(B) tempestuous is to openness
(C) tempestuous is to inspiration
(D) fickle is to steadfastness
(E) tempestuous is to ire

50. Cartographer is to map as chef is to
(A) flower
(B) silverware
(C) table
(D) meal
(E) ingredient

51. Bench is to judge as
(A) miter is to pope
(B) throne is to monarch
(C) lobby is to doorman
(D) armchair is to general
(E) ship is to captain

52. Mine is to cavern as
(A) boat is to driftwood
(B) puddle is to lake
(C) hammer is to mallet
(D) canal is to river
(E) telephone is to computer

53. Oil is to drill as
(A) apple is to peel
(B) water is to purify
(C) batter is to stir
(D) grain is to plow
(E) ore is to mine

54. Inventor is to machine as author is to
(A) book
(B) poet
(C) creator
(D) computer
(E) song

55. Conceal is to reveal as ascend is to
(A) embark
(B) descend
(C) mount
(D) leave
(E) go ahead

56. Gulf is to ocean as
(A) ocean is to lake
(B) lake is to reservoir
(C) reservoir is to water
(D) cape is to continent
(E) paper is to book

57. Mobility is to crutchesas
(A) vision is to lens
(B) crutch is to legs
(C) walking is to paralysis
(D) doctor is to paralysis
(E) sense is to ear

58. Locomotive is to track as
(A) wheel is to street
(B) steel is to rails
(C) bus is to road
(D) locomotive is to steam
(E) foot is to air

59. Fun is to amenable as
(A) hope is to wish
(B) faith is to pray
(C) surprise is to gasp
(D) terror is to fear
(E) resignation is to sign

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Practice Test 17

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ● Ⓔ

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1. SPURN
(A) cross
(B) return
(C) betray
(D) reject
(E) hinder

2. COMPLIMENTARY
(A) secondary
(B) free
(C) charming
(D) attractive
(E) matched

3. VISAGE
(A) encounter
(B) station
(C) face
(D) bandage
(E) wound

4. RESPITE
(A) pause
(B) presumption
(C) recluse
(D) blockage
(E) susceptibility

5. REGRETFUL
(A) bewildered
(B) credulous
(C) desultory
(D) contrite
(E) dubious

6. FRUGAL
(A) inadequate
(B) shrewd
(C) economical
(D) balance
(E) equitable

7. INCITE
(A) insist
(B) dispel
(C) maintain
(D) assert
(E) provoke

8. FACET
(A) goal
(B) endeavor
(C) tactic
(D) aspect
(E) ambition

9. ABSOLVE
(A) admonish
(B) accede
(C) opine
(D) clear
(E) affirm

10. MOURN
(A) replete
(B) whimper
(C) argue
(D) disapprove
(E) grieve

11. APLOMB
(A) omen
(B) ascent
(C) epitome
(D) confidence
(E) atonement

12. ERRATIC
(A) mistaken
(B) immaculate
(C) unpredictable
(D) opportune
(E) inadvertent

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 17

13. ABSCOND
(A) abolish
(B) choose
(C) leave
(D) remove
(E) steal

14. IRRITABLE
(A) voluble
(B) timorous
(C) transitory
(D) turgid
(E) petulant

15. TRAVESTY
(A) disaster
(B) mockery
(C) misfortune
(D) adage
(E) opinion

16. CONCISE
(A) clever
(B) brief
(C) small
(D) exclusive
(E) subdued

17. ENQUIRY
(A) testimony
(B) subpoena
(C) investigation
(D) verification
(E) statement

18. TEDIOUSLY
(A) tremendously
(B) delicately
(C) relentlessly
(D) fearlessly
(E) tiresomely

19. LITIGANT
(A) reader
(B) cleric
(C) wrapper
(D) suitor
(E) inmate

20. ORDINANCE
(A) ammunition
(B) rule
(C) simplification
(D) suffering
(E) intimacy

21. MARQUEE
(A) nobleman
(B) billboard
(C) canopy
(D) gemstone
(E) pasture

22. IMPASSIVE
(A) active
(B) obstructive
(C) unfeeling
(D) fair
(E) quixotic

23. NEOPHYTE
(A) novice
(B) complainer
(C) baby
(D) wood nymph
(E) rabble

24. HENCHMAN
(A) bartender
(B) gardener
(C) criminal
(D) follower
(E) remedy

25. JUBILEE
(A) meeting
(B) year
(C) anniversary
(D) service
(E) talon

26. BAILIFF
(A) sailor
(B) moneylender
(C) dog
(D) court officer
(E) utensil

27. RAZE
(A) bum
(B) destroy
(C) loot
(D) obscure
(E) connive

28. REVULSION
(A) disgust
(B) insurgency
(C) twisting
(D) correction
(E) elation

29. GYRATE
(A) barbecue
(B) twist
(C) wobble
(D) spin
(E) grandiose

30. INTERMITTENTLY
(A) constantly
(B) annually
(C) using intermediaries
(D) at irregular intervals
(E) hysterically

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 17

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat, just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Altitude is to altimeter as
(A) distance is to speedometer
(B) number is to slide rule
(C) length is to thermometer
(D) reading is to gauge
(E) weight is to scale

32. Skunk is to odor as
(A) bat is to wing
(B) horse is to tail
(C) porcupine is to quill
(D) oyster is to pearl
(E) tiger is to stripe

33. Jar is to contain as pillar is to
(A) stand
(B) ascend
(C) prepare
(D) support
(E) swing

34. Smooth is to coarse as
(A) soften is to uneven
(B) irrigate is to dry
(C) purify is to distasteful
(D) depend is to supportive
(E) light is to bulb

35. Water is to aqueduct as
(A) sound is to radio
(B) electricity is to wire
(C) music is to instrument
(D) light is to bulb
(E) river is to bank

36. Displeasure is to frown as
(A) shame is to shrug
(B) anger is to laugh
(C) enjoyment is to groan
(D) agreement is to grimace
(E) contempt is to sneer

37. Nose is to olfactory as ear is to
(A) beautiful
(B) edible
(C) auditory
(D) raspy
(E) allergic

38. Agility is to gymnast as
(A) parsimony is to philanthropist
(B) tact is to diplomat
(C) vulnerability is to victim
(D) training is to physician
(E) bias is to judge

39. Amplify is to sound as bolster is to
(A) smell
(B) courage
(C) insomnia
(D) light
(E) silence

40. Miserly is to stinginess as
(A) smooth is to surface
(B) ostentatious is to reserve
(C) philanthropic is to benevolence
(D) devout is to malice
(E) realistic is to plan

41. Irk is to soothing as support is to
(A) conciliating
(B) elevating
(C) undermining
(D) irritating
(E) vilifying

42. Invisible is to see as
(A) illegible is to read
(B) illegal is to act
(C) broken is to fix
(D) irreparable is to break
(E) intense is to strain

43. Furious is to indignation as
(A) pliable is to obstinacy
(B) agitated is to placidity
(C) concerned is to apathy
(D) smart is to tenacity
(E) ravenous is to hunger

44. Descent is to altitude as
(A) adulation is to praise
(B) deceleration is to speed
(C) tyranny is to leader
(D) hydration is to water
(E) fear is to hatred

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 17

45. Laughable is to seriousness as
(A) lavish is to expense
(B) abject is to subjectivity
(C) affluent is to character
(D) spurious is to authenticity
(E) totalitarian is to completeness

46. Captain is to ship as
(A) team is to players
(B) horse is to cart
(C) pilot is to airplane
(D) passenger is to train
(E) army is to country

47. Governor is to state as
(A) mayor is to city
(B) member is to union
(C) board is to district
(D) secretary is to committee
(E) citizen is to legislature

48. Canvas is to portrait as
(A) person is to poll
(B) paint is to brush
(C) paper is to novel
(D) back is to chair
(E) color is to palette

49. Submissive is to recalcitrant as
(A) calm is to placid
(B) refined is to vulgar
(C) happy is to ecstatic
(D) helpful is to victorious
(E) tranquil is to forgivable

50. Club is to beat as
(A) stick is to throw
(B) shoe is to walk
(C) saddle is to sit
(D) food is to eat
(E) whip is to lash

51. Hibernate is to ground hog as
(A) migrate is to swallow
(B) pet is to dog
(C) reproduce is to fish
(D) sting is to bee
(E) pounce is to cat

52. Vegetation is to botanist as
(A) vegetation is to driver
(B) vegetation is to artist
(C) vegetation is to oceanographer
(D) vegetation is to hunter
(E) weather is to meteorologist

53. Court is to tennis as
(A) circus is to elephant
(B) track is to horse racing
(C) net is to basketball
(D) goal is to football
(E) air is to bird

54. Finale is to performance as
(A) dessert is to meal
(B) lunch is to breakfast
(C) fork is to spoon
(D) plate is to table
(E) ocean is to river

55. Debate is to argument as
(A) report is to story
(B) reverence is to admiration
(C) conviction is to opinion
(D) appeal is to affectation
(E) ascend is to precipice

56. Honesty is to deceit as
(A) loyalty is to honor
(B) friendship is to gossip
(C) fidelity is to unfaithfulness
(D) laziness is to slothfulness
(E) intelligence is to unconcern

57. Teacher is to school as
(A) school is to education
(B) office is to principal
(C) librarian is to library
(D) gymnasium is to workout
(E) student is to home

58. Car is to mechanic as people is to
(A) butcher
(B) lawyer
(C) spouse
(D) doctor
(E) teacher

59. Fiction is to novelist as fact is to
(A) legend
(B) story
(C) historian
(D) research
(E) biologist

60. Artist is to artistic as
(A) oddest is to odd
(B) stranger is to strange
(C) art is to artist
(D) satirist is to artist
(E) teacher is to healthy

STOP

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Practice Test 18

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ● Ⓔ

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1. SPARSE
(A) spatial
(B) thin
(C) spastic
(D) vivid
(E) lifeless

2. AVERSION
(A) model
(B) portrayal
(C) dislike
(D) history
(E) arrangement

3. CAUTIOUS
(A) discreet
(B) anxious
(C) startled
(D) scared
(E) stricken

4. BENEFACTOR
(A) model
(B) contributor
(C) agent
(D) connoisseur
(E) demagogue

5. MALCONTENT
(A) sickly
(B) troublesome
(C) dissatisfied
(D) malicious
(E) bolshy

6. MERIT
(A) deserve
(B) require
(C) necessitate
(D) pardon
(E) base

7. PROMINENT
(A) excellent
(B) accomplished
(C) admirable
(D) extensive
(E) conspicuous

8. BREACH
(A) admission
(B) representation
(C) felony
(D) violation
(E) security

9. LAMENT
(A) remark
(B) acknowledge
(C) regret
(D) explain
(E) declare

10. RECTIFY
(A) start
(B) give
(C) examine
(D) fix
(E) advance

11. SUBMERGE
(A) submit
(B) subscribe
(C) immerse
(D) subsist
(E) clarify

12. SHREWD
(A) poignant
(B) astute
(C) copious
(D) specious
(E) tactile

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 18

13. CLANDESTINE
(A) secret
(B) criminal
(C) familiar
(D) apprehensive
(E) disgraceful

14. COERCE
(A) twist
(B) mislead
(C) perceive
(D) chastise
(E) compel

15. DILATE
(A) embellish
(B) impede
(C) deflate
(D) enlarge
(E) prevent

16. INANE
(A) ridiculous
(B) deficient
(C) practical
(D) cumbersome
(E) indulgent

17. PLETHORA
(A) quandary
(B) resonance
(C) excess
(D) separation
(E) veneer

18. BIAS
(A) preference
(B) conversion
(C) resolution
(D) predicament
(E) conclusion

19. AGGREGATE
(A) median
(B) agent
(C) organization
(D) total
(E) equipment

20. IMPLEMENT
(A) idea
(B) detail
(C) instrument
(D) component
(E) property

21. GRACIOUSLY
(A) gratefully
(B) kindly
(C) easily
(D) comfortably
(E) readily

22. MEANDER
(A) manage
(B) exercise
(C) review
(D) wander
(E) delete

23. APOLOGIST
(A) defender
(B) petitioner
(C) prisoner
(D) repeater
(E) organist

24. CISTERN
(A) water tank
(B) sewage system
(C) stew pot
(D) drainage pipe
(E) libretto

25. FORSWEAR
(A) curse
(B) repent
(C) empty
(D) give up
(E) grimace

26. DOUSE
(A) soak
(B) divine
(C) conjure
(D) depress
(E) gyrate

27. ERECT
(A) paint
(B) design
(C) destroy
(D) construct
(E) obviate

28. RELISH
(A) care
(B) speed
(C) amusement
(D) enjoy
(E) persecute

29. ADULTERATE
(A) cheat
(B) age
(C) shorten
(D) idolize
(E) dilute

30. ULCER
(A) pain
(B) stomachache
(C) cache
(D) sore
(E) swelling

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 18

Synonyms

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat, just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Broad is to narrow as
(A) encompassed is to surrounded
(B) enlarged is to big
(C) widespread is to limited
(D) unusual is to strange
(E) provincial is to international

32. Hyperbole is to statement as
(A) joke is to punch line
(B) watercolor is to painting
(C) caricature is to drawing
(D) star is to feature
(E) dynamite is to blast

33. Sword is to fence as glove is to
(A) box
(B) soccer
(C) hockey
(D) baseball
(E) golf

34. Suggest is to order as
(A) insinuate is to hint
(B) fire is to dismiss
(C) encourage is to demand
(D) motivate is to undermine
(E) condemn is to reprimand

35. Frown is to dismay as
(A) anxiety is to confusion
(B) grin is to delight
(C) perspiration is to exhaustion
(D) laugh is to happiness
(E) resignation is to uncertainty

36. Obscure is to clear as
(A) unknown is to indefinable
(B) doubtful is to incredulous
(C) skillful is to swift
(D) clouded is to warm
(E) mysterious is to understandable

37. Injury is to heal as malfunction is to
(A) repair
(B) bandage
(C) misinterpret
(D) throw
(E) disassemble

38. Jog is to sprint as trot is to
(A) ramble
(B) gallop
(C) roam
(D) saunter
(E) soar

39. Extroverted is to shy as
(A) anxious is to boisterous
(B) cantankerous is to thoughtless
(C) judicious is to lenient
(D) authoritative is to discursive
(E) vain is to humble

40. Smile is to frown as cheer is to
(A) jeer
(B) wince
(C) laugh
(D) extricate
(E) leap

41. Smell is to olfactory as
(A) sound is to noise
(B) touch is to tactile
(C) mouth is to oral
(D) eye is to visual
(E) taste is to sense

42. Beam is to building as
(A) floor is to house
(B) motor is to boat
(C) driver is to car
(D) knob is to door
(E) bone is to body

43. Amorphous is to shape as odorless is to
(A) appearance
(B) weight
(C) worth
(D) scent
(E) anger

44. Play is to rehearse as
(A) job is to apply
(B) train is to practice
(C) test is to study
(D) office is to employ
(E) income is to work

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 18

45. Corn is to husk as
(A) egg is to crack
(B) carrot is to uproot
(C) apple is to core
(D) bread is to slice
(E) banana is to peel

46. Legibility is to handwriting as
(A) etiquette is to society
(B) music is to note
(C) ballet is to form
(D) articulateness is to speaking
(E) painting is to palette

47. Constitution is to preamble as
(A) play is to prologue
(B) constitution is to Bill of Rights
(C) constitution is to preview
(D) constitution is to supreme court
(E) constitution is to appendix

48. Nut is to shell as pea is to
(A) shooter
(B) soup
(C) green
(D) pod
(E) shuck

49. Whisper is to speech as
(A) tiptoe is to walk
(B) dance is to rhythm
(C) tumble is to tree
(D) rasp is to throat
(E) press is to wrinkle

50. Kernel is to central as trivia is to
(A) controversial
(B) unimportant
(C) unleavened
(D) harvested
(E) productive

51. Flatter is to toady as
(A) perform is to crew
(B) convict is to attorney
(C) fib is to liar
(D) campaign is to politician
(E) tally is to banker

52. Solution is to dissolved as
(A) fossil is to petrified
(B) wood is to hard
(C) snowflake is to wet
(D) fog is to dense
(E) gully is to craggy

53. Honeycomb is to hexagonal as
(A) rectangle is to shape
(B) protractor is to angle
(C) ball is to rubber
(D) triangle is to line
(E) sphere is to round

54. Go is to stop as
(A) stop is to go
(B) return is to change
(C) advance is to halt
(D) conquer is to take
(E) blame is to praise

55. Cave is to rock as apse is to
(A) cliff
(B) plateau
(C) patio
(D) church
(E) stage

56. rake is to hoe as hammer is to
(A) head
(B) build
(C) pound
(D) screwdriver
(E) push

57. Conductor is to symphony hall as
(A) chiropractor is to doctor
(B) novelist is to panel
(C) surgeon is to operating room
(D) truck driver is to rest stop
(E) student is to shop

58. Frugal is to spendthrift as
(A) diffident is to shy
(B) opinionated is to indecisive
(C) conspicuous is to obvious
(D) thoughtful is to thought-provoking
(E) affluent is to abundant

59. Thrilled is to happy as
(A) dirty is to squalid
(B) pleased is to overjoyed
(C) determined is to decided
(D) perceptive is to unaware
(E) agile is to awkward

60. Complimentary is to praise as
(A) spatial is to measurement
(B) exhausted is to sleep
(C) perplexed is to answer
(D) punitive is to punishment
(E) agog is to fear

STOP

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Practice Test 19

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ● Ⓔ

---

1. CONCUR
(A) alleviate
(B) conspire
(C) agree
(D) contribute
(E) congeal

2. PROCLIVITY
(A) effulgence
(B) inclination
(C) finesse
(D) resurgence
(E) weakness

3. SCOLD
(A) scream
(B) incense
(C) berate
(D) seethe
(E) infuriate

4. COMMENCEMENT
(A) justification
(B) beginning
(C) announcement
(D) experience
(E) conclusion

5. POROUS
(A) confident
(B) ruinous
(C) soluble
(D) permeable
(E) clever

6. DELUGE
(A) defer
(B) delineate
(C) overwhelm
(D) thrash
(E) facilitate

7. VENERABLE
(A) respected
(B) bright
(C) varied
(D) trivial
(E) measured

8. CERTAINTY
(A) agreement
(B) conjecture
(C) suspicion
(D) assurance
(E) belief

9. INCESSANT
(A) annoyed
(B) disturbed
(C) constant
(D) lachrymose
(E) irrevocable

10. VAGUE
(A) obsolete
(B) nebulous
(C) precocious
(D) vexed
(E) ponderous

11. ACQUIESCE
(A) compare
(B) remit
(C) negotiate
(D) comply
(E) suffer

12. DIVISIVE
(A) factious
(B) contiguous
(C) variegated
(D) diverse
(E) prolific

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 19

13. ACCORD
(A) violation
(B) description
(C) recognition
(D) settlement
(E) condition

14. FROCK
(A) dress
(B) coat
(C) hermit
(D) veil
(E) device

15. KEG
(A) beer
(B) nails
(C) barrel
(D) understanding
(E) gavel

16. MOUSY
(A) brown
(B) alcoholic
(C) gnawing
(D) timid
(E) mettle

17. PARCH
(A) boil
(B) burn
(C) dry
(D) steam
(E) flaccid

18. REFUGE
(A) alibi
(B) shelter
(C) exile
(D) church
(E) fissure

19. TOKEN
(A) symbol
(B) coin
(C) omen
(D) facsimile
(E) fathom

20. ASYLUM
(A) madness
(B) illness
(C) prison
(D) sanctuary
(E) faction

21. PRUNE
(A) raisin
(B) fruit
(C) trim
(D) wrinkle
(E) meditate

22. FATIGUE
(A) femininity
(B) length
(C) weariness
(D) perseverance
(E) propinquity

23. ACCRUE
(A) blame
(B) accumulate
(C) authorize
(D) praise
(E) terminate

24. ROUSE
(A) complain
(B) awake
(C) dig
(D) annoy
(E) transcribe

25. PROLETARIAT
(A) workers
(B) voters
(C) royalty
(D) judiciary
(E) vegetarian

26. LIMBER
(A) nowhere
(B) tied
(C) loose
(D) happy
(E) revolting

27. HIATUS
(A) mountain
(B) cymbals
(C) rumpus
(D) gap
(E) malice

28. DELECTABLE
(A) hindrance
(B) enjoyable
(C) explanation
(D) debate
(E) hygienic

29. GAINSAY
(A) repeat
(B) somersault
(C) deny
(D) enjoy
(E) lubricate

30. FOREGONE
(A) previous
(B) later
(C) ended
(D) preordained
(E) lucid

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 19

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words.
For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as:
(A) fawn is to colt
(B) puppy is to dog
(C) cow is to bull
(D) wolf is to bear
(E) hen is to rooster

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat, just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Lion is to mane as
(A) peacock is to plumage
(B) friend is to diamonds
(C) coat is to tails
(D) shine is to shoes
(E) dowager is to furs

32. Rink is to skate as sink is to
(A) wash
(B) swim
(C) fish
(D) soap
(E) kitchen

33. Surgeon is to scalpel as
(A) dentist is to drill
(B) doctor is to stretcher
(C) farmer is to grain
(D) manger is to computer
(E) poster is to frame

34. Tapestry is to thread as
(A) advertisement is to magazine
(B) mosaic is to tile
(C) billboard is to chart
(D) sweater is to wool
(E) poster is to frame

35. Pebble is to rock as drop is to
(A) boulder
(B) fountain
(C) sand
(D) liquid
(E) grain

36. Shoulder is to road as
(A) sail is to boat
(B) bridge is to truck
(C) train is to track
(D) path is to forest
(E) levee is to river

37. Vague is to explicit as
(A) desirable is to pretty
(B) original is to needed
(C) plain is to valuable
(D) redundant is to necessary
(E) fake is to expensive

38. Introduction is to book as
(A) postscript is to note
(B) heading is to stationary
(C) salutation is to letter
(D) postcard is to picture
(E) handwriting is to analysis

39. Tadpole is to frog as
(A) salmon is to fish
(B) egg is to dinosaur
(C) caterpillar is to butterfly
(D) nest is to chick
(E) worm is to bait

40. Coral is to pink as aquamarine is to
(A) deep
(B) rosy
(C) shady
(D) bland
(E) blue

41. Juror is to judge as soothsayer is to
(A) predict
(B) soften
(C) report
(D) punish
(E) deny

42. Fan is to air as heart is to
(A) power
(B) heat
(C) lung
(D) wind
(E) blood

43. Collage is to images as
(A) kaleidoscope is to glass
(B) palette is to colors
(C) paint is to canvases
(D) brush is to pictures
(E) side is to picture

44. Extracting is to removing as
(A) burrowing is to building
(B) testing is to proving
(C) changing is to appearing
(D) thrilling is to boring
(E) exacting is to demanding

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 19

45. Blueprint is to design as
(A) budget is to cost
(B) ratio is to value
(C) demonstration is to argument
(D) definition is to vocabulary
(E) foundation is to concrete

46. Antiseptic is to infection as
(A) median is to lane
(B) boundary is to design
(C) buffer is to impact
(D) bandage is to heal
(E) injury is to foul

47. Perimeter is to square as
(A) diameter is to sphere
(B) height is to width
(C) side is to hexagon
(D) circumference is to circle
(E) round is oval

48. Cuff is to trousers as
(A) toe is to shoe
(B) collar is to shirt
(C) waist is to belt
(D) hat is to head
(E) zipper is to button

49. Absurdity is to sense as
(A) joke is to laughter
(B) feeling is to emotion
(C) hysteria is to control
(D) calm is to serenity
(E) passion is to insanity

50. Circle is to sphere as
(A) dot is to point
(B) angle is to triangle
(C) rectangle is to parallelogram
(D) hexagon is to octagon
(E) square is to cube

51. Camel is to terrestrial as
(A) world is to hungry
(B) shark is to aquatic
(C) bird is to winged
(D) bat is to blind
(E) pig is to hairless

52. Castigate is to harsh as
(A) castigate is to tepid
(B) castigate is to sweet
(C) castigate is to unbeatable
(D) castigate is to uncertain
(E) admonish is to mild

53. Corrupt is to virtuous as
(A) abrupt is to gradual
(B) stirring is to sudden
(C) sneaky is to criminal
(D) remarkable is to alarming
(E) conspicuous is to extreme

54. Movement is to symphony as
(A) rhythm is to beat
(B) verse is to word
(C) stanza is to poem
(D) play is to theater
(E) column is to journal

55. Oboe is to reed as
(A) harp is to angle
(B) drum is to stick
(C) score is to music
(D) violin is to string
(E) bass is to large

56. Hop is to rabbit as
(A) canter is to horse
(B) halt is to pony
(C) hunt is to lion
(D) beg is to dog
(E) conflict is to violence

57. Hurricane is to storm as
(A) baseball is to game
(B) overcast is to cloud
(C) stadium is to sport
(D) wind is to tornado
(E) conflict is to violence

58. Immortal is to die as
(A) tremulous is to sway
(B) incomprehensive is to think
(C) rigid is to bend
(D) lazy is to perspire
(E) stiff is to divide

59. Canine is to wolf as feline is to
(A) panther
(B) pig
(C) monkey
(D) rat
(E) vulture

60. Skin is to mammal as
(A) rind is to melon
(B) armor is to shield
(C) shell is to claw
(D) peel is to core
(E) pod is to vine

STOP

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Practice Test 20

This section consists of two types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases lettered A through E. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) sunny

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---

1. SKEPTIC
(A) doubter
(B) critic
(C) heretic
(D) opponent
(E) wretched

2. TENUOUS
(A) boring
(B) impermanent
(C) nervous
(D) flimsy
(E) grotesque

3. VIE
(A) defeat
(B) hurry
(C) seek
(D) compete
(E) culpable

4. ARMADA
(A) fleet
(B) battle
(C) defeat
(D) ship
(E) harrow

5. DRIVEL
(A) saliva
(B) foam
(C) tension
(D) nonsense
(E) pedigree

6. PORTAL
(A) dockside
(B) carriage
(C) peephole
(D) gate
(E) iota

7. HUMUS
(A) nerve
(B) topsoil
(C) modesty
(D) tonnage
(E) tumult

8. ACRID
(A) burnet
(B) smoky
(C) bitter
(D) artificial
(E) deleterious

9. RIFE
(A) widespread
(B) mature
(C) quarrelsome
(D) broken
(E) commodious

10. TACIT
(A) understood
(B) sensitive
(C) sticky
(D) skillful
(E) austere

11. GUILELESS
(A) clumsy
(B) clever
(C) wistful
(D) naïve
(E) exorbitant

12. EXORBITANT
(A) essential
(B) lacking
(C) literal
(D) excessive
(E) igneous

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 20

13. DESPERADO
(A) cowboy
(B) hunter
(C) settler
(D) criminal
(E) perilous

14. CHASSIS
(A) frame
(B) body
(C) form
(D) lubrication
(E) penurious

15. SHROUD
(A) cummerbund
(B) coffin
(C) veil
(D) wake
(E) saucer

16. WRIT
(A) law
(B) order
(C) deed
(D) prohibition
(E) stanza

17. DOWDY
(A) young
(B) fluffy
(C) widowed
(D) shabby
(E) tepid

18. MAUDLIN
(A) spotted
(B) sentimental
(C) silent
(D) juicy
(E) vacuous

19. GREGARIOUS
(A) haggling
(B) sociable
(C) quick
(D) worm-like
(E) willful

20. OPULENT
(A) busy
(B) showy
(C) abundant
(D) enchanted
(E) immaculate

21. INTERMENT
(A) apprenticeship
(B) questioning
(C) referral
(D) burial
(E) disparity

22. SUNDER
(A) separate
(B) vary
(C) darken
(D) depress
(E) congeal

23. QUADRANT
(A) perpendicular
(B) right angle
(C) quarter
(D) corner
(E) fringe

24. PORTENTOUS
(A) overweight
(B) ominous
(C) overbearing
(D) ostentatious
(E) sacrosanct

25. VAULT
(A) boast
(B) display
(C) jump
(D) defy
(E) turgid

26. PONDER
(A) brag
(B) consider
(C) beat
(D) mimic
(E) vituperate

27. GRATUITOUS
(A) thankful
(B) polite
(C) unnecessary
(D) annoying
(E) morose

28. ETIQUETTE
(A) manners
(B) dress code
(C) wedding
(D) aristocracy
(E) leopard

29. GOUGE
(A) measure
(B) scoop
(C) stuff
(D) stab
(E) ostracize

30. CUPIDITY
(A) greed
(B) love
(C) archery
(D) boldness
(E) orchid

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 20

Analogies

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Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat, just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like a relationship between kitten and cat.

---

31. Mace is to authority as
(A) fortune is to success
(B) cornucopia is to abundance
(C) ensign is to ship
(D) unicorn is to myth
(E) medal is to badge

32. Landslide is to pebble as
(A) beach is to wave
(B) desert is to oasis
(C) blizzard is to icicle
(D) deluge is to droplet
(E) cloudburst is to puddle

33. Motto is to shield as
(A) pedestal is to statue
(B) prologue is to play
(C) melody is to song
(D) salutation is to letter
(E) epitaph is to tombstone

34. Agenda is to meeting as
(A) lottery is to chance
(B) signal is to light
(C) itinerary is to trip
(D) railroad is to transportation
(E) university is to education

35. Abstract is to dissertation as
(A) bibliography is to source
(B) glossary is to text
(C) legend is to map
(D) index is to catalog
(E) abbreviation is to footnote

36. Spatula is to flat as
(A) tongs is to hollow
(B) scoop is to concave
(C) beater is to tined
(D) cleaver is to indented
(E) skewer is to rounded

37. Ellipsis is to omission as
(A) synopsis is to affection
(B) apostrophe is to annotation
(C) synthesis is to interpolation
(D) parenthesis is to explanation
(E) asterisk is to exaggeration

38. Traitor is to treason as patriot is to
(A) espionage
(B) jingoism
(C) loyalty
(D) heritage
(E) sacrifice

39. Skinflint is to thrift as
(A) pedant is to simplistic
(B) gourmand is to appetite
(C) prodigal is to energy
(D) daredevil is to strength
(E) egoist is to honesty

40. Poncho is to arm as
(A) ring is to finger
(B) tassel is to wrist
(C) cravat is to waist
(D) sash is to neck
(E) epaulet is to shoulder

41. Gully is to water as furrow is to
(A) brow
(B) farm
(C) erosion
(D) rabbit
(E) plow

42. Agenda is to meeting as
(A) rules is to jury
(B) map is to destination
(C) recipe is to ingredients
(D) appetizer is to meal
(E) syllabus is to course

43. Obedience is to obstinacy as peace
(A) prosperity
(B) patriotism
(C) penury
(D) war
(E) tranquility

44. Girder is to skyscraper as
(A) scaffold is to hinge
(B) brace is to corner
(C) strut is to buttress
(D) lattice is to division
(E) bone is to body

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test 20

45. Numismatist is to coins as
(A) philatelist is to stamps
(B) astrologer is to predictions
(C) geneticist is to chromosomes
(D) cartographer is to maps
(E) pawnbroker is to jewelry

46. Venison is deer as veal is to
(A) lamb
(B) steer
(C) cow
(D) sheep
(E) calf

47. Toil is to work as
(A) plow is to horse
(B) tractor is to plow
(C) plant is to furrow
(D) farm is to foil
(E) till is to cultivate

48. Tire is to fan belt as
(A) tooth is to bone
(B) pond is to forest
(C) fish is to bird
(D) star is to sun
(E) house is to home

49. Spontaneous is to calculated as impromptu is to
(A) adlib
(B) scheduled
(C) verbose
(D) prolific
(E) imperious

50. Walk is to run as
(A) water is to wind
(B) rustle is to roar
(C) rain is to snow
(D) cattle is to coyote
(E) cattle is to yell

51. Feeble is to rich as
(A) rare is to medium
(B) slender is to skinny
(C) weak is to slow
(D) decrepit is to robust
(E) wax is top wane

52. Critic is to play as reviewer is to
(A) job
(B) work
(C) newspaper
(D) book
(E) song

53. Lax is to resolution as
(A) hapless is to circumstance
(B) detrimental is to destruction
(C) fraudulent is to candor
(D) vulnerable is to wound
(E) accessible is to reward

54. Ceiling is to chandelier as puppeteer is to
(A) puppet
(B) puppet show
(C) stage
(D) ventriloquist
(E) toy

55. Response is to stimulus as
(A) response is to answer
(B) response is to correct
(C) accident is to carelessness
(D) response is to effect
(E) response is to confusion

56. Clarification is to ambiguous as
(A) clarification is to criticism
(B) clarification is to failure
(C) clarification is to amend
(D) correction is to erroneous
(E) clarification is to praise

57. Automobile is to horse as telephone is to
(A) wagon
(B) telegraph
(C) communication
(D) transportation
(E) message

58. Intimidate is to daunt as dismay is to
(A) horrify
(B) destroy
(C) dismantle
(D) forego
(E) forsake

59. Fish is to school as
(A) bird is to vanity
(B) cow is to pasture
(C) pack is to dog
(D) lion is to pride
(E) fix is to clumsy

60. Sodium is to salt as
(A) torch is to acetylene
(B) ammonia is to pneumonia
(C) oxygen is to water
(D) balloon is to helium
(E) aluminum is to marble

STOP

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第三部分：SSAT 词汇真题演练 ANSWER KEYS

Practice 1

1-5	CCBEB	6-10	ACCDB
11-15	DBABA	16-20	DCEDB
21-25	ADDEA	26-30	ABEDB
31-35	BDACA	36-40	CADBE
41-45	BECAA	46-50	BCEDD
51-55	ABCBB	56-60	BABCC

Practice 2

1-5	BDBEC	6-10	BBDDA
11-15	BCADA	16-20	DCACC
21-25	BBDBA	26-30	ACCDB
31-35	AAABC	36-40	DCEEB
41-45	CBCEE	46-50	BDBAE
51-55	AAECB	56-60	AADEB

Practice 3

1-5	EECDA	6-10	CDAAC
11-15	CEBDD	16-20	ECBDC
21-25	EBCAE	26-30	EACDE
31-35	CCBCB	36-40	AEACD
41-45	DAABC	46-50	BEDDC
51-55	ABCAE	56-60	BCBCC

Practice 4

1-5	BDBEE	6-10	CCDEE
11-15	BBDEC	16-20	DBEAA
21-25	BBEAC	26-30	ABDBB
31-35	ADEDB	36-40	ABEDE
41-45	BAADA	46-50	CBBEC
51-55	DDEBA	56-60	DCBAD

Practice 5

1-5	BCDBE	6-10	BEEAA
11-15	AAEAC	16-20	DDEAE
21-25	AEDAB	26-30	ECEBC
31-35	ECBBA	36-40	DBCAB
41-45	BCEAA	46-50	BAEDC
51-55	ABCAC	56-60	ACBBA

Practice 6

1-5	AEEDC	6-10	EBACB
11-15	DCECC	16-20	EACDE
21-25	CBACC	26-30	BCAEC
31-35	AEABA	36-40	CCDEA
41-45	DBEDA	46-50	CBAAC
51-55	BACBB	56-60	CDABD

Practice 7

1-5	ECADE	6-10	BCEBA
11-15	ABDEC	16-20	ACDCB

21-25	CDDBB	26-30	ECEBD
31-35	BCBAD	36-40	ECAEE
41-45	DECCA	46-50	DABDC
51-55	CDABC	56-60	BADBC

Practice 8

1-5	BAAAC	6-10	AADDA
11-15	DCBBB	16-20	BDDBD
21-25	DBACD	26-30	ADBED
31-35	AEBAE	36-40	CADEA
41-45	EEDCE	46-50	CBBDE
51-55	CCCBC	56-60	BCACB

Practice 9

1-5	CACBD	6-10	CABCA
11-15	DBADA	16-20	ABAAC
21-25	CDAAE	26-30	BBDBA
31-35	CDEDD	36-40	AAEEA
41-45	CADCA	46-50	ABCDD
51-55	DCAAA	56-60	BDBAE

Practice 10

1-5	AADBE	6-10	DDBAA
11-15	DADDD	16-20	ABEDA
21-25	DAABC	26-30	DECEC
31-35	DCDBC	36-40	BCDDE
41-45	EAACC	46-50	DEDAE
51-55	CAEBC	56-60	CDCBE

Practice 11

1-5	BCCDD	6-10	AEEAA
11-15	CCBDD	16-20	EADEB
21-25	DDADA	26-30	BCDCC
31-35	EBCCB	36-40	CEACB
41-45	BDADC	46-50	EBEAD
51-55	DBEEA	56-60	BCBDC

Practice 12

1-5	DBDDA	6-10	ABCBD
11-15	CAEBB	16-20	CEDEE
21-25	BBCEE	26-30	ADDBB
31-35	ADCDD	36-40	EADCB
41-45	BEEDB	46-50	CDCAA
51-55	AABBA	56-60	DADBB

Practice 13

1-5	CCACA	6-10	CECDD
11-15	BEABC	16-20	DBECA
21-25	BBCED	26-30	BDEDE
31-35	BADDC	36-40	BECED
41-45	AABCA	46-50	DEECB
51-55	ADBCD	56-60	AACBC

Practice 14

1-5	EAAAA	6-10	DEDBC
11-15	DDDBB	16-20	BAAAA
21-25	EBDAB	26-30	BEDEC
31-35	EACDE	36-40	BAEDC
41-45	DDBEB	46-50	EEACA
51-55	BEAEA	56-60	BEAAA

Practice 15

1-5	ABDAB	6-10	EDBDD
11-15	EAAAE	16-20	BDEDC
21-25	EABAA	26-30	CAABC
31-35	CDAAA	36-40	BDCAC
41-45	BDDDD	46-50	BDCCD
51-55	ABABA	56-60	EEEDA

Practice 16

1-5	CDADE	6-10	ADBEB
11-15	BCEDA	16-20	BEBCC
21-25	AEEAB	26-30	DEBAC
31-35	AECBE	36-40	EDEDB
41-45	BAAAA	46-50	BADCD
51-55	DBDEA	56-60	BDACE

Practice 17

1-5	DBCAD	6-10	CEDDE
11-15	DCCEB	16-20	BCEDB
21-25	CCADC	26-30	DBADD
31-35	ECDBB	36-40	ECBBC
41-45	CAEBD	46-50	CACBE
51-55	AEBAC	56-60	CCDCB

Practice 18

1-5	BCABC	6-10	AADCD
11-15	CBAED	16-20	ACADC
21-25	BDAAD	26-30	ADDED
31-35	CCACB	36-40	EABEA
41-45	BEDCE	46-50	DADAB
51-55	CAECD	56-60	CCBBD

Practice 19

1-5	CBCBD	6-10	CADCB
11-15	DDDAC	16-20	DCBAD
21-25	CCBBA	26-30	CDBCA
31-35	AAABD	36-40	EDCCE
41-45	AEBEA	46-50	CDBCE
51-55	BEACD	56-60	AACAA

Practice 20

1-5	ADDAD	6-10	DBCAA
11-15	DDDAC	16-20	ADBBC
21-25	DACBC	26-30	BCABA
31-35	BDECB	36-40	BDCBE
41-45	EEDEA	46-50	EEABB
51-55	DDCAC	56-60	DBADC

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董玉秀

时代焦点教育SAT、SSAT项目负责人，SAT、SSAT首席词汇讲师。主要负责项目运营、教师团队管理、教材研发及一线教学工作。已培养出了200多名高分学员。

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